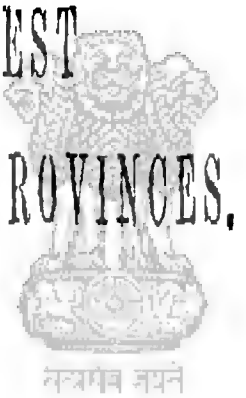
MEMORANDUM

ON THE REVISION OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.



INDEX.

Section.	Page.	Para.	Subject.
Introductory Remarks. Pages 1 –4 ...	1	1	Instructions received.
	1-2	2	Treatment of the subject. — I. The system under which the assessment of land revenue is carried out. II. Narrative of discussions and orders. III. Brief sketch of the re-settlement of each District. IV. Examination of the fiscal results of re-settlement in certain Districts. V. Conclusions brought out by the enquiry.
	2-3	3-4	Explanation of the Appendices.
	3-4	5	Reasons for not entering at greater length into the details of the assessment of each District.
Section I.			
Pages 5—60 ...	5	1	Erroneous conceptions of the mode of assessment in force in the North-Western Provinces. Experience of 1822—1833. Remarks by the Commissioner of Agra—Allygurh.
	6-7	2	Mr. Fraser. Lord William Bentinck. The Board of Revenue. Mr. Currie.
	7-9	3	Elaborate calculation of produce and cost of cultivation, why unnecessary. Rates already existing. Remarks of Collector of Agra. Ditto ditto Saidabad. Ditto Governor-General.
	9-10	4	Present Rent-rates, their origin. Present position of Settlement Officers.
	10-11	5	Enhancement of the old Rates.
	11-12	6	Data available to the Settlement Officer in determining the present state of Rents, and questions to be determined.
	12-13	7	Sketch of existing instructions.
	13-14	8-9	Remarks on the preceding paragraph.
	14-15	10	Mode of calculating Rent-rates. — I. Dehra-Doon.
	15-20	11	II. Saharunpore.
	20-23	12	III. Mozufferuggur. — Assessment, classification of villages. Ascertainment of deduced Revenue-rates. Difficulty of finding trustworthy Money-rates. Method adopted of calculation of Rates for kinds of soil. Peculiar difficulties owing to abnormal cultivation in the famine year. Rates finally adopted.
	23-25	13	IV. Meerut. — Nijkaree rates. Zubtee rates. Class rates.
	25-30	14	V. Allygurh. — Artificial soils. Barah land. Munjah land. Burha land. Method of arriving at average rates.
	30-37	15	VI., VII., VIII. Furruckabad. — *VI. Furruckabad.*—Division into artificial soils. Sub-division of Gowhan, sub-divisions of Munjah and Burhet.

Section.	Page.	Para.	Subject.
Section I.,—*(continued.)*			
	30-37	15	Mode of calculating Rent-rates.—*(continued.)* VI., VII., VIII. Furruckabad,—*(continued.)* — Division into irrigated and unirrigated. Irrigated land cannot often bear irrigated rates. Nomenclature of soils, importance of a right mode of obtaining soil areas. Method explained. *VII. Pergunnah Kaimgunge.*—Mode of demarcating the *Hars*. Natural Boundaries of the *Hars*. Classification of the *Hars*. Variations in the Classification. *VIII. Pergunnah Imratpore.*—Difficulty of appraising the value of land. Necessity of accepting the popular valuation of land. Actual and nominal rates.
	37-38	18	IX. Mynpoory.
	38-45	19	X. Etawah ... — Present Rentals, their character and amount. The rents are paid in cash, and have risen little. Impossibility of arriving at soil-rates by enquiry, uncertain size of the cutcha beegah. Method of arriving at rates. Analysis of enhancement of rents. Sub-letting and Shikmee rates. The rack Rent-rate, and the rate of rise of rent. Elimination of soil-rates. Rates on natural soils, and no distinction between well and canal irrigation.
	45-49	20-21	XI. & XII. Bijnour. — XI. Bijnour. XII. Pergunnah Akberabad.
	49-51	22	XIII. Budaon.. — Rates, mode in which they have been deduced in the Belah and Bhoor, Khadir circles.
	51-55	23	XIV. Bareilly.
	56 58	24	XV. Pillibheet.
	58-59	25	XVI. Shahjehanpore. — Figured Statement of soil-rates in the various circles. Further remarks on the foregoing figured statement.
	59-60	26	Remarks on the foregoing extracts.
Section II.			
Retrospect of past discussions. Pages 61—92 ...	61	1	State of the country in 1860.
	61-63	2	Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Boolundshuhur, and Goruckpore. Colonel Baird Smith and Lord Canning. Colonel Baird Smith's Famine Report.
	63-64	3	Lord Canning's Resolution, 1861.
	64-65	4	Public Opinion in 1861.
	65-66	5	Opinion of the Revenue Board, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Keene, and Mr. Muir, as to a Permanent Settlement of the N. W. Provinces.
	66-67	6	Mr. Money and Sir George Edmonstone.
	67-68	7	Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.
	68-69	8	1863, Mr. Muir and Mr. Drummond, Sir John Lawrence, 1864.
	69	9	Orders of the Government of India, dated 8th June, 1864, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, 1865.
	ib.	10	Further orders of the Secretary of State, 1867.
	69-70	11	Measures taken to carry out a Permanent Settlement.
	70	12	Sir William Muir appointed Lieutenant-Governor 1868; visits the Meerut Division, Mozuffernuggur, Boolundshuhur, Pergunnah Bagput, Meerut District.

Section.	Page.	Para.	Subject.
Section II.,—*(continued.)*			
	70-71	13	1869, Suggestion by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the Permanent Settlement of Bhagput.
	71-72	14	Further suggestions in the case of Boolundshuhur.
	72	15	Views of the Governor-General in Council, 1871.
	ib.	16	Permanent Settlement likely to be deferred indefinitely.
	72-73	17	Present state of the question.
	7374	18	*The Indian Economist.*
	74-75	19	Question of the assessment to Land-revenue of land irrigated by canals. Colonel Baird Smith, 1861.
	75	20	Mr. Muir, 1861.
	ib.	21	Mr. Money.
	75-76	22	Sir George Edmonstone, 1862.
	76-82	23	Conference of Settlement Officers at Agra, 1865. Minute by Mr. Muir, 1865. Present system; Land-revenue, ordinary and extraordinary; failure of canal *prima facie* ground for remission of "revenue extraordinary" that the whole revenue is engaged for absolute; objections enumerated: system proposed by objections. Defects of proposed system. Objections to proposed system. Two objections admitted against existing system, dated 5th December, 1861, paras. 62, *et seq.* Profit from future extension of canal irrigation untaxed. Future profits not rising from exertion of land holders might consistently be taxed. Proposed system more faultly in this respect than present system. Differential water-rates will not suffice. Plan suggested to meet these objections. Proposal to tax, future extension of canal irrigation at the average rate of "extraordinary revenue." Area to be the quinquennial average of canal returns. Zemindars increased of rental would thus be assessed approximately. The tax would be certain, and would not be on profits produced by exertions of landlord or tenant.
	82-84	24	Review by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond, of the results of the Conference, and of Mr. Muir's Proposal.
	84-85	25	Orders by the Secretary of State, 1866.
	85-87	26	Mr. Drummond, 1866.
	87-88	27	Orders of the Secretary of State, 1867.
	88	28	The Canal Bill.
	88-91	29	Proposed extension of the powers of Settlement Officers in regard to determining Rents at time of Settlement.
	92	30	Local Cesses.
	ib.	31	Mode of Survey.
Section III.			
Pages 93—95 ...	93	1	Settlement operations greatly prolonged.
	ib.	2	Tabular Statement of Progress.
	94	3	Assessment very generally approaching completion.
	94-95	4	Instances of Districts in which Settlement operations have been unduly prolonged.

SECTION.	PAGE.	PARA.	SUBJECT.
SECTION IV. Pages 96—136 ...	96	1	Remarks on the Appendices.
	ib.	2	Technical treatment of the subject, why useless.
	96-7	3	Mode of treatment.
	97	4	Appendix I.
	97-99	5	Appendix II., V.,—Nomenclature of Soils.
	99	6	Rentals, not revenue, dealt with.
	99-100	7	Sketch of the Deyrah District.
	100	8	Cultivation and Rent-rates.
	100-101	9	Incidence of demand.
	101	10	Sketch of Saharunpore District.
	101-102	11-12	Area and Rental.
	103	13	Large increase in rental of Settlement not probable. Depressed condition of the District.
	ib.	14	Mozuffernuggur.
	103-104	15	Settlement of 1860-64 partially condemned.
	104-105	16	Settlement of the remainder of the District.
	105-107	17-19	Areas and Rentals.
	107	20	Meerut a prosperous Pergunnah.
	108	21	Notice of Pergunnahs.
	108-111	22-24	Bhagput: Comparatively small increase in Rental. Causes of stationary Rent-rates.
	111-112	25-26	Illustration from Sir William Muir's Memorandum on Oudh.
	112-114	27	Past and present position of tenants-at-will, and effects of Act X. of 1859.
	114-115	28	Smallness of holdings.
	115-116	29-30	Conditions necessary to modification of the Revenue-rates. Mr. Bird on Boolundshuhur.
	116-117	31	Contrasted with Meerut.
	117	32	Peculiar circumstances of Boolundshuhur.
	ib.	33	Settlement Officers' remarks.
	118	34	Atrowlee in Allygurh.
	119	35	An illustration of Rates rising with prices.
	119-120	36	Aonlah in Bareilly. Stationary Rates.
	120-121	37	Serouli in Bareilly.
	121-122	38	Remarks on the above.
	122-123	39	Furruckabad, backward tracts.
	123-124	40	Tenants-at-will.
	124	41	Remarks on Furruckabad.
	124-125	42	Etawah.
	125	43	Shahjehanpore.
	125-126	44	Azimgurh, small holdings.

Section.	Page.	Para.	Subject.
Section IV.—*(Concluded.)*	126-27	45-46	Budaon.
	127-129	47	Mr. Bird's remarks on Budaon.
	129	48-49	Goruckpore Busteo, and the Jhansie Division.
	129-130	50	Recapitulation of the substance of former remarks.
	130-131	51	Elements of discord introduced into the agricultural body.
	131-133	52	Mr. Bird on the Cultivating Classes.
	133-134	53	Sir William Muir. The case of Guzerat.
	134-135	54	Mr. Fane and Mr. Bird.
	135-136	55	Improbability of large immediate enhancement of rents.
	136-137	56-57	Conclusion.

सत्यमेव जयते

MEMORANDUM

ON THE REVISION OF LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Some time ago, on taking up my present appointment, I was asked by the Members of the Revenue Board to draw up a Note sketching the progress of the re-settlement of these Provinces, which has now for many years been going on. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor also expressed a wish that the effect of the rise in rent-rates on the land revenue should be enquired into and illustrated. Press of other work has prevented me hitherto from carrying out these instructions; and during the last year the discussion which has arisen out of the Lieutenant-Governor's comments on the Boolundshahur Settlement has led me to re-consider the form in which the Note could be most usefully prepared. I will state briefly the method adopted in the Memorandum, as I have now framed it; and will then plunge at once into my subject.

Instructions received from H. H. the Lieut.-Governor and the Board of Revenue.

2. In the first Section I have explained at some length the system under which the assessment of Land Revenue is carried out. This, though it may seem superfluous to Settlement Officers and to others intimate with the North-West, I believe to be very essential. It is impossible to read the remarks recorded by men high in office in this country, and the comments of the greater part of the press, without a feeling of surprise at the very imperfect information which generally exists on this point. The process of the assessment of Land Revenue is a sealed book to nearly all but the small class who are occupied in carrying it out. Misconception on this point has given rise to much confusion and error, and if I succeed in conveying a clear idea of the rules under which assessments are framed, the Note will not have been written in vain. I have in the second Section traced the narrative of the discussions and orders which have marked the period commencing from 1860, embracing such questions as the policy of a Permanent Settlement, and the assessment of lands irrigated from canals. This is followed in the third Section by a brief sketch of the re-settlement of each District, shewing the order in which the Districts have severally come under revision; the period over which revision extended, and the present state of the work.

Treatment of the subject.

1. The system under which the assessment of Land Revenue is carried out.

2. Narrative of discussions and orders from 1860 to 1870.

3. Brief sketch of the re-settlement of each District.

Finally, in the fourth and concluding Section, I have examined the fiscal results of the re-settlement in certain Districts, bringing to notice those in which the assessment has been disallowed and subjected to further revision, and shewing the comparative increase in assets, and in the incidence of the general rent-rate on the area under cultivation. I have attempted then to explain, and illustrate, the circumstances connected with land tenures in these Provinces which tend to stimulate or restrict the rise in rents. The reports of the several Settlement Officers have also been consulted for information as to the rise in rents and its causes, and as to the progressive increase in the value of land. Finally, the results of the enquiry have been summarised, with the conclusions to which they seem to lead.

4. Examination of the fiscal results of re-settlement in certain Districts.

5. Conclusions brought out by the enquiry.

3. The Memorandum is accompanied by five Appendices, containing figured statements, designed to bring together all the available information which is necessary to throw light on the subject-matter of the Note. The first of these statements shows the former and present area in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces, (excepting the Hill Tracts), which have come under revision of Settlement. The figures have been supplied by the several Settlement Officers, have been checked and compared in this office, and, I hope, are accurate. They shew for each Pergunnah the total area of the former and present Settlement with its detail, whether barren, revenue-free, cultivable, fallow or cultivated; the latter, again, being divided into irrigated and unirrigated. The proportions of which the total area is composed are also given, with the proportion of irrigated and unirrigated land on the whole cultivated area, and of land actually cultivated on the area cultivable. The figures for the former Settlement are not in every instance forthcoming: and in other instances are unreliable. In one case, Dehra, revenue-free estates have been excluded altogether from the statement. In Boolundshahur and Goruckpore, these estates fall under the several columns of that statement according to the proportions which they occupy, while in all the other Districts the whole of the revenue-free lands of all kinds have been entered under columns five and seven only, the other columns shewing only the distribution of lands assessed to Government revenue. The revenue-free and grant lands of Dehra were excluded, as being exceptional in their nature. The information for Boolundshahur and Goruckpore is not given in the Settlement Reports, and the Settlement Officers have left the Districts. The only result is that the percentage of revenue-free at re-settlement in the Province is a minute fraction larger than is shown in Appendix I., while the relative proportion of the areas of revenue-paying lands, shown in columns 13-19, is probably not affected at all.

Explanation of Appendices accompanying.

4. The second Appendix shows, so far as Settlement Officers could furnish the information, the rentals assumed in each Pergunnah at the last and the present Settlement, with the incidence of those rentals on the total assessable and cultivated areas of the two periods. The third statement shows in juxta-position the percentage of increase in each Pergunnah, both in cultivation, in

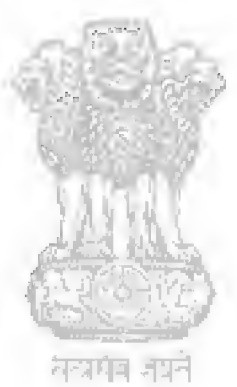
irrigation, in the rental, and in the incidence of the rent-rate on the cultivated area. The fourth Appendix gives the village rentals recorded at re-settlement in the village papers, and the same rentals, corrected by the Settlement Officers on account of obvious errors; both being contrasted with the rentals finally assumed. This statement is especially useful as showing how little Settlement Officers can be charged with blindly accepting any figures which landholders may put before them. The fifth statement shows, for each circle of assessment in each Pergunnah, the rent-rates assumed for the several classes of soil at the present re-settlement. It would have been unprofitable and misleading to give the rent-rates of the last Settlement, for the classification and grouping of soils differ so widely that comparison, unaided by explanation, is impossible.

Reasons for not entering at greater length into the details of the assessment of each District.

5. It remains to give my reasons for not entering at greater length into the details of the assessment of each District. These are two; first, that the data at my command are insufficient. No one but an Officer with the facts immediately before him, and intimately cognizant with the conditions which limit and govern his conclusions, can safely venture on any general enquiry of this kind. What has been said on the subject of rent-rates by several Settlement Officers I have carefully collected and brought out. The general inferences which their remarks suggest to me will be found in Section IV. of the Note. But I have been careful, as a rule, to limit myself to the facts ascertained and recorded by the Settlement Officers themselves, and have not attempted, by independent comparison of past and present soil rates, to work out conclusions, which I should be the first to distrust.

My second reason was, that all Settlement Officers in these Provinces have recently been themselves called on to furnish on this point elaborate information. There is no use in attempting at second hand what will be much better done by the Settlement Officers. In circulating to the several Commissioners of Divisions copies of letters from the Government of India and the Government of these Provinces, regarding the question of a Permanent Settlement, and the system of 30 years' Settlements in force in these Provinces, the Board have desired Settlement Officers to report to them fully on six specified points. Of these the rise in rents and its effects upon the Land Revenue is the first. Settlement Officers are to state "whether in the part of the country under their immediate observation, rents have reached their full present limit. The rise in prices, which has led in a chief measure to the rise in rents, will be the best, though by no means the only, test of the adequacy of existing rent-rates. On review of the prices of past years, does it seem that any further large increase in prices is improbable? and have rents so generally risen with prices as to render a further rise unlikely in view of the probability of prices remaining stationary? In a word, Settlement Officers must show whether the transition state, through which Boolundshahur and other Districts are passing, has been entered on, or would seem to be near an end, in their Districts. The Board expect upon this head such ample and exhaustive illustration, from rents, comparative tables of the value of land, prices of produce, or other sources of information, such

as those above indicated, as it is within the power of every Settlement Officer to furnish." The replies to this Circular Letter are now coming in, and treat the subject with a completeness and detail which no one Memorandum could possibly supply. My remarks will, therefore, be confined to the broader and more general conclusions which the figures of the Appendices suggest. The Memorandum may assist those who wish to work out the subject as illustrated in the replies to the Board's Circular Orders. It will serve as an introduction, and will present a complete and succinct sketch of the past history and present position of Settlement operations in these Provinces. But for an exhaustive discussion of the question of the rent rise and its bearing in each District on the Land Revenue, I must refer to the Reports in reply to the orders above referred to, which will, doubtless, be hereafter brought together and published in a single Volume.



SECTION I.

1. It is impossible to form an accurate conception of the process of assessment in these provinces until one very general, but very important error is explained. Because, in theory, the Government which we succeeded, asserted a right to a share in the gross produce of the land, it is very frequently assumed that a Settlement should still rest on a calculation of the gross produce, the cost of cultivation, and the net yield of every field. The land is represented to be a kind of *tabula rasa*, on which the Settlement Officer may frame any estimates he likes of capabilities and out-turn. Hence, we hear of the necessity of Settlement Officers being experts in agricultural matters; of the rise in revenue bearing no ratio to the alleged rise in prices; of the ruinous waste of revenue involved in our Settlements, and so on. It must be stated here once for all, that, with the gross produce of the land, as the basis of assessment, the Settlement Officer in the North-West, except in tracts where rents are paid in kind, has little or nothing to do. The Government has resigned to the classes whom it determined to recognize as landholders a share of the rental assets; that is, of the profits accruing to the landholder, after deducting the return to the cultivator as the profits of stock and the wages of labour. Eleven years of our administration, the period from 1822 to 1833, have already been consumed in attempting by elaborate calculations to ascertain what these assets should be. It was not till nearly 1833 that it occurred to the Government to ascertain what the assets actually were. The history of the almost fruitless labours of those eleven years may be read in the Volume of Selections from their Records which the Board have recently published. Extracts may be given here in illustration of what actually was done, and of the results which were arrived at; and they will show that one at least of the *panacea* for the fiscal evils which are supposed to beset us has been tried and has been found impracticable. The following refers to Agra (page 318.):—"The land is classed and valued according to its supposed or ascertained powers on a rotation of crops. Their value is assumed and an average framed, of which, in irrigated land, two-fifths are considered the due of Government, and three-fifths that of the cultivator; whilst in dry lands the proportions are equal, or half-and-half. On this calculation the rent-roll was formed." And in Allygurh:—"The principle assumed is that the Revenue Officers, European and native, are capable of fixing a proper rent for every field. The productive powers of the land, with reference to the different classification of the soil, are taken into account, and a calculation is attempted of average produce, and the value of it as a basis of assessment. The *real basis*, though, of all assessment is the acknowledged rent which the land can afford to pay, which its occupiers will willingly agree to, but beyond which they refuse to engage, and I believe it to be in vain that the attempt is made to check and amend this estimate, or even to explain it by any statistical calculations."

Erroneous conceptions of the mode of assessment in force in the N.-W. Provinces.

Experience of 1822 to 1833.

Remarks by the Commissioners of Agra.

Allygurh.

2. Mr. W. Fraser was one of those officers who attempted most zealously to carry out the mode of Settlement prescribed by Regulation VII, 1822. He writes : " A thousand and twelve Settlements under Regulation VII, 1822, are completed, or nearly so ; one hundred and seventy-eight confirmed by Government. They seem to be made on different grounds ; some by rates on produce, some on estimates of gross produce, taking a half or a third as the right of Government ; others on a classification of soils and rates applied ; some on the years produce; a great number on bargain; *i.e.*, how much the people will give, and not go away ; not one that I have seen on a thorough based estimate of cost, produce, and profit, as the ground-work, and advertence to local free-will rent, as the rule." On this, Lord William Bentick observes :—" This gentleman, it should be observed, took the greatest possible pains to introduce within his Division a system of minute inquiry into produce, as appears from the notes of circular instructions issued by him to the principal assistants in charge of Districts, a copy of which document he has furnished along with his replies. He pointed out every possible mode of correctly ascertaining the requisite information, and even suggested that actual experiments should be made by the European Officers themselves, collecting certain quantities of different kinds of produce, varying in quality, and appraising its value by ascertaining the market price, after deducting all expenses. From the above extract, it will be seen how entirely his expectation has been disappointed. To ascertain profits, or in other words, to convert gross into net produce by any general rule seems to be decidedly impracticable." And, he adds,—" It thus appears to be the general opinion that the minute researches which have been hitherto made can lead to no practically useful results, and can serve only to delay the attainment of the desirable result which it is the object of the survey to accomplish. The remarkable circumstance mentioned in the 20th paragraph of the Board's letter, that, in the case of a Settlement carefully formed by one of the best Revenue Officers in the country, framed on a supposed ascertainment of minute particulars, it was impossible to realize much more than three-fourths of the assessment, is greatly corroborative of this opinion." Finally, in the 43rd paragraph of the Governor-General's Minute, dated 20th January, 1832 (page 365), it is shown " how completely the existing system has failed,"—the system, that is, which was in augurated under Regulation VII, 1822. During eleven years in no one District had more than 396 villages been settled. In the whole Provinces the Settlement of 144 villages only had been confirmed by Government, and the period which would be required to complete the Settlement varied from three to sixty years, ranging in most cases from ten to sixteen. Any one acquainted with the great variation in the productive powers of apparently similar lands will know how hopeless the old procedure was. It exposes the Settlement Officer to all the chances of error involved in a classification of land, in assumption of the productive powers of each field, and in valuation of the cost of cultivation of the land thus arbitrarily classified. It is true that where land is held at rents payable in kind, the productive powers of lands are broadly classified now, and an average rent-rate expressed in the money value of the landlord's share of the assumed crop

Mr. Fraser.

Lord William Bentick.

is struck. But this is over considerable areas, and is checked by comparison with existing money rents; while any attempt to base rates on a calculation of the cost of production, or the surplus remaining after deducting the total outlay, is never for a moment attempted. The Board, in para. 7 of their letter to Government, No. 362, dated 7th December, 1830 (page 227), stated briefly and generally what the system, as they conceived it, should be; and the system they advocated is that which is in force at this day :—"We have to ascertain from putwarees' accounts or to fix by the best data that we can obtain the *rent paid for each field* as it appears in the survey accounts; and to regulate our demands on those who are entitled to engage for the revenue by the aggregate rent derivable from the whole." So, too, Mr. Currie, in Goruckpore :—"The rents *actually paid* by the cultivators for the different fields are what I have taken as the basis of assessment, and it seems to me the only safe principle, for the ascertainment of the actual produce must be liable to very great uncertainties, and the productive powers of the different classifications of soil must vary much in the same class from contingencies of situation, facility of irrigation, &c." And Mr. Howe similarly deprecates the "Collector's dangerous dependence on his own agricultural judgment and inexperience."

The Board of Revenue.

Mr. Currie.

3. The process, therefore, of ascertaining the gross, and of eliminating therefrom the net produce, the amount that is resultant, after deducting profits of stock and the wages of labour, was not hazardous only; it was wholly unnecessary. The rates paid by the occupier were perfectly well-known throughout the country, and might be supposed to represent more accurately than any calculation by an outsider the letting value of the land. At page 251 of the volume of North-West Revenue Selections, published in 1866, is a letter from the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to the Governor-General, dated 5th January, 1819, submitting reports by the several Collectors on the subject of rates levied from cultivating occupants. It contains an immense amount of varied information as to the rates prevalent in the several Districts. In some cases, these rates were fixed according to the different kinds of produce; in others, according to the quantity of ground cultivated, for which a specific agreement was entered into; or again, a certain sum was paid by each plough, without any relation to the quantity of land cultivated or its different species of produce. Illustrations of these rent-rates are also given in Mr. Mackenzie's Memorandum, printed with the Selections of 1872. In Allygurh, for instance, the Settlement Officer reported that :—"Pergunnah money-rates vary according to the crops, the land being also distributed into two classes, irrigated and not irrigated, and each of these again sub-divided into three sorts. In the village rates three descriptions of soil—baret, manjat, and burket—are distributed into two classes, and sub-divided as above into sorts, according to quality." And then the rates of these lands are given. These rates existed in every village, varying according to soils, castes, locality, or the peculiar circumstances

Elaborate calculation of produce and cost of cultivation, why unnecessary.

Rates already existing.

†

and history of the estate. For the most part they were paid in kind, at a recognized proportion of the produce. So, again, in the reply of the Collector of Agra to the queries circulated by order of the Governor-General, (page 322, Selections 1822-33).—"The rents in this District are rarely made payable in kind. The share is generally converted into a monied rent, either at the time of kunkoot, or on a portion of the produce, on perfectly fair principles; in the first instance, on a speculative price, in the latter, on that of the actual rate in the nearest bazar. I am inclined to believe that a monied rent is always preferred by the cultivator.

Remarks of Collector of Agra.

"11*th Query.*—Is there any known Pergunnah rate which can always be referred to in a case of dispute between the cultivator and the proprietor?"

"*Reply.*—The Pergunnah rates are all jinswaree (in kind), and differ in almost every Pergunnah. In practice they are much at variance with the rates in force in the villages, and are not admitted as authority or reference in disputes between the zemindars and cultivators.

And the Collector of Saidabad writes (page 335):—"The rents in this District are all in money. In the case of new land being broken up a small share of the produce is taken as rent for the first two or three years, after which it is commuted to a money-rent calculating the value of $\frac{1}{4}$rd or $\frac{1}{5}$th of the produce at the average rate of the past two or three years.

Remarks of Collector of Saidabad.

"*Reply II.*—There is no fixed Pergunnah rate sufficiently acknowledged and accurate to be referred to in case of dispute between proprietor and cultivator."

The Board, commenting on the replies received from Collectors, stated that "rents are paid in money and in kind to a great or less extent in all districts." And finally, in this Minute, dated 26th September, 1832, we find Lord William Bentinck writing thus:—"As far as the rights of the Government are concerned, I think I am at liberty to assume that a minute inquisition into the capacity of each field or each village of the country is unnecessary, as observed by the Governor of Madras, in his Minute, dated the 10th of May, 1822. In fixing the assessment of the lands of any village, the safest guide is the actual produce and collections of former years. Nor is any such investigation intended for the benefit of agriculturists not having permanent interest in the soil, for, as observed in the same Minute, 'the rent which the assessment is intended to fix is that of Government, not that of the ryot and his tenant.' The object of the Minute surveys hitherto conducted, has been to fix the payment which Government can properly require as revenue from those who directly contribute it; in other words, the amount of private rent available for taxation in the hands of the community, and the amount which should be contributed by each individual of that community.

Remarks of the Governor-General.

"47. But it has been expressly stated by Sir Thomas Munro, than whom, it will be admitted, there could not have been a more competent judge, that calculations of produce proceeding from the detail to the aggregate are apt to be erroneous.

"48. Experience has abundantly proved the justness of this statement.

In the 20th paragrah of their letter, dated the 25th May, 1831, the Sudder Board have observed as follows:—"It may be assumed as a fact that the real accounts of the rents of villages cannot be obtained from those who are interested, or think they are interested, in withholding them; and to presume that the European Officers of the Government, who have no direct connection with agricultural operations, are qualified to assess the rent of every field in a village by classification of soil, and nice calculations of average produce and prices, even though the extent of stock and personal means of each ryot—which should have some influence at least in such matters—were known, is, in our opinion, to presume that in support of which neither the actual results of experience nor the fair deductions of reason can be adduced."

"51. As regards the materials which should be had recourse to with a view to the determination of Government assessment, I shall here transcribe the 48th and 49th paragraphs of the Resolution I caused to be recorded on the 20th January last. I have not since seen any reason to doubt the accuracy of the opinions therein stated:—

"With regard to the practical effect of the minute investigation into produce, with a view to fix the public assessment, the sentiments of the Revenue Officers will be best shown by citing the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the care with which Mr. Glyn has apparently laboured to apply to the regulation of the Government demand the several principles by which it should be theoretically guided, the result, so far from having led to the establishment of any practical rule of Settlement, founded on the application of those principles, seems only to have manifested the insufficiency of them all, and although the calculations of which they were the basis have served to check the conclusions drawn from a merely conjectural estimate of the subject of computation, yet, after all, the principal data of Settlement appear to have been derived from a review of past payments compared with present circumstances, and from other obvious considerations of position and facility in realizing the current revenue, aided by the reports of the tehseeldars concerning the character and condition of the proprietors."

Present rent-rates: their origin.

4. The extracts I have here given will convey a very good idea of the grounds on which calculations of gross produce are discarded in assessment as well as of the material, which, when we fairly grappled with the question, we found ready to our hand. Under the Government which preceded ours the revenue was collected, either in kind or in money, at rates greatly varying, but perfectly well-known and undisputed. The origin of these rates, how they came to be fixed, why they differed, or why they agreed,

I believe to be untraceable. What we have to understand here is that they *did* exist, and that they formed the recognized revenue rates by which the revenue of the country was collected. The headman or the farmer assessed the occupiers of the soil at these rates, and paid to Government, in theory, the whole of his collections, after deducting a small percentage as his fees. Practically, and especially in the century of anarchy which preceded our rule, he only paid what he could not manage to withhold. The revenue paid by the village was the sum arrived at by applying these rates to the area under cultivation. When we succeeded to the Government, we determined to resign a fixed share of this revenue. We recognised—sometimes in the headmen, sometimes in individuals, claiming to be proprietors, at others in the village community, or in farmers,—a proprietary title. Having done this, we gave to the party so recognised the power, with a reservation as to the rights of old tenants, to enhance or diminish the rates then found to exist. From that moment rates which had hitherto been strictly *revenue* rates, (rates according to which revenue was raised), became *rent* rates : rates according to which the several rentals of the respective proprietors were levied. It then became the business of the Settlement Officer to see how far the old revenue rates were being modified by the new agency which had been introduced—the proprietary body. During the thirty years of the settlement framed under Regulation IX of 1833, the proprietary body, on the whole, have effected considerable changes in these rates. Population increased. Instead of headmen or managers seeking for cultivators, cultivators came to ask for land. The Rent Law Act X of 1859 was framed, and by its provisions a first legislative attempt was made to formulate the method in which the old "revenue rates" should be raised or changed. The prices of some staples commenced to rise materially. Why greater changes have not been effected is the point to which, in the fourth Section, I have applied myself. To answer that question is, in fact, the main object of this Memorandum. But what I wish to bring out distinctly here, is this :—The Settlement Officer, when we first took the country, had to ascertain precisely what the old Government revenue rates were, and to deduct from the revenue so arrived at the share to be abandoned to the proprietor. The Settlement Officer of the present day has to ascertain not what the old Government revenue rates were, but what the present private rent-roll, based on the old public rates but greatly modified by economic progress, by individual caprice, by local circumstances, and by legislation, is. To aid him in this has been the object of the orders from time to time issued by the Revenue Board. The substance of these orders I will very briefly indicate, and I will then at greater length proceed to show by illustrations, drawn from the reports of Settlement Officers themselves, what the actual *modus operandi* has been. The remarks meanwhile which have already been made, though necessarily brief, should assist in enabling any one who has read them to understand rightly the position of a Settlement Officer in these Provinces, and are material to the purposes of this paper.

Present position of Settlement Officers.

5. The old *revenue* rates, then, speaking generally, have become the present *rent*-rates. The present revenue rates—the rates, that is, at which the land

revenue is now assessed—are merely half the present rent-rates. But this is not the same thing as saying that the present revenue is merely half the revenue that would formerly have been taken. Thus, say that formerly in an estate the revenue rates applied to the area under cultivation aggregated Rs. 1,200. Of this, under former Governments, $\frac{1}{10}$th of Rs. 120 would have been taken by the head man as fees, Rs. 1,080 being paid into the Government Treasury. But now the old revenue rates, manipulated by the party whom the Government has recognised as proprietor, will have been more or less enhanced. Apart from any increase to the area under cultivation, he will possibly have got a rental of Rs. 1,500. Of this he will pay Rs. 750 into the Treasury as land revenue; Rs. 75 as local cesses; and will himself retain Rs. 675. The extent to which the old revenue rates have been modified, then, the results upon them, that is, of legislation, competition and increased prices, is the problem the Settlement Officer must solve.

Enhancement of the old rates.

6. To help him he has the village accounts. These, where rents are paid in kind, are almost wholly useless, the out-turn of the several crops being most inaccurately stated. Where rents are paid in money, the record is more reliable; but in either case the annual value of the land under the immediate cultivating occupation of the proprietor is entered at a nominal sum. Local enquiry and comparison, conducted by every Settlement Officer according to his own methods, but a most essential part of every Settlement Officer's duties, checks the inaccuracies of the village record. He has, too, the rent-rates paid in estates under direct Government management. Here and there he is assisted by a proprietor who is not afraid to show his accounts. There is no very great difficulty in ascertaining what the prevalent rents are; but this by no means disposes of the enquiry. The District is on the eve of Settlement; proprietors will not enhance a single rent. Not a penny more, they tell you, can be screwed out of the cultivators; another straw will break the ryots' back; many cultivators cannot, by law or pressure, be induced to pay higher rates. But somehow or other there *are* rents paid by cultivators, in no respect differing from their brethren, for lands of precisely the same quality as the rest, which are very markedly higher than what I have called the prevalent rates. What the Settlement Officer has now to ascertain is, whether these are exceptional rents, or whether they are what may be called representative. Has a happy accident only enabled the landlord to run up these rents, or is it that he is only waiting the revision of the amount at which he is to be assessed before enhancing his rents all round? More important still, are these higher rents such, that, under the Rent Law, they will serve as standards of comparison for other lands as yet held at lower rates? Is the proprietor strong enough to enhance his rents without resort to the law courts? Are the cultivators a community who were once the proprietors, and now show themselves savage under enhancement, jealous and suspicious of the smallest interference, making a visit to the village dangerous either to the present proprietor, or the agent whom he sends to collect his rents? Or, are they the proprietors, creatures, living on the breath of his mouth? Sketchy as this view is of the

Data available to the Settlement Officer in determining the present state of rents; and questions to be determined.

points which the Settlement Officer finds before him, it shows pretty clearly, and I think very faithfully, how immensely his position differs from that of the Settlement Officers elsewhere—in Bombay, for instance; and how radical a misconception of his duties lies at the bottom of the arguments I have mentioned, and which we have heard much repeated lately—that he should assess on gross produce; that because prices have doubled (which they have not), the revenue must necessarily be doubled; that experts in agriculture are required; that the Settlement is now being fixed on the rates of thirty years ago.

Sketch of existing instructions.

7. I have said that I would treat briefly on the orders under which the Settlement Officer frames his assessment. It would be tedious to enumerate them all, and it will be enough to give the outlines, and to illustrate them by a few quotations. They are embodied in the "Directions to Settlement Officers," compiled when Mr. Thomason was Lieutenant-Governor, and in the Circular Orders which have since, from time to time, been issued by the Revenue Board. A Settlement Officer, in the first place, is to visit every village before he assesses it, and make notes of the appearance of the soil and quality of the crops. "His personal observation, aided by the knowledge he should have acquired of the description or class of the cultivating community, will enable him to estimate the average rent per beegah or acre with a very close approximation to the true value. This process is very necessary where rents are paid in kind, and generally where there is any doubt of the village accountant's return." The assessment, it will be seen, is on the *estate*,* not on the *field*, as it is called, or as it might more properly be called, the *lot*, in Bombay. The operation, the Settlement Officer is warned, is not one of arithmetical calculation, but of judgment and sound discretion, and he is to proceed openly on that assumption. He is not to accept as the basis of his calculations the net produce of any one year, or even of any given number of past years. The future produce may be more, if there is waste land to come into cultivation; if the former system of cultivation was faulty and expensive; if the products of the land are likely to come into demand in the market; or if the opening out of new channels of commercial intercourse is likely to improve the local market. He is to obtain from the records of his office a memorandum, not only of past Settlements and collections, but also of everything bearing on the condition of the village, such as previous litigation, price realized (if ever brought to sale), mortgages, farming leases, &c., &c. He is to study the character of the people, the style of cultivation, the capability of improvement, the state of the market for the produce. All this information he is to lay himself out distinctly to collect by personal inspection of the country, by free communication with the people, and by careful enquiry from every person, and in every quarter, where he is likely to derive information. Where various extensive gradations of soil exist, differing materially in fertility, a separate rate of rent is to be determined for each. Where a Pergunnah is composed of different tracts, varying greatly in natural productiveness, the villages

* *Note.*—An Estate is any parcel or parcels of land which may be separately assessed with the public revenue, the whole property of the proprietors in the Estate being held hypothecated to Government for the revenue assessed upon it.—"Direction to Settlement Officers, Sec. II, para 5, page 22."

are to be divided into corresponding classes, and the rates for such classes are to be separately determined. Though abnormally low rents may be disregarded, the average rent-rates assumed must be such as it may be reasonably believed will be decreed under the operation of the existing rent-laws. Average rates higher than those now obtaining, because resting on the speculative basis of a future rise in prices during the currency of the Settlement, are not permitted. Finally, he is to report, for the Board's approval and sanction, the rent-rates thus arrived at. In the report submitting these rates, the Settlement Officer gives an account of the physical geography of the tract under report, with a succinct and clear sketch of the financial history and present state of the Pergunnah, and so far as can be ascertained of the several successive Settlements. He traces also the economical effect of the last Settlement on the Pergunnah: its agricultural progress, rise in the price of produce, communications, population and its distribution, competition for land, past and present rentals, and the causes which may have contributed to a rise or fall in rents. A review is required of experiments or enquiries made with the object of ascertaining the average yield of the principal staples, the mode in which such experiments or enquiry is conducted, and the area over which it extends. He then states the rates at which he proposes to assess, contrasting them, where data exist, with the rates assumed at the previous settlement. It has to be clearly shown to what extent the assumed rental, based on these rates, differs from the rental recorded in the village papers; how far this is attributable to inaccuracy in the preparation of those papers; and how far to the inadequacy of existing rents; and in what degree consideration has been allowed for a prospective rise in backward rents. Lastly, the financial results of assessment, based on the proposed rates, are to be recorded; and on receipt of sanction from the Revenue Board the assessments may be given out to the proprietors, and engagements taken for the term of the ensuing Settlement.

Remarks on the preceding paragraph.

8. It will have been gathered from the above sketch that much is left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer. Within certain broad limits he may adopt what mode he likes of classifying soils and ascertaining rents. He may wholly reject all village papers, or he may accept them without reserve. He may follow the rent-rates of a neighbouring District, or may frame his own rates in entire disregard of them. He may accept rent-rates which he finds largely existing, or he may lay them in great measure aside as not representing the present value of the land. But the propriety of whatever he does must be capable of demonstration. He must show that the results of his proposals are reasonable, and that he has neither been betrayed into an excessive estimate of the capabilities of his District, or failed to appreciate the progress it has made. That the *modus operandi* of the several Settlement Officers must in these circumstances vary largely will, doubtless, be seen at a glance. The method adopted by one may not recommend itself to another, and you will have a Settlement working excellently in one District which the Settlement Officer of the neighbouring tract condemns as unscientific in principle, however successful in its results.

9. The Appendices will shew how great is the difference between the estimates and assumptions made by different officers; the reasons of which will be hereafter discussed at greater length. But from the sketch I have given of the origin of what are now known as rent-rates, this much will already have been gathered: that we have to deal, not with produce and prices only, but with the present aspect of ancient rates, stereotyped in great measure by custom and directly imposed in previous times by the Government; with the characters and relative strength of the cultivating and proprietary body; with men and manners; and with the provisions of a jealously administered rent-law. How some of the North-West Settlement Officers have set themselves to work to collect the information necessary to assessment, I shall now proceed to show by illustrations, reserving for a later Section what I have to say as to the mode in which the rates have been acted on by past and present circumstances.

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates:
I. Dehra Doon.

10. "The determination of equitable rates for the Doon at the time of the Settlement was a difficult operation. I had to lean entirely on my local knowledge and experience gained in the Settlement work, and on what I could gather from close inquiry, and such tests as I could make in comparing various villages with each other. There were no rates existent to act as a guide. Previous to the Survey of 1839, all hereditary tenants became entitled to hold their lands at three annas per local beegha; no matter of what class the land was, or where situated. It was, of course, necessary to fix fresh rents, but I found that nothing satisfactory could be done until the assessments were made. I mentioned this to Mr. Muir, who was of opinion that it would be better to fix assessments from which rates would be amicably determined than to force rates to which neither party would agree; therefore, I had in that instance no determined or customary rates of any value as a guide to go upon. Also two-thirds of the cultivation was carried on by tenants paying in "kind," and about one-fifth was held in "seer." I had certainly the statements of the former assessments, but these were of no value where the village "status" had altered considerably during the last ten or twenty years, which was the case with all the first, and very many of the second, class villages.

"In working out the village rates of Settlement, I selected a batch of average villages of each class, each having average quantities of each sort of soil and crops, and estimated for each batch of villages of each class separately approximate "jumma-bundees" or "rent-rolls," and distributed the sum total of the "rent-rolls" of each batch of villages over the different sorts of soil in that batch, and formed thereby "the soil" rates. These, again, were applied to several other villages which had not been included in the original batches, and, where necessary, were modified or improved, and in the end the corrected "rates" were adopted for the basis of assessments.

"In fixing the Settlement rates, I made them out according to the "sorts of soil" only, without recording rates for "irrigated" and "unirrigated"

lands separately, and made a note on the English statements of each village, showing how much of the whole I attributed to canal irrigation. In forming the new proposed rates, I have made them out for each soil under the headings of "irrigated" and "unirrigated." As will be seen, I have kept to one set of rates for each class of villages in "*roslee*" and "*dakur*" soils; their similarity for assessments is, in fact, borne out by the results of rent-rates lately judicially fixed, and by what I have learnt by observation. At the time of Settlement I recorded separate rates, but the difference was little more than nominal when the rates were applied; and now that I have doubled the former details by separating the "irrigated" from the "dry" rates, I find the details are as minute as can be wished for. I have also, in the present proposed rates, included all the former fourth class villages in the third class, for much of the difference in the rates for Settlements resulted from there being no irrigation at all in the fourth class villages; and, now that I have separated the "dry" from the "irrigated" rates, and, as will be seen, have brought the poorer "*roslee*" rather more on a par with the "*sankra*" soil, I find I can readily take in the fourth class and amalgamate it with the third, and I have, therefore, done so."

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates: II. Saharunpore.

11. "Table I.* shows the detail, area, jumma, and population of 41 groups into which I have distributed the villages of the several Pergunnahs. At first the number of groups was 44, but finding that the rent-rates of Sooltanpoor V. Sooltanpoor VI. were almost the same as those for Sooltanpoor IV., and that, similarly, Nagul V. would bear only the same rate as Nagul IV., I fused these several groups into one.

"Tables II., III. and IV. attempt to show (as far as figures can show) the relative productiveness of the several groups. As a general rate the relative rate of rent in any particular tract depends on (1*st*), the proportion of cultivated to culturable area; (2*nd*), the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated area; (3*rd*), the proportion of manured and carefully tended land (*meesun*); (4*th*), the proportion of lighter and sandier soil (*bhoodah*); (5*th*), the amount of the agricultural population available for the purpose of supplying labour for tillage; and (6*th*), the density of that general population which creates a market for agricultural produce. Percentages showing all these facts are given in Table II. In Table III., the groups are ranked according to the place they held as regards the several percentages; the higher the percentage the higher being the place assigned, except in column 6,—percentage of *bhoodah*,—where the reverse is the case. Finally, in Table IV., the figures assigned to each group, or representing its place in each of the columns of Table III., are added up, and rank on *all* accounts assigned to the groups accordingly. Of course, the lower the figures the higher the rank of the group, the best attainable number being 6.

"Thus far the process has been purely mechanical. But, as was naturally to be expected, the graduation of the groups according to the rates of

---

* Tables not printed.

Saharunpore.

rent *actually* prevailing in them does not quite agree, though it agrees very nearly with the above graduation regulated on a purely arithmetical basis. Table V. shows the groups graduated according to the rent-rates actually found to exist; the rent-rates themselves in column 3, and the statistics on which they are based in columns 8 to 11.

"These last embody (1*st*), the results of my investigations on the spot; (2*nd*), the decisions of the Settlement and Act X. Courts in suits for enhancement and for commutation of rent in kind into cash rates. I have not made any use of the facts brought out by the actual cutting and weighing of the crop in 1864-65, because, as will be seen by the average rates as worked out given in the margin,* the jumma which would thus be gained would be the enormous sum of Rs. 16,96,824-0-0, the present jumma being Rs. 8,29,155-0-6, and my proposed jumma (the utmost assessable in my opinion) Rs. 8,88,699-0. This fact appears to me sufficient to show the fallaciousness of such data; and I proceed to show the reasons for their being so fallacious, and do so at some length, as my action in the matter has been questioned :—

* *Pergunnah.*	*Acre.*
Sooltanpoor	6 7 8
Seresawah	6 10 1
Nukoor	5 10 0¼
Gungoh	5 0 11¼
Jowallapore	3 14 5¾
Roorkee	3 1 3
Bhugwanpore	4 0 11¼
Munglour	7 12 1¼
Nagul	6 1 9
Deobond	6 8 10¼
Rampore	4 1 10

(*a.*) "Too small an area could be appraised by a European Officer. When so small a plot as one-tenth of an acre is taken as the measure of the whole, an enormous number of fields must be appraised in order that, by the rule of averages, the little errors in excess in one part may be checked by the reverse kind of errors in another part. But it takes about three hours to cut and weigh the crop of a field on the spot. On an average, this operation can only go on simultaneously in two fields at a time. For the "khureef" there are less than two, and for the "rubbee" less than one month available for the purpose, that is, some seventy-six working days, *i.e.*, no more than 152 different fields can be appraised by the European Officer, even if he gives up two-thirds of the time available for inspecting his villages; and you must recollect what pressure was put on me to finish this work speedily. Bearing in mind that it is necessary to find out the average produce of some dozen and a half different kinds of crop on eight different classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, it is easy to see what a small basis of calculation can be obtained for each soil : add to this the fact that the appraisment had to be made in 41 groups of villages by two officers, Mr. Daniell and myself, within the limit of one year, and that till the inspection was over, it could not be ascertained how those groups would be divided, and the impossibility of procuring broad enough data for the calculation is apparent.

(*b.*) "The appraisment of the "khureef" in the whole of Tehseel Roorkee, and that of the "rubbee" in Nukoor, I could not even superintend, being engaged at the other end of the District. With the appraisement of Tehseel Deobund I had nothing to do from first to last.

(*c.*) "The native officials to whom part of the task was entrusted, with the wish of avoiding the imputation of lowering the apparent assets of a

village, fell into the opposite extreme, and, in spite of orders to choose in each village at least one good, one average, and one inferior field, rejected all the really bad fields. Saharunpore.

(*d*). "The native officials, taking the soils as given in the Settlement papers, in many cases put down as *meesum* that which had not been manured for many years.

(*e*). "No allowances can be made for the numerous "*tukm sokht*" fields, where seed is annually sown on the mere chances of a favourable fall of rain.

(*f*). "No allowance can with any certainty be made for the little unproductive places at the corners and edges of fields: nor do I see how to make accurate allowances for the charges of weighing and carriage, which fall on the zemindars, and the latter of which varies with the distance from the bazar. Nor can it be ascertained what amount the zemindar is forced by his necessities to sell at the low harvest price, and what portion he can reserve till the price rises.

(*g*). "The appraisement of the inferior crops,—bajra, mote, oorud, lobia, mundwa, &c., in the khureef; gram, mussoor, &c., in the rubbee,—is particularly difficult. The produce has to be exposed for days to the wind and sun before the grain can be separated. Who is to watch it during this time? It was the zemindars' intent, of course, to lower the apparent out-turn, and I could feel no confidence in the result of an operation which I had not witnessed throughout with my own eyes; yet this was in most cases incompatible with the task of inspecting fresh villages every morning. The consequence was that the appraisement was far too much limited to the better classes of crops,—cotton and mukkee for the khureef, wheat and barley for the rubbee. This was the case in Mr. Daniell's Pergunnahs as well; but, of course, to make such an operation a true measure of the actual out-turn, the several crops must be cut in the same proportion in which they are grown.

(*h*). "I found that there was a decided difference in the weight of a crop according as it was cut at the commencement or end of the harvest. The grain was drier and lighter at the end than at the beginning, consequently the out-turn of crops cut at the commencement of the season were unduly overstated. What allowance to make on this account I know not, yet a difference of a couple of seers in the produce of one-tenth of an acre comes to a serious amount on the whole.

(*i*). "I found gradually, in the course of my inquiries, that in reality the zemindars hardly ever take the full share of the produce to which, according to the village custom, they are entitled; that is to say, their appraisement is a light one, and even after it is made, they deduct a tenth, or even a fifth, from the amount appraised. I have several times asked both zemindar and cultivator before proceeding to cut what they thought the out-turn would be. They always much understated the amount; and I really believe they did so

Saharunpore. in good faith, there being no motive for intentional understatement, which would be at once detected and exposed by the result of the operation.

(*j*). "Finally, even if the actual average out-turn of the lands in which the rent is paid in kind could be ascertained, still rent-rates so deducted would be far from giving the true rental of the whole zillah, the bulk of which (at least in my three tehseels) is held by tenants paying in cash—paying, that is, at a lower rate than if they were "metayers," seeing that the risk of bad season falls on them and not on the zemindar."*

"Again, I have not used the facts deduced from the decrees for rent under Clause 4, Section 23 of Act X., and that for two reasons—(1*st*), because in a number of cases in which the rent decreed was the merest trifle, and in a number of cases decided on "razeenamahs," it was evident that the real object of the suit was, as is so common in the zillah, to establish a disputed right; (2*nd*), because, even of the few cases which appeared genuine, it was merely the amount entered in the annual jumma-bundee that was decreed, there being no instance of the entry being disputed; but as I had made those jumma-bundees, tested and corrected by my own inquiries, the basis of calculation, it seemed unnecessary to adduce an *extract* from them to prove what had already been proved by the whole paper.

"In using the jumma-bundee it was possible to draw the requisite statistics from the columns showing rent received in kind, or from those showing the rent paid in cash, or both together. I have been led to confine my attention to the statistics regarding the actual cash rents from the following considerations:—(1*st*). Except in two pergunnahs, the area on which rent is paid in cash vastly exceeds that in which it is paid in kind; (2*nd*), I was enabled by my investigations on the spot to form an opinion as to the correctness of the former entries, whereas, as already frequently reported to you, I never could satisfy myself as to the correctness of the entries of rent in kind in a "*nikasee.*" I *know* them to be as a rule incorrect, but do *not* know what the correct entries should have been. I have, however, made a calculation on the basis of the *nikasees*, but found that the jumma would come to only Rs. 7,17,204-0-0, *i. e.*, one and a half lakh below the proper amount; (3*rd*), Even had I found these latter entries to be correct, still they would have shown the produce for one year alone, and that a year in which the 'khurreef' was exceptionally bad, while the 'rubbee' in *unirrigated* (not in *irrigated*) tracts was exceptionally good. Now, as in some tracts the 'khurreef,' in others the 'rubbee,' is the staple crop, an assesment based on such partial statistics would have turned out eminently unequable. The cash rents, on the other hand, remaining comparatively unchanged from year to year, afford a far surer basis of calculation. It must not be supposed that I have included *every* cash rent found to exist. I have eliminated rents paid by exceptionally favoured cultivators, and have only drawn deductions from those which I thought equable.

* Though the results of the actual cutting and weighing of crops have been rejected as materials for cultivating the rent-rates, yet as, so far as they go, as they show accurately the out-turn of certain kinds of crops in certain tracts, I hope to include them in the statistical portions of the Financial Settlement Report.

"It will be observed that the rates proposed for adoption have not been differentiated for the several classes of soils, irrigated and unirrigated, but are uniform for the whole cultivated area. For this course there were two reasons (*1st*), the figures in the No. III, village statement, to which rates will be applied, are the results of measurements completed before the famine year, since which time canal irrigation has enormously increased. But rates evolved from statistics which represent existing facts cannot be applied to figures showing a by-gone state of things, when, though the total area under cultivation differed but slightly from the present amount, the distribution of that area differed extensively; (*2nd*), the details of soils given in the original No. II village statements are, in my opinion, and (as is evident from his notes, extracts of which are marginally given) in Mr. Daniell's also, as often wrong as right. In some tracts (notably throughout Tehseel Nukoor) the item of *bhoodah* has been entered most capriciously, what is so marked in one village being rather better and less sandy than what is marked as *rouslee* in the next village. I am aware that great difference of opinion exists as to what is '*bhoodah*' and what merely light *rouslee*, but what I contend for is, that whatever distinction is adopted should be uniformly preserved throughout.

Village.	Soil.	Acres according to Mr. Daniell.	In No. II.
Jubhurun ...	Meesun ...	96	136
	Rouslee ...	339	272
	Dakur ...	80	61
	Bhoodah ...	...	46
Lukhnowtee ...	Meesun ...	50	88
	Rouslee ...	219	181
	Dakur ...	47	47
	Bhoodah ...	13	13
Tulheree Khoord ...	Meesun ...	60	97
	Rouslee ...	300	229
	Dakur ...	60	25
	Bhoodah ...	140	215
Futtehpoor ...	Meesun ...	35	70
	Rouslee ...	241	226
	Dakur ...	35	32
	Bhoodah ...	102	85
Nuglee Noor ...	Meesun ...	37	74
Gahlowlee ...	Meesun ...	180	471
	Rouslee ...	497	292
	Dakur ...	45	44
	Bhoodah ...	90	5
Dehra ...	Meesun ...	52	154
	Rouslee ...	310	267
	Dakur ...	182	163
	Bhoodah ...	104	64
Jukhwala ...	Meesun ...	77	169
	Rouslee ...	475	271
	Dakur ...	145	241
	Bhoodah ...	231	247
Umbehta Sheikh ...	Meesun ...	250	292
	Rouslee ...	600	473
	Dakur ...	100	107
	Bhoodah ...	50	68
Futtehpoor Muzra Umbehta ...	Meesun ...	180	242
	Rouslee ...	410	332
	Dakur ...	20	136
	Bhoodah ...	12	12
Sudharunpoor ...	Meesun ...	150	250
Oonchagaon ...	Meesun ...	140	165
	Rouslee ...	386	364
	Bhoodah ...	200	167
Teghree ...	Meesun ...	66	103
	Rouslee ...	199	216
	Bhoodah ...	176	122
Gopulee ...	Meesun ...	104	198
	Rouslee ...	500	454
	Dakur ...	...	14
	Bhoodah ...	300	230
Sampla Bukkal ...	Meesun ...	125	285
	Rouslee ...	150	101
	Dakur ...	12	7
	Bhoodah ...	125	46
Phoolasee ...	Meesun ...	100	129
	Rouslee ...	200	227
	Dakur ...	25	87
	Bhoodah ...	200	132
Nizampoor ...	Meesun ...	90	89
	Rouslee ...	70	20
	Dakur ...	...	...
	Bhoodah ...	62	53

"The item of '*meesun*' is not less capriciously entered. The different percentages so entered in the various Pergunnahs are given in the margin. Now, the amount manured bears a regular proportion to the industry of the cultivators, the density of the

Nagul	... 27½
Deobund	... 23
Rampoor	... 19
Roorkee	... 17½

Saharunpore.

Munglour	... 20¾
Jowallapoor	... 14¾
Bhugwanpoor	... 24¾
Sooltanpoor	... 13¼
Nukoor	... 12
Sirsawah	... 11½
Gungoh	... 13

population, and the amount of refuse consequently available; but you are yourself aware how, instead of, for instance Bhugwanpoor excelling Munglour, Deobund excelling Rampore, Jowallapoor excelling Sooltanpoor, in these respects the very reverse in rather the case. The differences between village and village are even more glaring than between Pergunnah and Pergunnah. You are already aware of the contrast in this respect between the neighbouring villages Bazeedpoor, and Raepoor, Pergunnah Sirsawah. Bazeedpoor is a decidedly poor village, with only 55 houses, tenanted by low caste cultivators and poor improvident copareeners; Raepore is one of the best villages in the Pergunnah, and contains 314 houses, tenanted by all the zemindars of the five surrounding villages, and by the best cultivators in the neighbourhood; yet the '*meesun*' is entered at only 43 acres, or one-tenth of the whole in Raepore, and at 209 acres, or nearly half the whole cultivated area, in Bazeedpore; and there are very many instances hardly less glaring. *One* reason for this is a fact of which you will find ready proofs in the rough copies of the khusrahs, namely, that in some villages (not in all) the Girdawur or Canoongoe, purtalling the village some time after measurement, entered as '*meesun*' the fields which he found freshly manured for sugar cane, in addition to the former amount, forgetting that when fresh lands are brought under manure, the old lands are deprived of it.

"I beg further to submit that the end for which differential rates were devised will be secured by me in a different, but, I contend, not less satisfactory manner. During the inspection of the several tracts, certain villages were selected as being neither above nor below the average, and all the other villages of the group graduated according to the relation which, as regards natural fertility and actual prosperity, they were found to bear to them, and to each other. Thus, after applying the general rates on cultivated and that on mâlgoozaree area, it will be easy to apply a certain additional rate per area for each step in the gradation upwards, and to arrange for a corresponding reduction for each step downwards, this additional rate not being of course a rigid one, but capable of modifications, to meet the relative differences between each village and those immediately above and below it in the scale.

Mode of calculating Rent-Rates.

III. Mozuffurnuggur.

Assessment.

Classification of villages.

12. "It has been stated in paragraph 1, that the Pergunnah limits have considerably changed since Mr. Thornton made the Saharanpore settlement, hence the rates then formed were open to question. But, further, he had only one set of rates for the whole Pergunnah, and the Pergunnah is made up of two quite distinct classes of villages. My first business was to classify the villages. I divided them, as will be seen by the accompanying map, into two circles. The classification was general. The villages on and about the canal formed one class, in which the better kinds of produce were extensively grown, the soil was naturally fertile, and the population abundant. The villages on

the east side of the Kirsunnee, and immediately on its west bank, were grouped as a much inferior class. These classes I formed from personal knowledge of the Pergunnah, neither in this nor in any other step taking much council with officials. The revenue rates had then to be fixed. In this Pergunnah rent is paid (when it is paid at all, for the villages are chiefly Bhyachara) chiefly in kind. Some crops, such as sugar cane, cotton, maize, churree, and indigo pay a money rent per beegah. The classification seems to be according to the expense attendant on the cultivation of the crops, the most expensive paying a money rent equal to about one-fourth of the gross out-turn, the less expensive a rent in kind, equal generally to two-fifths of the gross out-turn, but in good villages, amounting to one-half, and in indifferent villages falling as low as one-third. In some instances, a general beegah rate on cultivation existed, irrespective of the kind of crop grown, but these instances were not sufficiently various to admit of induction. The variety of soils, the circumstances under which the rate was fixed, the facilities for irrigation, could not, I found, be so generalized as to enable me to apply any such rates, or average of such rates, with certainty. Thus, in Mouzahs Munhut and Yarpore, I found cultivators paying Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for very dissimilar lands, and in Mouzah Oosmanpore only Rs. 3-14 per acre for land of quality superior to either of the above. Where a beegah rate is not customary, it is rarely an index to the capabilities of the land, nor can it be made the basis of calculations for the future. A biswahdar whose right of ownership has been sold, a body of biswahdars, who under similar circumstances, have been powerful enough to make terms with the purchaser, in such cases a low beegah rate is often found; but under Act X of 1859, as there can be no certainty of the continuance of such a rate, so there is no ground for making it the basis of assessment; hence, the only course is to frame a set of rates calculated on the basis of estimates of the actual produce.

Ascertainment of deduced revenue rates.

Difficulty of finding trustworthy money rates.

" After classifying the kinds of soil under the four-heads* known in this District, the rates occupied by each kind of soil was ascertained from the measurement papers. The pergunnah in 1860-61 was in an abnormal state. The canal villages were growing wheat in unusually large quantities. In the other villages cultivation was nearly confined to the vicinity of the wells, but there, too, the better crops were being grown in unusual proportion, and the wells were being worked to an unusual amount. Hence, I lowered the amount of the two principal crops—wheat and maize—by one-fifth, and added the difference to bajra and churree. To this ratio thus obtained I applied, as far as money rents went, the average money rents of the last ten years, and to the other crops a set of estimates, found chiefly on local enquiry. I went over several files of summary suits, but, in the first place, I could rarely ascertain whether the land in question was irrigated or unirrigated, and very frequently the estimates themselves were disputed by the parties, and evidently excessive. The Kham tehseel papers were of more assistance, as giving me a fair acre

*I.—Meesun (manured: cane, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, &c.)
II.—Roslee (joar, churree, wheat, barley, vetches,) &c.
III.—Dakur (rice, gram.)
IV.—Bhoor (churree vetches, wheat, &c.)

Method adopted of calculation of rates for kind of soil.

average out-turn for each kind of crop: several villages in the Kheaoree Circle having been held Kham. The result was not, however, satisfactory. This process, which answered very well in Pergunnahs assessed the following year, was injured in 1860-61, by the unusual state of the crops, and the undue abundance of the more remunerative, especially wheat. It will be understood that cultivation was confined to irrigated lands, and on them principally to the better crops. Hence, although one-fifth had been reduced from wheat and maize, the average of the better crops was evidently in excess. The village papers could not help me, for although they showed the ratio of crops in ordinary years, they did not show them classified by soils. Unwilling to adopt rates which seemed too high (the averages of crops on each soil and rates formed by me in the Circle Aurungabad, besides the rates actually adopted, are given at the foot of this report), I turned to Mr. Thornton's Mozuffurnuggur rates for the neighbouring circles of Bhynswal and Shamlee, and after applying them to several villages, and comparing their results with the other processes subsequently detailed, I felt so satisfied with them as to adopt them, only reducing them to half assets. These rates were applied to the total of each kind of soil for each circle, *i. e.*, the Bhynswal to the Aurungabad circle, and the Shamlee to the Kheaoree circle, giving respectively a circle demand of Rs. 22,257 and Rs. 33,938. This, again, and the cultivated area of the circles, were divided into each other, and gave an average rate, by means of which I re-distributed the circle jummas over the individual villages. The soil rates applied to each village were then compared with this jumma. An abstract of the village papers was also made for five years of the last settlement. The rate given by the total of the area cultivated by crops paying in kind, and the value of these crops as inserted in the papers, was applied to the area cultivated with such crops in the khusrah, the area cultivated by crops paying money rents being multiplied by those rents, and the two results added together. This estimate was always low. The putwarees, I believe, in this district register accurately the kinds of crops grown; but the amount grown is quite untrustworthy. Similarly the out-turn of five years according to the appraisement table in Statement I, Appendix to Mr. Thornton's Mozuffernuggur report, was substituted for the amount grown as registered in the village papers, and the rate thus obtained from the papers has been applied. This, in average villages, was very useful, giving a demand below which, without special reasons, I never suffered myself to fall, and often affording an index to the real capabilities of the village. In almost every village in the Kheaoree Circle there was a good deal of land thrown out of cultivation by the drought of 1860-61, and by the disturbances of 1857-58. As a rule I took into calculation, at the average cultivated rate of the circle, all land in excess of the proportion borne by the circle culturable and recently abandoned of the last settlement. The village papers gave me little aid, for they did not distinguish accurately between "culturable" and "recently abandoned." So, too, in applying the soil-rates to each village, the average amount of manured land *per well* in the circle was preserved for each village within it. This relieved the industrious, and took cognizance of the lazy. It will be seen from the miscellaneous remarks that when I considered

Peculiar difficulties owing to abnormal cultivation in the famine year.

Rates finally adopted.

it necessary I have departed to a large extent from the results of the rates, which were only *average*; but they have been the basis of my assessments."

---

13. "In the first place, the ordinary methods of deducing soils and produce rates have been adopted.

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates: IV. Meerut.

"A table of *(nijkaree)* rates in kind and money *(zubtee)* rates is prepared in the following manner:—

"*Nijkaree rates.*—A kunkoot is made in a certain number of villages contained in each pergunnan. This is done in each denomination of soil, and of each kind of crop in well, tank, and canal, irrigated as well as in unirrigated land. From the out-turn is deducted the cultivators share at the average proportion found to prevail in the Pergunnah.

"In order to ascertain this average, the rate of shares enjoyed by the cultivators are obtained from each village in the Pergunnah.

"After deducting such share, the remainder is valued at the average "village rate" for the past ten years.

"By 'village rate' is meant that prevailing between the dealer and grower, as distinguished from the higher rate which prevails in the market.

"We obtained two produce value tables, one from the price currents for ten years and the other from a careful scrutiny and abstract made from mahajun's books; the former being used as a check upon the latter, we adopt the latter for our purposes.

"Thus, a nijkaree rate for each crop in each description of soil, irrigated or unirrigated (the irrigated being again subdivided under the heads of wells, tanks and canals) for a certain area is obtained.

"*Zubtee rates.*—But as a test of the kunkoot, and also for the zubtee crops, which could not be so measured, the money rates prevailing over the whole Pergunnah for every description of crop and soil are ascertained from putwarees papers, rent suits, and by verbal enquiries from zemindars and putwarees, and an average of the whole struck.

These combined nijkaree and zubtee, or money, rates are then applied to the soils and crops actually under cultivation in a certain number of villages, and the division of the total money values into the total cultivated areas give the averages for each soil for the total, and for each kind of irrigation, for unirrigated, and, lastly, the average of all these give the average rate for the cultivated area of the Pergunnah.

The Pergunnah rates so obtained are assessed upon the soils of different denominations under each kind of irrigation, and also upon unirrigated for the whole Pergunnah, and the Pergunnah assumed jummabundee is obtained.

Meerut.

The same process being followed in the case of each individual mouzah and estate, its assumed jummabundee is found.

But the above is necessarily work to be prepared by native agency, through the tehseeldars, and partly obtained from records in the office. Data so collected and compiled needed to be carefully tested in every way. Even with the most careful testing and examination, I look upon such data, not as the foundation of an assessment, but as the tests by which to prove the results of the Settlement Officers conclusions after personal investigation into the condition of each village and estate.

"No average rates which could be prepared would justify a "chamber" assessment of the whole pergunnah, and thus, when I say that such and such are my ascertained assumed rates for a Pergunnah, I would reserve the right in fixing the jummahs of individual estates, of running up and down the scale, and finally, perhaps, of being on the whole rather over or under the Pergunnah assessment based strictly upon my assumed rates.

"*Class rates.*—In addition, therefore, to the above 'produce and soil rent rates,' I have proceeded to form 'village or estate class rates' in the manner following:—

"Each village in the pergunnah is visited and narrowly examined in every part, and with reference to every particular, by the assessing officer; notes are made of its condition, nature, and fertility of the soils, capabilities and actual amount of irrigation, whether from wells, tanks, or canals, population, and class of cultivators, and as part of its condition, its cultivation, as compared with its area, and the capability for extending its cultivation; in fact, every point which should meet with a Settlement Officer's attention, is noted down.

"Sample villages are taken, and around these are grouped in classes the other villages of the Pergunnah. I call them "classes" in preference to "circles," because it by no means follows that contiguous villages come within the same class. Often it may be so; but such exceptions cannot be made the rule.

"In thus personally examinnig the Pergunnah, the most extensive and accurate data can be obtained regarding rates of rent.

"Riding through the fields of a village, the scattered cultivators are questioned as to the amount of lands they hold in cultivation, and the rent they pay, whether in kind or in cash, whether on certain crops, or, as it very often happens by 'all round' rates, that is, land taken at a certain rate in the lump, good and bad, irrigated and unirrigated, whether to be sown with pulses, wheat, or cane.

"Then follows a visit to the village itself, and a chat with the people round the sugar mill, which becomes for the occasion the centre of attraction, alike to the busy and idle, and the information gathered from the fields is confirmed or corrected, or reasons for contradictions discovered. Thus, the cultivator in his field, when questioned, will state that he pays Rs. 1-9-6 all round per beegah

for his land. On going into the village the landlord at the sugar mill tells you he takes Re. 1-8 all round. He is checked, and told you know better. Then the intelligent inhabitant steps forward to cut the knot, and explains that one anna on the rupee is charged in addition for *mulbah* or cesses. Meerut.

"In this way, having grouped the villages in classes, and ascertaining the rates from a large number where cash rates prevail, we arrive at very accurate 'class rates,' and are enabled to test the rent tables previously referred to.

"It is extraordinary how nearly rents are assimilated throughout the country, and how closely, after practice, one can determine, from an examination of the village lands, the exact amount of rent prevailing.

"Thus, it may be seen that my trust as an assessing officer is placed entirely upon the conclusion and results I have personally arrived at from my visit to each village. Those results I test and compare in every possible way by the other data prepared after the usual methods, but by the hands of others.

"Having arranged my groups or classes of villages, I arrive at a rough estimate of the proper jumma to be borne by them, by applying to each the rate of its class, and that jumma is compared and tested by the rent and soil rates for the Pergunnah.

"Throughout my work, I have steadily kept this fact in mind that the present operations simply constitute a revision of an old and successful settlement, not the forming of a new and untried one; and, again, that we are now about to fix a permanent assessment, not a temporary one.

— — —

14. "*Artificial Soils.*—The cultivating body in this District use an artificial classification, affected slightly by natural peculiarities in certain kinds only. The principle adopted is not, I believe, peculiar to Allygurh, but is common over most parts of the Doab. It is 'variation of quality with reference to proximity to village site.' Three broad divisions are acknowledged:— *Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates.* V. Allygurh.

1.—*Bárah* land, close to the site, always manured and generally irrigated, and '*dofuslee*,' or capable of producing two crops in the year.

2.—*Munjah*, the fields a little farther from the site, adjoining the *bárah*, always manured, but to a less extent than the bárah; generally irrigated, and dofuslee.

3.—*Burha* or 'jungul,' the outlying fields, including all land other than barah or munjah.

These classes, again, are each sub-divided into irrigated and unirrigated, or '*chahee*' and '*khakee*.'

Aligarh.

"In bárah and munjah there can be no question that natural differences of soil do not affect rates at all. In fact, manure and water change a bhoor soil into a rich loam, which is sometimes even more productive than the best manured mutyar. In many villages in the bhoor tract the bárah and munjah are paying higher rates than in the fine mutyar portion of the District.

"About irrigated burha, I was at first doubtful. Irrigated bhoor and pecleeah seemed to be inferior to irrigated mutyar, and I endeavoured to discover a separate and lower rate for them. But I found that the same rate, on the average, was paid for all kinds, and was compelled to come to the conclusion that, where there is a sufficiency of water, the productive power of all sorts of soil alike is considered pretty equal by the people. In some cases I even found the rent-rate of an irrigated village wholly bhoor and pecleeah higher than that of an irrigated mutyar one. Roonpan, for instance, an entirely bhoor village, and held on money rents, pays Rs. 2-9-7 per beegah, all round; while Bhojpore, entirely mutyar, pays only Rs. 2-5; and Sikhurna, a similar village, Rs. 2-8-3. In very poor bhoor villages the irrigated rate may perhaps be a little low, but the variation is not sufficient to make the choice of a separate average rate necessary. Allowance can be made in the assessment of each particular village.

"But with the unirrigated burha it is different. Dry bhoor or sand cannot pay as high a rate as dry mutyar and chiknot, or loam and clay, and here the people recognize a natural difference of soil. A zemindar will calculate that he has so much barah, munjah, and burha chahee in his village, without thinking whether these classes are mutyar or bhoor or pecleeah; but if he has unirrigated land of more kinds than one, he will rent his pecleeah, or bhoor chuk, at a much lower rate than his mutyar or chiknot. The two latter classes are actually much more productive than the others. In a rubbee, when the rainfall has been good, the produce on dry mutyar is very nearly as good as on wet; but a crop on dry bhoor is never first-rate. The zemindar's division is a practical one. He considers his mutyar as about the same value as his chiknot, and his peeleeah as bhoor. I have followed this division, and have reduced the four classes to two, making mutyar and chiknot my first class unirrigated, and peeleeah and bhoor my second class unirrigated soil.

"On the upper lands there are thus seven classes of soil:—(1*st*,) irrigated barah; (2*nd*), unirrigated barah; (3*rd*), irrigated munjah; (4*th*), unirrigated munjah; (5*th*,) irrigated outlying, or burha; (6*th*), first class unirrigated; (7*th*,) second class unirrigated burha.

"But besides these there are the khadir soils, or those of the Ganges low-lands. In this District the khadir is small in extent, and generally poor in quality. Though the distinctions of barah, munjah and out lying are known, they do not affect rates in the same way as in the high lands. The fields close to the site are, as often as not, inferior to those distant from the village. The *differentia* of soils in this tract is the capability of producing sugar cane

and rice. One kind of khadir soil, whether near the site or not, is of a rich description, and will produce either of these crops. The other kind is much poorer, chiefly from the admixture of white river-sand, and capable of producing only second-rate crops. The barah and munjah are chiefly unirrigated, and bear lighter rates than on the bangur, or upper lands. I found little or no difference in the rates paid for each of these classes, and therefore formed them into one. The outlying khadir I divided into 1st and 2nd class, in accordance with the capability above mentioned. Aligurh.

"There are thus ten classes of soil in the two Pergunnahs, founded on principles known, acknowledged, and regularly followed by the people. To obtain accuracy in the areas of these classes was to obtain a safe basis of assessment.

"My system has been, practically, the marking out of the soil areas with my own hand. I do not mean that I actually entered the soil and irrigation of each field, or of each tract of soil in the khusrah, but I proceeded in the following way:—Minute detailed instructions as to soil classification were printed and distributed among the survey staff. After a cursory examination of the measurements, while in progress, I waited until the survey of the two Pergunnahs was completed, and all papers had been examined and tested by the sudder moonserim. I then personally examined every village in succession. The points requiring especial attention were, (1*st*,) the marking off of the barah and munjah; (2*nd*,) the distribution of irrigation; and (3*rd*,) the division of the unirrigated into the superior and inferior classes. The limits of the home lands are well known, and had been already marked off by the sudder moonserim, in red lines for the barah, and blue for the munjah. Entering the village at any point, with the maps in my hand, I walked through it in such a way as to obtain a complete observation of the whole area,—I may almost say, of every field. The khusrah entries were read out to me as I walked, and corrected as required.

"The two Pergunnahs under report were the first I examined in this way; so complete an inspection had not been anticipated by my subordinates, and in one particular,—the alignment of the barah and munjah,—I found a very large number of alterations necessary. In fact, a complete re-modelling of the areas of these two classes of soil was found essential. This I did with my own hand. There was fair reason for suspecting collusion between the survey officers and the zemindars, but the thoroughness of this examination had the effect of securing correctness of entry in other Pergunnahs, and thus lightening the labour of examination. The actual areas are so well known in every village that there is no excuse for anything but slight inaccuracy.

"The irrigation entries were fairly correct, with a tendency to exaggeration. In laying down the amount irrigated from each well, sufficient attention had not always been paid to the kind of well from which irrigation took place—as for instance, whether it was a masonry well, with a full and constant supply of water, or a well with a sandy bottom, where the water is liable

Allygurh.

to be exhausted after a few hours use. The same amount of land would be put down as irrigated from the one as from the other.

"The character of the wells varies much in this and every other tehseel in the District. Water throughout the two Pergunnahs is not very far from the surface, but is often useless for purposes of irrigation. Roughly, there are two kinds of wells; one, the percolation well, where no spring or *sot* is reached, the other, where there is a *sot*. In the latter the supply of water is practically unlimited; the former can be worked out in a few hours, after which the cultivator has to wait until the well is again filled by percolation. Of wells with a *sot* there are many kinds. Often the sub-soil is sand throughout down to the *mota*, or hard clay, where the *sot* is found, and in this case masonry wells only can be employed; sometimes there is hard soil for some way down, and then a layer of sand between that and the *mota*. Here either wooden or wicker-work frames are used, according to the nature and extent of the sand layer; again, the soil will be all hard clay down to the *sot*, and then simple holes dug in the soil, with no frame-work or masonry, will serve the purpose and last for years. Percolation wells are generally, but not always, masonry. But with all these differences, involving, of course, considerable differences in the expense of irrigation, there seems to be no adequate corresponding variation in the rents of irrigated land, except, perhaps, where the difficulties and expense are, in a very marked way, excessive. As a rule, irrigated rates cannot be said to vary with the difficulty of sinking wells. Allowances can be made, where necessary, in the assessment of individual villages.

"My principle has been to record as irrigated what is known and acknowledged to be ordinarily and commonly irrigated. The demand for land and the necessity for irrigation are so great that, where the people can irrigate, they will do so. If, therefore, I saw a well, apparently good, yet irrigating much less than it should do, I generally found there was good reason for it. If the khusrah entry was excessive, it was altered accordingly; but as my orders had been very strict on this point, I had not very much to correct.

"In the division of the unirrigated burha into the superior and inferior classes, I made large alterations. The errors were rarely in favor of the zemindars. The tendency was to record bhoor as mutyar. Though there is actually a great difference in these soils, yet in certain seasons, and when the fields are under crops, it is sometimes not easy to distinguish them. I was sometimes compelled to alter whole tracts.

"In this way, I was able to inspect an average of from four to five villages a day. On my return to my tents, the corrections were shown in the vernacular, on a separate sheet, and the khusrahs faired out accordingly. I am thus, myself, responsible for the soil areas.

"*Method of arriving at average rates.*—The choice of each average rate is no arithmetical process, but the result of a long course of mental sifting,

analysis and comparison. It would be impossible to record all the steps which lead to the assumption of each particular rate. My rates are derived from the results of personal enquiry, checked by examination of the total rentals for classes of soil recorded in the village papers, as far as I could work them out. This, owing to the way in which the papers are made out, and lands rented, I could only do to a certain extent. It would have been more satisfactory, if I could have placed, for purposes of comparison, the actual recorded rentals for each class of soil opposite my assumed rates and rentals. This is impossible for the total areas in any class. Though, as I have said, the classification adopted is known and acted upon by the people, yet only in a few of the putwarees' books is there any specification of rent for soil. In most villages rents are recorded in lump sums,—so much for all classes mixed together. In others, soil and rent are detailed for part, while in part the system of division of produce prevails. Allygurh.

"My system was, while examining soil and irrigation areas, to enquire and put down in my note-book, for every village, the various rates for each, class of soil I had found it necessary to adopt. After inspecting a considerable area, I fixed upon rough average rates, which I thought might be applicable; I then examined the putwarees' papers. Where soils were classed, and actual rentals of each class exhibited, the comparison was easy. Where this was not the case, I analysed the total nikasees for myself, by the aid of my rough rates; where the analysis shewed marked differences, I sought for reasons; if the explanation pointed that way, I modified my first conclusions; if not, I left them as they were, the fact that the recorded rentals are, as a rule, below the reality, being always kept in view. The rates thus obtained I used as I went on examining the Pergunnahs, pursuing the same enquiries and making similar comparisons throughout.

"The ascertainment of an actual recorded rental for barah and munjah, and, to a less extent, for irrigated outlaying, was the easiest task. Even in villages where the larger portion of the area is held on bataiee, the barah and munjah always, and generally a considerable portion of the irrigated outlying, are held at money rates, separatly recorded. Thus, out of the total amount of barah, or 10,747 beegahs, I found 2,504 beegahs, or nearly one fourth; out of 12,705 beegahs of munjah 3,381, or nearly one fifth; and out of 1,05,071 beegahs of irrigated burha, 9,043, or one thirteenth, over villages of every kind in the tehseel, paying separate recorded rentals. For these classes, I was soon able to fix upon very reliable average rates, which I tested as I went on inspecting.

"The ascertainment of rates for the unirrigated area was more difficult. By far the larger portion of the unirrigated bhoor is held on bataice, and most of the remainder of the two unirrigated classes is rented, together with better kinds, at lump sums.

"But still there were some villages where rates were separately recorded, even for these classes. I took these first, and compared them with the rough

Allygurh.

average rates obtained by enquiry and fixed tentatively. Then, by the aid of these, I analysed all nikasees where rents were in lump sums, or in estimated value of produce, and the results gave me a tolerably useful instrument of comparison. In the end I was enabled to fix on rates which I believed appropriate, but in these classes I laid much less stress on the recorded rentals than on my own personal enquiries.

"All the rates thus acquired I tested by applying them to single villages, to groups of villages, and then, to the whole tehseel, before finally determining on their adoption. I now proceed to shew how far the totals obtained agree with my *a priori* conclusions.

"I should mention that I first tried classing my villages in circles, and fixing class rates for each kind of soil in every circle, but I found this plan so confusing that I gave it up. As I have said before, where there is water and manure, rates do not appear to follow natural soil. A bhoor village, with a large unirrigated outlying area, on the whole very inferior to a mutyar village, will often pay even a higher rate for what barab, and munjah, and burha chahee it has, than the mutyar estate for the same classes of soil. It would be necessary, therefore, to place those kinds of soil in a higher circle than, or in the same circle as, the same soils in the mutyar, while the rest of the village would be in a very inferior circle. One village must, in fact, come into two circles. But general soil-rates meet the case at once. If the classification be fairly exhaustive, they will touch any portion of any village of whatever quality it be as a whole. Where artificial soils are in great part the basis of rent, I do not see that forming villages into circles can be of much use.

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates:
VI. Furruckabad.

15. "*Division into Artificial Soils.*—I come next to the more important division into artificial soils. In my Kunnouj Report I stated that, although the lands of each village were popularly divided into *gowhan*, *munjha*, and *burhet*, yet that I did not see enough difference between *munjha* and *burhet* to justify my employing that division. In this, however, I was wrong. There is in most villages a tract outside the *gowhan* which receives all the manure which the *gowhan* can spare, and which gets more attention in cultivation and grows better crops than the rest of the outlying lands. This tract is the *munjha*. It does not often happen that the three tracts form concentric rings round the village site. According to the theory, if all the lands were but one site, it would be so; but, as a matter of fact, the land always is found to differ. There is a little nullah which lays bare the ground in one direction, or the soil is salt, or a pond overflows and makes it sour; or again, there is a hamlet not far off with some manure of its own, and the *munjha* stretches in this direction. Again, most *bhoor* villages require so much manure for their *gowhan* that they have none at all for the rest of the fields, so that there is no real *munjha* in them. The existence of *munjha* must not be assumed, but must be investigated into by careful inspection.

"*Sub-division of Gowhan.*—Every village, therefore, is *á priori* divisible into those three classes of artificial soils, *gowhan*, *munja*, and *burhet*, highly manured, slightly manured, and unmanured. Beyond this I have found it necessary to establish two classes of *gowhan*, according to the kind of cultivation prevalent there. In some villages you will see only the ordinary crops—wheat, cotton, and *jowar*—grown about the village site; in some the higher cultivation—potatoes, tobacco, opium, and garden vegetables. The latter are far more valuable than the former, and usually pay a higher rent; I therefore reckon them respectively second-class and first-class *gowhan*. These classes correspond pretty closely to the castes of the cultivators. The higher cultivation denotes the presence of Kachees, Koormees, and Kisans; the lower, of Brahmins and Rajpoots. The poorest *gowhan* of all is that which surrounds an Aheer village.

"*Sub-divisions of Munja and Burhet.*—Beyond the *gowhan* the outlying lands are divided into *munjha* and *burhet*—*i. e.*, into first and second-class soils, whether *doomut* or *bhoor*. I have, however, established a third class for *bhoor*, into which all sloping land eroded by water is put. Thus, flat *bhoor* or *doomut* near the site, will, as a general rule, be first class; far from the site, second class. Sloping land will be third-class *bhoor*: such soil can never be *doomut*.

"*Division into irrigated and unirrigated.*—Besides this division into natural and artificial soils, I have adopted the essential one of irrigated and unirrigated land. This is the most important divisions of all, and it is the only one in which the *khusrah* gives me any assistance. I have learnt to be cautious in using their classification. The *khusrahs* have a great tendency to over-rate irrigation, and to put down as irrigated every field near enough to a well for water to reach it, irrespective of the question whether the well has water enough to supply it. Besides this, there are wells and wells. No greater mistake can be made than to say,—"Here is a well, so the field near it must be irrigated, and must bear irrigated rates." In this Pergunnah water lies at about thirty feet below the surface. This thirty feet is sometimes composed of hard, strong, alluvial soil; but more often after going a little way down you come to sand. The water percolates in a sandy sub-stratum. Sometimes it lies so strongly at the top of this stratum that, when you dig, the moment you come to the sub-stratum, water rises in the well like a spring. This is called "finding water in *motá*," because you have no digging in sand to reach it; you only pierce the strong hard soil. But more commonly when you come to the sandy sub-stratum, water only trickles past in a few drops; you have to go down a long way, say 10 or 12 feet, before you come to the *sote*, or full flow of the water. The difficulty is to get down. Sometimes the sand is so loose and thin that nothing but brick and mortar would hold it up. More often it is pretty hard at top, and begins to soften lower down, as it grows wetter, and the set of the water forces it into the hole you are digging, Then it has to be bound in and held up by a coiled rope twisted round and round, called a *beer*, or by a wooden *kothi*, which, however, is too expensive to be commonly used. This *beer* has to be

Furruckabad.

renewed every year, sometimes twice; but where the sand is pretty hard a *beer* well will stand as long as eight or ten years, but more commonly it lasts only five, or two, or even one. Many wells, too, never reach the *sote* at all; they only get a trickling of water, and the bucket draws them dry in two or three hours. The art of using such wells is one of much delicacy. You will generally see the owner of the well himself standing at the mouth, letting the empty bucket descend with the tenderest care, and guiding it in its ascent with equal solicitude, lest it should strike against the sides and knock down the frail wall that keeps back the sand. This year a curious accident happened, by which nearly the wells all over the district were injured. The very heavy rain of October coming at the end of the rains, when the wells were already very full, filled them so much higher than usual that the water in them rose above the top of the *beer*, and instantly cut into the sand behind it, and withdrew the foundation on which the soil above rested; so that all came toppling down, and the well was a ruin.

"*Irrigated Land often cannot bear irrigated rates.*—But I have written enough to explain my meaning in saying that all wells must not be treated alike. A tract where it is known by experience that wells can be dug, but that they only last two years, clearly cannot pay as much as a tract in which wells last for ten or more years. I have paid great attention to this point while inspecting, and I shall show later on how far my inspection has altered the record of irrigated land.

"*Nomenclature of Soils.*—To sum up, the following are the classes into which I have divided the soils:—

1*st*,—Gowhan, 1st.
2*nd*,—Gowhan 2nd.
3*rd*,—Gowhan unirrigated.
4*th*,—Irrigated Doomut, 1st (Munjha).
5*th*,—Irrigated Doomut, 2nd (Burhet).
6*th*,—Irrigated Bhoor, (Ditto).
7*th*,—Terai, 1st.
8*th*,—Terai, 2nd.
9*th*,—Dry Doomut, 1st (Munjha).
10*th*,—Dry Doomut, 2nd (Burhet).
11*th*,—Dry Bhoor, 1st (Munjha).
12*th*,—Dry Bhoor, 2nd (Burhet).
13*th*,—Dry Bhoor, 3rd (slope).

"*Importance of a right mode of obtaining Soil Areas.*—The next point is to explain how I obtain the areas for each of these classes of soil. When I was first beginning settlement work in 1863, an officer of great experience—Mr. P. Carnegy—made the remark to me:—"You will find a great deal written in the "Directions" and in old settlement reports about the working out of

average rates; but, depend. upon it, you will find that this is comparatively unimportant: the real difficulty is to get the *areas*." Every subsequent year that has added to my experience has added to my conviction of the truth of these words. In Hoshungabad the work of assessment was far simpler than here; but there I was not at all satisfied with my mode of getting out the areas, which depended chiefly on the crop statement. In my assessment of Kunnouj I employed nearly the same plan, and was still more dissatisfied with it. I used the crop statement; but if I found, *e. g.*, 200 beegahs down as under wheat, and on consideration felt sure that the village could not pay first-class irrigated rates on 200 beegahs, I altered it without remorse to 100. Now, the result, the assessment obtained, may be correct enough under such a system; but the total obtained by a rate on soils treated in such a fashion is not an independent guide towards assessment: it is only a different way of expressing my views as to what the assessment ought to be. What a Settlement Officer wants is a real guide or check, independent of his pre-conceived ideas—a result which he cannot manipulate and tamper with, but which is worked out, as it were, by machinery, and is uninfluenced by his consciousness. If, for instance, you use a plough-rate, and have fixed on a sum, say Rs. 20 per plough; then if you find that a village has 20 ploughs, you cannot say,—"Oh, this village can't pay Rs. 400; I will put down 15 ploughs, Rs. 300, which I think will do." In the same way, a produce-rate brings out an absolute result which you cannot tamper with. Now, I never held with plough-rates or produce-rates, and I always did hold with soil-rates; but my soil-rates were not independent guides like these, but the reflex of my own pre-conceived views; they were an oracle given out by a priestess whose strings I pulled. The question with me has always been how to get my soil areas so fixed that I cannot tamper with them if they bring out a result I do not like? At last I believe that I have solved this difficulty. Furruckabad.

"*My method explained.*—The solution is a very simple one. It consists of marking these *hars*, or tracts, off on the map by personal inspection,—that is, by walking round them; drawing on the map, in red or blue pencil, the boundary of each *har*; making notes as to its soil and quality; and then, on returning to my tent, setting a clerk to work at once to break up the village into its *hars*—*i. e.*, to ascertain the area of each *har*; how much land, irrigated and unirrigated; how much held in *seer*, *maáfee*, or by cultivators; paying how much rent. This work employed a large body of men. I inspected on an average four villages a day, and kept twelve or more clerks at work on dissecting them,—each village taking a man on an average about three days. On getting the *har* areas I could at once get out the soil areas, and made a rough assessment at the time, with rates which, though I had not finally approved them, I was inclined to adopt, and was testing thus day by day to see if they would work.

VII. Furruckabad. *Pergunnah Kaimganj.*

"16. *Mode of Demarcating the Hars.*—My first step on coming to a village is to ask the cultivators who among them knows all about the village and its peculiarities, and will act as their spokesman. Two or three men are generally put forward, and I then ask them what are the 'hars' into which they divide their village, and what rates those 'hars' are supposed to pay. This they generally tell me with tolerable clearness and accuracy; and with the map in my hand I form a general impression how the 'hars' lie. There is always a gowhan to the chief site, and generally to each hamlet or *nagla*. The term *munjah* is not used, and I have only adopted it for convenience. But the 'hars,' with hardly any exception, fall away in their rates as they recede from the site. Then I put these spokesmen to walk in front of me, and explain that I must mark off on the map the boundaries of all these 'hars' and they are to go on in front and tell me when the boundary is reached, or any important change in the rate occurs. In this way I walk through the village, and, as I go, compare the rents of the fields I pass by or through, as stated in the khuteonee, with the rent confessed to by the owner of the field. I estimate that, as a rule, I pass over or close enough to see clearly 20 per cent. of the fields in a large village, and 30 or 40 per cent. of those in a small one. I see enough to form a distinct impression as to the nature and value of the soil of each 'har,' its wells, its crops, and its class of cultivators; I generally walk right round the gowhan boundary, and cut all the other 'har' boundaries in a sufficient number of places to be able to join the lines with hardly any greater risk of error than may be caused by putting a single field or row of fields, into one 'har' instead of another. In this way, when I leave the village, I have the boundaries of all its 'hars,' as recognized by the cultivators, marked in coloured pencil on the map with the nominal rate written on the 'har.' Thus the basis of my classification is not my own arbitrary judgment, but the local valuation of the land, as declared by the people who ought to know best, and supported by the most practical test possible, the rent-rate they pay.

"*Natural Boundaries of the Hars.*—It is very remarkable to see how distinct and obvious the 'har' boundaries often are. They frequently consist of natural boundaries, especially roads, frequently of a continuous ditch and mound. It is extremely common for a gowhan to be bounded in this latter way. A change in the shape of the fields mostly denotes a change of 'har' and of rate; as an instance, when they have been running north and south, and suddenly, change east to west. This is so much the case that a practised eye, with some knowledge of the country, could almost lay out the principal 'hars' on the map without going to the village at all. In many villages the 'hars' are so distinct that the merest tyro could not miss them; in others, and especially in villages where there are jheels, they are much more difficult. The change in rents is sometimes very gradual, sometimes the drop is most marked and sudden, But in almost all cases the demarcation of the 'hars' on this plan is a matter of industry and application more than of judgment and experience. After this, I ascertained from the khusrah and khuteonee the area of each 'har' thus marked off, and the actual rate paid by all cul-

tivators in it who do not pay in lump sums, or whose holding lies entirely in each 'har.' These rates I enter on a large scale pergunnah map on which I have had the "hars" plotted from the village map. Furruckabad.

"*Classification of the Hars.*—After this follows the classification or the grouping of the 'hars' together in the classes which I have already named. This part of the work is certainly somewhat arbitrary, for it rests on the assumption by which my settlement stands or falls, that there are, speaking broadly, three great classes of soil, gowhan, munjah, and burhet, under which all 'hars,' whatever their characteristics, should be grouped. Suppose I have cut up the village into 6 'hars'; one is a gowhan, and it goes into its proper class according to the distinctions pointed out in para. 46. Two 'hars' adjoin the gowhan; one to east of it pays Re. 1-2, and the one to west of it pays Re. 0-15 per kutcha beegah. I mark them both at the time as 1st class land of the tract (which we will suppose to be the central bhoor), and they go down as 2nd class domut at Re. 1. Of the three others, one is a small 'har' adjoining the munjah, and reaching to a road on its north edge; it has a few precarious wells, and pays about 8 annas; it is classed as 1st class dry bhoor. The other two lie on the north and south edges, are dry, and the north one is hillocky and light, they pay Re. 0-5 and Re. 0-6, each. I reckon them as 2nd class dry bhoor, and note against the north 'har' that it is 'below average,' a fact which is remembered in applying the assumed soil-rates to the purpose of assessment.

"*Variations in the Classification.*—I have given this as a single instance, and hope that it will help to explain my procedure. I need hardly say that the variations are innumerable, as no two villages are alike in all things, but it would be wearisome to give more illustrations. The outcome of it all is that the demarcation of the 'hars' depends mostly on the information supplied by the villagers; the classification of the gowhan 'hars' depends on the style of cultivation and the rate paid; the classification of outlying 'hars' into 1st and 2nd class depends on four things: the nominal rate paid, the actual rate, the valuation of the cultivators, and the estimate formed by the inspecting officer as to whether the 'har' appears 1st class or not.

---

17. "*Difficulty of Appraising the Value of the Land.*—Further, as my inspection went on, it was more and more borne upon me how little I could trust to the eye and to a single visit for appraising the value of the soil. The ruder the system of cultivation is, the less is it able to control the vicissitudes of the season, and the appearance which any tract may bear at a given time depends more on the accident of the past rains than on the inherent average value of the soil. This is especially the case with land which is in danger of flooding. There are large tracts of land which are covered with water at very high floods—say every third or fourth year. In those years the khurreef is killed, and perhaps silt deposited, but the risk is not great enough to prevent the zemindars from sowing khurreef crops altogether. In visiting such tracts, if there has VIII. Furruckabad. *Pergunnah Imrutpore, &c.*

Furruckabad.

been no flood in the preceding rains, there is nothing to guide the eye or to mark off the area which is in danger: the zemindars howl around declaring themselves to be periodically ruined, and one is in equal difficulty whether to accept or to reject their statements, and what allowance to make for the risks to which the crops are subject.

"*Necessity of accepting the popular Valuation of Land.*—By degrees the eye began to get accustomed to this state of things, and to acquire a certain degree of skill in comparing one 'har' with another, and the corresponding 'hars' in neighbouring villages with each other. But to the last, I never acquired the same confidence in my judgment that I had in the Bangur villages, and I deliberately gave up the attempt to form theoretic 'hars,' or to argue that because a 'har' is in a certain position therefore it ought to be better or worse than a certain other 'har.' What I did was this: on entering a village, I enquired from the more intelligent of the cultivators what 'hars' they divided their village into, and what 'nominal' rents they paid—that is, what rate per kutcha beegah they supposed themselves to pay? Then, I walked over the village, marked off the boundaries of those 'hars' on the map, and noted down their peculiarities as I saw them, and as they were stated to exist. Often I would lump into one area, two or three small divisions which the people called by different names, but which were evidently nearly alike in value and in rent. Occasionally, but not often, I would decide that a 'har' was better than it was said to be, or was equal to a certain other 'har' I had lately seen, or ought to pay more than it actually paid; but, as a rule, I judged that the people of the country knew more of the land than I did, and I accepted, for the most part, their valuation as true. I should mention here that in nine villages out of ten I found them singularly honest and straightforward in telling me the secrets of the land—more like Oudh men for truthfulness than like the Doab men generally. Sometimes they were really ignorant, or pretended to be so, and occasionally they tried to deceive me; and there, unless I was taken in by them, I used my own judgment in classifying the soils in such cases. Then the maps, with the areas thus marked, were given over to the statistical clerks, who totalled up their areas from the khusra, and their rents from the khuteonee, and I thus got the 'actual' rent-rate to compare with the 'nominal' rate which had been told me in the village.

"'*Actual*' *and* '*Nominal*' *Rates.*—Actuals and nominals often disagree strangely, and often agree closely. This agreement and disagreement was to my mind a satisfactory proof of the tolerably accurate character of the declared rent-roll. If false rent-rolls had been filed, the zemindars and putwarees would have coached up the cultivators to respond accordingly, and there would have been little disagreement. If, forgetting the filed rent-rolls, they had combined to deceive me on the spot, by falsifying the nominal rates, there would have been more disagreement, or the disagreement would have been more invariably in the same direction. But the relation of nominal and actual rent-rates is generally that of two independent witnesses giving accounts which disagree in particulars but agree in the main points. One leading reason of the discre-

pancy is the ignorance of the cultivators as to the area of their fields. They only know of it as so many cutcha beegahs, and the nominal and actual area often disagree. Another great reason is, that in many cases the lump rents only are cared for by the cultivator, and the distribution of them over the fields is the work of an ignorant putwaree. Thus, I have often found one 'har' paying a nominal rate of Re. 1, and another vastly inferior to it paying nominally 8 annas per cutcha beegah; but in the khuteonee one pays annas 12, and the other annas 10 perhaps. Here the 'nominal' was the true rate, the "actual" was false, or at least misleading; not false, for the total rents was true, but misleading, for the putwaree had divided it wrongly, putting too little on the good 'har' and too much on the bad 'har.' In this way I used these two rates, combined with my appraisement of the 'har,' as a useful check upon each other. Furruckabad.

---

18. "Having shown how the soil-areas were worked out, I will now proceed to explain how the rent-rates, applicable to these different soils, were arrived at. The first thing I set about was to discover on which jumma-bundees reliance could be placed, as far at least as the rents paid by *bonâ fide* cultivators were concerned. My previous knowledge of the Pergunnah was of some assistance to me here. I had already a fair idea of those villages where the relations between the zemindar and assamees were not of such a friendly nature as to admit of entries of rents other than those actually paid. This did not prevent me from making further investigation. Act X. has worked very well, in one respect, at least, and zemindars are now very careful of recording rents at nominal rates, unless they are very sure of their ryots. If they want to show a lower nikasi, they adopt other means. They either throw land into seer, let it out on butai, or neglect entering in the putwarees' papers former fallow as it was brought under cultivation. In a number of instances the zemindars act as bankers to their assamees, and it was in these villages that I found the jumma-bundees most inaccurate. Banking and rent accounts were purposely jumbled up together, and the assamees were much more in their zemindar's power; hence, the latter having less fear of the revenue Courts before their eyes, caused the putwarees to record lower rentals than those realized. My enquiry into the accuracy, or otherwise, of the different jumma-bundees, was protracted necessarily, and I did not close it until I had satisfied myself that I had got to the truth in most cases. *Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates:* IX. Mynpoory.

"This being completed, my next step was to derive my soil-rates from the rent-rolls of the village in which I had acquired confidence. The process was one of simple induction; and, to ensure the correctness of the results obtained it only required to be conducted with care, and to be sufficiently extended and comprehensive. A particular example will, I hope, suffice to show how I generalised from the facts at my disposal. I will take Gauhani 2nd, as being a representative and important soil. Having satisfied myself of the limit of the circle in a particular village, a number of fields scattered throughout it were chosen; their areas were found from the khusrah, and their

Mynpoory.

rents from the assamees and the putwarees papers. Granted that the fields selected were sufficient in number, and that they were taken from every part of the circle, the average rate struck ought to represent that of the whole circle. This process I repeated in a number of villages of different characteristics; but, of course, Gauhani 2nd was Gauhani 2nd in all. From these individual averages I deduced a general one. Having obtained this, my next step was to see how it acted on the 2nd Gauhani of other villages not before inspected. In this manner I was always putting my assumed rate to the crucial test of new facts, and continued doing so until I had satisfied myself that it was a fair representative rate for this peculiar soil. I also compared it with those current throughout the Pergunnah amongst the agricultural classes. The village beegah rates for 2nd Gauhani vary from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8. The average would be Re. 1·12 all round. Estimating the jareebee beegah at $2\frac{1}{2}$ beegahs delhi, (a trifle low for home land), we get Rs. 4-6 as the rate for it. This is very close to mine, which is Rs. 4-8.

"The other soil-rates were deduced in a similar manner. Having got them, I applied them first to those estates where little or no seer and collection of rents in kind existed, and where the jumma-bundees had been proved correct. The results obtained corresponded very fairly, indeed, with the declared rentals, and this gave me confidence in the accuracy of my inductions. The application of these rates was then extended to the other villages, and assumed rentals worked out. These rentals I compared individually with the recorded ones, with those worked out by comparison with similar estates in the neighbourhood, and with any facts relating to the resources of the villages which I had elicited during my stay in the Pergunnah. Sometimes, as is natural, the rentals calculated from the soil-rates and soil-areas differed from my preconceived ideas of what the villages were worth. Further enquires were then instituted, and my notes were again looked over. I generally found that I had either miscalculated the capabilities and extent of some particular chuk or chuks, or that the prior ideas formed by me required modification. Nothing occurred to shake my confidence in the rates."

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates: X. Etawah.

19. "*Present Rentals; their Character and Amount.*—Turning now from these speculations to actual facts, the following figures show the present recorded rental of the villages under review, the assumed rental of last Settlement, the present jumma, and what the assets ought to be to maintain the present jumma at 50 per cent. :—

Present recorded rental.	Rental assumed by Mr. Gubbins.	Present Jumma.	Double the present Jumma.
88,756	83,134	55,658	1,11,316

"That the recorded rentals do, in the main, correctly represent the money actually collected from tenants, I believe. When I was inspecting the villages, I noted down in my pocket-book the amount of the rent, and the area of the holdings of three or four tenants in each estate. I took the tenants at random, as I met them, either at their wells, or in their fields, or at the sugar-mill. On returning to my tent, where I had the putwaree in attendance, I compared my notes with the entries in his books. They almost invariably coincided, allowing for the small mistakes which the peasants generally make. Unless, then, we suppose an extensive and universal conspiracy to deceive, and an unanimity between the proprietors and their tenants little less than miraculous, we must accept the recorded rentals so far as they go. Etawah.

"Is it to be supposed, then, that these rentals represent correctly the value of the land? I do not say so. In several ways they are very deceptive. First of all, there is the great item of *seer*, generally including some of the best land, and entered at nominal rates. Next, there is assumed rent-free land, assessed at very low rates. Then there is the service land, held by different village servants. Newly broken waste is often not brought on the rent-roll. Old baghs, which have been brought under cultivation, remain entered as paying no rent. These are the chief causes why the recorded rental cannot be accepted as the fair value of an estate.

"*The Rents are paid in Cash in the Lump, and have risen little.*—Rents, in this Pergunnah, are paid in cash in the lump. The tenants know how many village beegahs they hold, and how much they have to pay within an anna or two.

"They rarely know the rent of each separate field, although the putwarees' papers show the rent field by field. They seldom can tell the rate per beegah of any particular land, except in a vague way, representing rather the value they put on it than the rate it actually bears. The general answer to all inquiries is, 'We pay in the lump.' Rents paid in this way are always the last to rise; and I was not surprised to find that they have often remained as they were thirty years ago.

"The circumstances of the zemindars, who were themselves, for the most part, mere cultivators, unaccustomed to the management of estates, account also for the stationary character of the rents. Looking at their sudden acquisition of the property as a god send to themselves, they were neither disposed nor able to coerce their tenants.

"*Impossibility of arriving at Soil-rates by Enquiry; uncertain size of the cutcha Beegah.*—The difficulty of finding out what rates are paid for different tracts is rendered still greater by the uncertain value of the cutcha beegah. The tenants (except in a few villages where the large beegah is in vogue) only know the cutcha beegah. This would be of no consequence if that measure bore any fixed relation to any known standard; but the cutcha beegah varies almost in every field; and to be told that a certain sum is paid

Etawah.

for a certain number of cutcha beegahs is to be told nothing. Generally, it is larger than the third of a standard beegah. It is safer to reckon it at half of a standard beegah than at one-third.

"Mr. Gubbins, in one of his reports, remarks on this variation in the size of the cutcha beegah. He got over the difficulty by causing several zemindars to step a beegah; and, finding that the beegah thus stepped averaged 784 square yards, or about one-sixth of an acre, he transferred the local beegah rent-rate to that of the acre, by multiplying it by six.

"Before I had read Mr. Gubbin's report, I had resorted to the same means of information, and I found the beegah stepped by the zemindars to be the usual cutcha beegah, nearly equal to one-sixth of an acre, as described by Mr. Gubbins; but I could not accept Mr. Gubbin's solution of the difficulty. It is of no use to know the standard cutcha beegah when that in real use never conforms to it. If the cutcha beegah on which rent is actually paid is not one-sixth of an acre, and it hardly ever is, we cannot obtain true acre-rates by multiplying beegah-rates by six. I found it, therefore, impossible to arrive at rent-rates by inquiries from the cultivators. The only thing I could do was to note down the lump sums paid by them and the number of cutcha beegahs, and then ascertain the area of their land in standard beegahs.

"The information thus obtained went, as I have before said, to confirm the accuracy of the putwarees' papers.

"It may be said that the rent of each field, being given in the putwarees' books, soil-rates could be deduced from them. But the distribution of the rent over the different fields never can be trusted. I have known putwarees to do it simply by guess work; and then, if anything was over at the end, to put it all on the last fields in the list. Since Act X of 1859 came into operation, the fields so assessed have been used to enhance their neighbours.

"*Method of arriving at Rates.*—But even if I had been able to ascertain soil-rates from the people, the evident inadequacy of the present rentals would have left me very much where I was; therefore, my first step has been to ascertain what rise of rent has actually taken place, and what the rack-rent of land really is.

"For this purpose, I collected from each village all the instances of enhancements which had taken place within the last ten years; and all the cases of sub-letting, whether by zemindars of their seer land, or by tenants of their occupancy holdings, which I could ascertain.

"The next step was to correct the rentals, individually, of each estate.

"Having separated the lands held by the proprietors, I took out the average rent-rate of the land held *bonâ fide* by tenants, and assessed all the remaining lands at that rate, including the seer and resumed mâfec. If, by comparison with our survey, it appeared that the cultivated land on the putwarees' books was below the real amount, I added fro the difference at the average tenants' rate.

"The rental thus corrected showed what the village ought to yield at its own average tenants' rate. I argue, then, that with the particulars of enhancements and sub-letting before me, I should be able to judge which of these corrected rentals came fairly up to the present value of the land, and from them to deduce soil-rates for the assessment of the other estates. Etawah.

"*Analysis of Enhancements of Rents.*—There are three distinct cases under which enhancement takes place, namely, by consent, by suit, or on change of tenants.

"In the first case, the matter being amicably arranged by the moderation of both parties, a rate is arrived at of an easy and indulgent character.

"In the second case, the proceedings being judicial, the landlord's demand is limited to such an amount as he can show to be equitable. As such suits are, with rare exceptions, brought only against tenants with right of occupancy his rate is one which is applicable to them.

"In the third case, the land, either by the death or resignation of the old tenant, or by the termination of a lease, or other cause, is entirely at the landlord's disposal. The rate in this case is the highest market value—in fact, the rack-rent.

"We have, then, three different rates :—

A moderate rate, willingly paid by the tenants; a rate settled in Court, and applicable to tenants with occupancy rights; and, lastly, a rack-rent rate.

"In making this analysis of enhancements, I have separated twenty-one estates of the worst kind—those which are adjacent to the Seyngur, because the very poor land in them would have disturbed the calculation.

"The results for the good villages, and for the twenty-one which have poor land, are in figures as follows :—

	Raised by Consent.			Raised by Suit.			Raised on change of Tenants.		
	Number of Acres.	Former Rate.	New Rate.	Number of Acres.	Former Rate.	New Rate.	Number of Acres.	Former Rate.	New Rate.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Best Villages ...	760	4 11 1	4 14 3	195	3 11 3	5 2 0	306	4 6 8	5 12 4
			18 11 4 per cent.			38 6 4 per cent.			30 11 6 per cent.
Inferior Villages ..	495	3 1 0	3 8 4	...	...	...	38	2 5 10	3 6 2
			14 15 5 per cent.						43 2 9 per cent.

Etawah.

"In the second class, the land affected is below the average; and, except in the case of the rents raised by consent, the acre is not large enough to warrant an induction. In that case we see that land let at 4 annas 10 pies per acre below the average has been raised without trouble to 2 annas 6 pies above the average. But it may be said the lands thus raised are, perhaps, the only ones on which a rise can be obtained.

"*Sub-letting and Shikmee Rates.*—This can be met by the results of inquiries regarding sub-letting. It will be conceded that when a tenant sub-lets his land, it is to get as much as he can for it. His sub-tenant has no rights; he can be ousted at any time. It is generally a man who has no holding of his own, and must have some land or starve who takes land under the tenants; therefore, the rate we got from this source is, as nearly as may be, a rack-rent. It is, however, seldom that the best land is sub-let, except in the case of seer, which is generally good land. The figures are as follows, given separately for the best and worst villages as before:—

	Acres.	First rent.	Shikmee rent.	Average of remaining lands.
1st Class.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lands sub-let by Tenants	533	3 5 0	4 12 10 44 15 5 per cent.	4 1 9
Seer lands sub-let	299	3 4 4	5 4 0 60 8 1 per cent.	3 4 9
2nd Class.				
Lands sub-let by Tenants	250	2 11 4	4 0 0 47 11 0 per cent.	3 5 10
Seer lands sub-let	41	1 14 6	5 2 0 168 13 7 per cent.	2 12 6

"The last column shows the average rate of the lands which have been neither sub-let nor subjected to enhancement of rent.

"*The Rack-rent Rate and the Rate of Rise of Rent.*—With these figures before me, I will attempt to show the rate to which the unchanged rents are likely to rise, and the limit which the average value of land seems to have reached at present.

"In the second class villages there have been no enhancement suits, and the changes of tenants have been only on the worst lands.

"Let us now see what is the average rate of the remaining lands held by tenants not affected by these changes.

"In the first class, it is Rs. 4-1-9 per acre. In the second, it is Rs. 3-5-10. It is plain, therefore, that the average rate in the first class of the rents not enhanced is far below the most moderate of the new rates.

"It will be seen from the figures given in my last paragraph that the rents raised by consent, which before stood at the average, have risen Rs. 18-11-4 per cent., while those raised by suit, having been below the average, have risen Rs. 38-6-4 per cent.; and the rents raised on change of tenants, Rs. 30-10-6 per cent. in the first class where the original rent was a little above the average, and Rs. 43-2-9 per cent. where, in the second class, it was below the average.

"I think then, we may fairly expect a rise to take place after the amount of the Government demand has been announced of not less than 30 per cent. on the rents which have remained stationary.

"This appears to me the true way of calculating the rise of rent. If I spread the amount of the enhanced rent over the whole rental, and then gave the increase of the average rate as the figure at which rents had risen, it would be as deceptive as if a rise or fall in the funds were so calculated. To borrow the language of the Stock Exchange, it is from the transactions only that the rise or fall should be calculated; and, from the transactions, as there is no appearance of anything abnormal, I am, I think, justified in calculating on a rise of 30 per cent. on the average rent-rate of the lands, the rents of which has not lately been re-adjusted. That rate is Rs. 4-1-9 in the first class and Rs. 3-5-10 in the second. We should, therefore, expect the rent-rate to rise to Rs. 5-4-0 in round numbers in the one case, and Rs. 4-6-0 in the other. And we have seen that lands let below the average have been raised to Rs. 5-2-0 an acre, while lands which have fallen into the landlord's hands, have been re-let at Rs. 5-12-4, and rents have risen by consent over a large area to Rs. 4-14-3 per acre.

"Again, turning to the sub-letting or shikmee rate, we find that seer lands sub-let at 60 per cent. above the recorded rent, and tenants' lands at 45 per cent. over the original rent in the first class villages; in the second class, the seer sub-lets at 169 per cent., and the tenants' lands at 47 per cent. over the original rent. Putting aside the seer, from which no conclusion in this matter can be drawn, we may fairly argue that the remaining lands would sub-let at a similar rise.

"The rate being Rs. 4-1-9, a rise at 45 per cent. would give Rs. 5-15-0 as the sub-letting rate. The lands raised after change of tenants gave a rate of Rs. 5-12-4 per acre. We may, then, I think, fairly argue that the present market value of land in the better villages is about Rs. 6 per acre on an average. For the inferior villages, we arrive, in the same way, at a rate of Rs. 4-14-0 per acre.

"*Elimination of Soil-Rates.*—My next step was, with these rates as a guide, to select from the corrected rentals those which came nearest to the standard.

"Then, taking one which had only irrigated land, and another which had only dry land, I arrived by eliminating one kind of soil from one village, and

Etawah.

another from another, after a number of calculations at the following rent-rates :—

	Per Acre.		
	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*
Gowhan, 1st Class	9	8	0
„ 2nd „	8	12	0
„ 3rd „	8	0	0
„ Dry	6	0	0
Irrigated domut	5	7	0
Inferior „	5	0	0
Good dry „	3	11	0
Bad „ with rêh	2	8	0
Bhoor, ordinary	2	2	0
„ bad, in the ravines	1	9	0
Jhabur	2	10	0
Mutyar	4	0	0

"*Rates on Natural Soils, and no Distinction between Well and Canal Irrigation.*—It will be seen that these rates are, with the exception of gowhan, taken out on the natural soils, and that no distinction is made between the irrigation from wells and that from the canal. It is necessary to make some remarks on these points.

"With regard to the first, I determined to make no distinction in my rates between the munjha and burha soils, at least not to found my assessment on such a distinction, for several reasons.

"*First*, the difficulty of determining the boundary of these artificial distinctions, and their very arbitrary character; *secondly*, the effect of canal irrigation, which is to level them altogether. It is no uncommon thing now to find poppies, and such like crops, in the Burha, where water is easily got; *thirdly*, the number of outlying hamlets, the small distances between each homestead, and the evident tendency of the people to live on their farms; *fourthly*, in none of the enhancement suits brought before me were these distinctions referred to by the zemindars as the basis of their rates, the absence and presence of irrigation being the great question, and the kind of soil the next in importance. For these reasons I determined that the natural soils would give me a firmer and better defined basis for assessment. I retained the distinction of Gowhan, because it is the surest mark of the most manured and best cultivated soils, and must, from its nature, be more or less permanent.

"As to the second point, so far as I can discover, canal and well lands are not differently rated. Much canal land, it is true, is still paying the rates which it paid before when it was wholly or partially unirrigated; but this will hardly be the case long. The people, it is true, always assert that well irrigation is the best; but the crops in canal lands certainly show no signs of inferiority, while the proportion of wheat and sugar is larger in canal villages.

"The highest instances of rent are given by canal lands. There is, therefore, no reason whatever to rate canal lands lower than those irrigated from wells. On the other hand, it does not appear to me safe to rate the canal lands higher. At present, no doubt, especially in the case of flush irrigation, the balance is in favour of the canal, as regards the cost to the cultivator; but the canal department can at any time, and probably will, re-adjust their rates, while the cost of well irrigation must always be the ultimate standard. The average rates of my best well villages are quite up to those of canal villages, considering the proportion of irrigated soil. Etawah.

---

20. "The Keeruthpoor circle, though it adjoins Pergunnah Akberabad, differs considerably in character from that pergunnah. Pergunnah Akberabad lies generally low, and is traversed by several small streams: it contains a large quantity of '*Mutyar*,' and the '*saway*' itself has a considerable admixture of clay. The sugar cane in consequence is below the average of the tehseel, and all the crops are liable to damage by floods. The Keeruthpoor circle, on the other hand, lies high. No streams traverse it. The '*saway*' contains more of sand than clay. Rice ground is not abundant, but what there is is of good quality, and is less liable to floods than similar land in Akberabad. As a consequence, the sugar cane of Keeruthpoor is noticeably finer than that of Akberabad, and both cotton and wheat are more productive. *Mode of calculating Rent-Rates:* XI. Bijnour.

"I have formed rent-rates for this circle by estimating the value of the rent of each kind of crop in each kind of soil, as given by the measurement papers, and by then distributing the total rental over the area by simple division. This method has been checked by the comparison of the rate of incidence of money rentals ascertained to be paid in certain villages. Statement A shows the detail of crops in each kind of soil together with my estimate of the produce of each kind of crop and the deduced rental. Manure is applied in this circle almost solely to sugar cane. The lands, accordingly, of which the soil is called 'manured *saway*,' are mainly sugar cane lands.

"The following is an abstract of the results of statement A, showing the rent-rates per acre for each kind of soil proposed to be adopted as a standard of comparison in the assessment of the circle:—

ABSTRACT.

Soil.	Beegah.	Acres	Total rental in rupees.	Deduced rent-rate per acre.
				Rs. As. P.
Manured saway... ...	10,532	6,582	51,149	7 12 4
Saway	11,851	7,407	20,589	2 12 6
Mutyar	6,790	4,244	11,715	2 12 1
Bhood Saway	2,710	1,694	4,126	12 7 0
Bhood ,, ...	2,911	1,819	3,490	11 14 8
Total	34,794	21,746	91,069	4 3 0

XII. Pergunnah Akberabad: Bijnour.

"The average rate of rent paid per acre for the last five years (excluding the famine year) according to a table of money rentals which has been compiled for this circle from the putwaries' *huftgana* papers, is Rs. 3-15-5.

"In computing the average out-turn of each kind of crop, I have resorted to all the usual methods of obtaining information. I have abstracted and collated the results of suits in the revenue courts; I have examined putwaries' papers; I have made diligent enquiries from all sorts of people; I have personally inspected the crops as they stood on the ground; in every village in the circle I have tested the correctness of my own estimate of produce by actual experiment, that is, by having measured portions of different crops reaped in my presence; and I have also caused similar experiments to be made by the tehseldar; I have further tested my estimates by watching the result of their application to particular villages; I have selected villages of which I was acquainted with the rental from the fact of their having been based in certain years at lump sums, and applying my estimates of out-turn to the area of each crop given by the *huftgana* for years when rents were taken in kind, I have compared the resulting rentals with the ascertained money rentals. The estimates finally adopted in statement A are not based on any single calculations, but are founded on a consideration of the results of all the above methods. Such estimates cannot, of course, be anything but approximate, but I have endeavoured to bring them as near the mark as possible.

"I have taken, as in Pergunnah Akberabad, 17 seers per maund as the share of produce ordinarily received by the landlord; and in converting the landlord's share of the grain into a money rent, I have used the average prices of twenty years.

---

21. "Rents are taken in this Pergunnah in two ways, either by division of the produce, which is the prevailing method, or by leases of whole villages, or parts of villages for lump sums. In '*bhuttai*,' the prevailing custom is for one-seventh of the produce to be set aside as ploughman's wages, and for the remainder to be divided equally between zemindar and cultivator. I have taken 17 seers per maund of produce as the average share received by the zemindar. For cotton and '*churree*' always, and for sugar cane generally, cash rates are paid in lieu of part of the produce. As these rates are dependent on the kind of crops, and are subject to variation according to the quality of the produce, they are more properly classed as rents in kind than as money rents. In deducing the money value of rents paid in grain, I have used the average prices of twenty years shown in Statement B.

"I have made my calculations in beegahs as being more convenient than acres for comparison with the cutcha or village beegah. The beegah of the last Settlement in this Pergunnah consisted of 2,916 square yards. The present beegah is 3,025 square yards. The village people do not recognize

these beegahs, but make their calculations in the cutcha beegah. The cutcha beegah is measured by twenty double steps, or forty paces square. Its area is, therefore, about 900 square yards, and it is always assumed as one-third of the pucka beegah. The measurement is only a rough one, and the present pucka beegah may be assumed as somewhat in excess of three cutcha beegahs. Bijnour.

"Irrigation is almost unknown in the Pergunnah, and I have, therefore, formed no separate rates for irrigated lands.

"The most valuable crop of the Pergunnah is sugar cane. It is sown in the best lands and no labour or manure is spared to bring it to perfection. The practice is to have three '*phirs*' or turns of land for this crop. The land which is under sugar cane this year will bear a crop of cotton or wheat next year, and in the following year it will be fallow in preparation for the ensuing cane crop. Generally speaking, the whole of the manure of the village is devoted to these lands, though here and there where manure is abundant a small quantity can be spared for cotton or wheat. The class of soil denominated 'manured *saway*' denotes, therefore, broadly, sugar cane land, and the quantity of this land in any village is the best test of the character of the village and of the prosperity of the cultivators. This land is called by the people '*Eekh-baree-ki Zumeen.*'

"The rates of rent for sugar cane vary from three rupees to five rupees per cutcha beegah. The most ordinary figures are four rupees and rupees four annas eight. These are, however, the rates paid by plain cultivators. In most villages there are one or two mukuddums who are entitled to pay at lower rates. On the whole, rupees four per cutcha beegah may be taken as an average, and this is equivalent to Rs. 12-6 per pucka beegah. These rates are, however, little more than nominal. An allowance of two biswas per beegah, or of one-tenth, is invariably made by the zemindar under the name of '*nabood,*' even in the best crop, and an extra allowance is made for any deficiency. It is very rare that the full rent after deduction of ordinary *nabood* is obtained by the zemindar. After much enquiry and consideration, I am of opinion that an allowance of about one-fourth must, on the average, be made for *nabood* and bad seasons. I have, accordingly, taken Rs. 9-4 as the average rent.

"The crop is, as I have said, the most valuable grown. It is a common saying among the cultivators that the jumma is paid from the sugar cane (*Eekh-se-juma-kya-jata*); but the value must not be over estimated. It is to be remembered that the crop occupies the ground for two years: that is to say, speaking roughly, during one year the land is being prepared for the crop, and during another year the crop is on the ground. The rent is paid nominally for the last year only, but properly speaking, it is paid for the year's use of the ground, and the annual rent is, therefore, only half of the nominal rent. In comparing sugar cane rents with other rents, this fact has to be borne in mind.

Bijnour.

"The ordinary rate for cotton is Re. 1-8 per cutcha beegah. This is equivalent to something over Rs. 4-8 per new pucca beegah; but in estimating the average something has to be allowed for mokuddums, who pay a lower rate, and a large margin for *nabood* has to be allowed, for cotton is nearly as precarious a crop as cane. I should take Rs. 3-12 as an ordinary average rent; but I think that a deduction must be made from this on account of the fact that the present high price of cotton has induced an abnormally large cultivation of the crop. Many lands have been this year under cotton which were never under cotton before, and have consequently been enabled to pay much higher rent than in the ordinary course of seasons they would be capable of paying. I have, therefore, put the average at Rs. 3-8. Cotton, when sown, as it is sometimes, in unmanured lands, or in other than sugar cane lands, pays a lower rent. I have taken Rs. 2-8 as the rent in this case.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the difficulty of estimating the average out-turn of grain crops. I have sought information from various sources; I have examined the records of summary suits and suits under Act X of 1859; and at the time of harvest I have had measured portions of various crops reaped and thrashed and the grain weighed before me; but I have obtained little information of any value, except from conversation with the cultivators. Summary suits and suits under Act X of 1859 are not numerous enough to give really good grounds for deduction, and as the circumstances which lead to the institution of a suit are usually abnormal or peculiar in some way or other, the information obtained from these cases can hardly be trusted to represent the ordinary state of things. Villages under '*kham*' management also are too few to give real help; and actual experiment at the time of harvest, though valuable for determining the out-turn of the year itself, is of little use for determining the average of a course of years. Constant questioning of the cultivators enables one, I think, to ascertain broadly the limits of the amount of produce in either direction, that is, the highest limit in good years and the lowest in bad, and hence to deduce a tolerably correct average which the cultivators themselves could not furnish. It also enables one, and this is very important, to ascertain the average produce of crops relatively to each other. The result of my enquiries is to fix the following order of productiveness among the crops; first, rice (the most productive), then barley, goojee, gram, and last, wheat. The proportion of the produce of rice to that of wheat is stated broadly as three to two.

"The produce of rice is extremely variable, both from year to year and in different places. The quality of the lands even of one village is not uniform, and for one good field producing, perhaps, 12 maunds per beegah, half a dozen poor fields may be seen producing barely three maunds. It is necessary, therefore, to take a low average. I have taken four-and-a-half maunds as the average in '*mutyar*,' the best soil for rice, and three-and-a-half in other lands.

"In the produce of wheat a distinction is always made by the cultivators between wheat grown in the manured lands, which bore sugar cane in

the previous year (known as "*moondah*"), and the wheat sown in unmanured land. The produce in manured land is, undoubtedly, nearly double that of unmanured land. From the fact that in many villages little preference is given to cotton over wheat in the "*moondah*" land, it is to be inferred that the value of the wheat crop is nearly equal to that of cotton. I have, therefore, estimated the out-turn of wheat at five-and-a-half maunds per beegah in these lands, and at three maunds in unmanured lands. The other crops do not, I think, require notice.

Mode of calculating Rent-Rates:

Rates.

22. "I now come to the subject of rates. These will be found in Appendix C of this report. The mode in which I have worked out my average rent rates, and from these the deduced revenue rates shown, is that laid down in para. 3 of Board's Circular Order No. 1 of 1863, and my statement gives also the comparative results directed to be exhibited by para. 6 of Board's Circular Order No. D. D., dated 13th October, 1862.

Mode in which they have been deduced in the Belah and Bhoor Khadir Circles.

"In the villages of the Belah circle, and in those of the Bhoor and Khadir Tracts, the average rent rates have been ascertained by deducing them from the ascertained total rental of every acre of cultivation comprised in those circles: the cultivating rates on soils in each village having been first determined with reference to the particular cultivating rate that has been found to prevail most in the village for each particular soil. That is, if there is, as there always is, a diversity of rates for the same kind of soil, that rate which has been found to prevail most extensively has been adopted as the standard cultivating rate of that soil; and has been applied to deduce the rental of the extent in cultivation of that soil. This course having been followed with each village in the circle for each description of soil therein, mouzah rentals for each description in the circle have then been totalled and divided into the aggregate extent in acres of those soils, and the rate per acre on cultivation obtained by this process for each soil is the ascertained average rent.

"In the "*doomut muttyar*" circle, in which there are no less than 142 villages, I thought it sufficient, for all purposes of ascertaining the fair average rent rates of soils in that tract, to go through, in the manner above described, the papers of 40 selected villages, situated in different parts of that circle. These villages I selected partly with reference to their localities, but more especially with advertence to the fact that one or more of them comprised every degree of rate at which the old assessment fell on the mehals comprised in this tract. I was enabled to make this selection from the No. IV Statements which had escaped destruction.

"The average rent rates on soils having thus been determined, the next step was to compare these with the rates of rent on soils as decreed in cases of enhancement of rent, and then to assume such a rate for each soil as should be a fair mean between the two.

Budaon.

"The statement in the margin gives the results arrived at by the two different modes of enquiry, as also the rent rates which I have assumed with advertence to the two results. I should explain that all the cases of enhancement were, with one exception, in the "*doomut muttyar*" circle, and that, therefore, the memorandum in the margin has reference only to that circle.

Doomut Muttyar Circle.

	Doomut.	*Mutteear.*	*Bhoor.*
Average of rates on soils as decreed in cases of enhancement	3 13 4¼	5 14 6	3 4 3¾
Average of rates on soils as deduced from rental on cultivation ...	3 10 3½	3 2 10¾	2 14 1½
Assumed rent rates	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Deduced revenue rates	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0

"With regard to the doomut rates, I found that if I took for this soil the average rate as decreed judicially, and applied it to the sum of cultivation of that soil in every village in which the current rates for the said soil were lower, leaving untouched the higher rates for the same soil in those villages in which they were actually higher than the rates decreed, I got by the application of the two combined in the manner stated, an average rent rate of Rs. 3-15-5¼ per acre on *doomut* cultivation for the entire circle. I had no hesitation, therefore, in fixing rupees four as the rent rate for this soil.

"With regard to the '*muttyar*,' the induction of the same process brought out a rent rate of Rs. 5-14-6; but I found that this was entirely attributable to the application of the very high rate decreed for '*muttyar*,' and I knew that this average had been struck on the results of only three cases of enhancement for that soil as noted in the margin,* for, curious to say, that constitutes the sum of enhancements decreed judicially in this pergunnah for that particular soil. I conceived that it would be neither fair nor just to apply the average of these exceptional cases of enhancement to the sum of the same soil in other villages, the average of whose ruling rates was otherwise, Rs. 3-2-10¾. per acre. But I argued also, that if, notwithstanding this, rent rates on *muttyar* could be obtained judicially to the enhanced extent as shown, there would be no injustice in taking a fair mean between the average of the rates decreed and the average of those obtaining per acre irrespective of such decrees. Rs. 4-8 is the mean of the two, the deduced revenue rate on which will be Rs. 2-4 which is, after all, little more than one-fourth more than the rate at which the assessment fell on the same soil at the last settlement.

*Sikrora	4	11	1½
Kadirabad	5	11	2
Esumpoor	7	5	3
Average	5	14	7

"This increase is not in the same proportion as the *doomut* revenue rate, which it will be seen that I have fixed with reference to the data before me at Rs. 2 instead of the Rs. 1-8 of the former settlement, and this I have done without any hesitation, both for the reasons given in my 21st paragraph, as also because I have ascertained that the first class *doomut* soil in the pergunnah is much higher thought of, and far more sought after by agriculturists generally than the *muttyar*. This is attributable to the fact of what is called *muttyar* in this pergunnah not being the real soil of that name, but for the most part low khadir land in the neighbourhood of small swamps or beds of *nuddees*, and in

which rice, sugar cane and wheat are chiefly grown, but which does not answer for cotton. The *doomut*, on the other hand, is available for culture at every season of the year, and produces every kind of crop in rotation.

---

23. "In classifying the several circles, I have endeavoured as far as possible to adhere to natural distinctions, avoiding all arbitrary classifications and minute sub-divisions, which I believe to tend only to the multiplication of error. The pergunnah is naturally divided into five great classes, which I will describe separately, beginning with the westernmost side of the pergunnah, or that bordering on the Ramgunga, which I call, as it is called by the people, the 'Turaien Circle.' This is situated in the low-lands or the valley of the Rumgunga. The estates comprised in this circle are generally much superior to the average of the pergunnah, and are unusually fertile and profitable.* Rice, bajra and wheat are the chief staples, but sugar cane is also produced without the necessity of irrigation, which the inherent moisture and humidity of the soil render totally superfluous, and without the intense and protracted labour which the cultivation of that crop, under ordinary circumstances, demands. The cane is, it is true, inferior both in size and in the quantity of saccharine matter which it yields to that grown in the uplands, but there is a vast difference in the cost of production; and while the upland cane occupies the ground for three seasons (one fallow and two on the ground), the 'Turaien' cane requires no fallow, and occupies the ground for two seasons only. The circle was formerly exposed after very abundant rains to inundations from the Ramgunga, and consequent ruin to the autumn crops. These severe floods, however, have been unknown for more than twenty years, and though the recent floods (in 1867) have been heavier and more sudden than have been known for years, yet, with but few exceptions, they have not interfered with the sowings for the autumn crop. No drought, on the other hand, will so far deprive the land of its natural humidity as to render it unprofitable. This circle, consequently, has suffered less from forced tranfers of property than any other part of the pergunnah. The estates on the banks of the river are liable to loss of area by diluvian, but care has been taken to mark off the portions thus exposed to injury, and they will be settled as separate chucks. Owing to the risk of injury to the crops from floods, deposits of sand and other causes, the rent-rates are considerably lower in these portions, and a separate set of rates has, consequently, been investigated for them. Most of the villages in the circle are held by the large community of the Raipore and Deeppore Thakoors, and a considerable proportion of the cultivation is carried on by the proprietors themselves. A glance at Appendix D will show the wonderful progress made in this circle since last Settlement, cultivation having increased by nearly 46 per cent. The soil is principally a rich, deep loam; nearer the river there is an admixture of sand, greater or less, according to the depth of the alluvial deposit.

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates: XIV. Bareilly.

* The percentage of irrigated land in the cultivated area of this circle is 8·9 per cent.; of the inferior soils, 21·2 per cent.

Bareilly.

"East of this is what I have called the '*Adh-kutcha* circle,' as it is so called by the people themselves. It is composed of villages whose lands are partly on the uplands, and partly on the low khadir—the line of the division of the two being strongly defined by a sudden drop in the level marking the original bank of the Ramgunga. The productiveness and value of these villages, of course, vary according to the greater or less amount of khadir, which is similar to the first-class khadir of the 'Turaien Circle.' The uplands generally are sandy, but here and there are patches of good soil. There is but little irrigation,* as it is not required in the khadir, and as a rule the sandy substratum in the upland does not admit of the construction of *kutcha dhenkli* wells. In these villages there is usually one fixed rent-rate per beegah for all crops on the uplands (which are locally called the *bhoor*, though they may include *domut* or *muttyar*), and another for the *khadir*. I have maintained these local distinctions, and deduced my rent-rates accordingly.

"Still more to the east, between this circle and the Bygool, is the "Bhoor Circle, West." It is a high plateau, forming the water-shed of the Bygool and Ramgunga. The villages composing it are generally of an inferior description, the *bhoor* soils preponderating, and the *domut* being decidedly inferior to that of any of the other circles. The *muttyar* is mostly poor, and confined to the borders of tanks and jheels. There is only one soil requiring special notice, and it is that entered as 'Domut, 2nd' in the statements. The name was given to it in the khusreh before I received charge of the pergunnah. It is a light, loamy soil, composed of sand, mixed slightly with black earth. The local name for it is '*bhoor milaonee*'—a far better name, and less likely to mislead, as it is really nothing but superior *bhoor*, and rents accordingly; but as to correct the original misnomer would have necessitated the altering of all the khusrehs, I allowed the names originally given to stand, explaining to the people that by it was merely meant what they called '*milaonee*.' There is a fair proportion of irrigation in this circle,† but the produce generally, except in a few isolated villages, is inferior, and there is but little land bearing double crops in the year.

"East of this, beyond the Bygool, is the 'Bhoor Circle, East.' It is of a different character to the Western Circle. In the southern portion it is composed of undulating ridges, the ridges themselves being *bhoor*, and the soil between them in the low-lands fair average *domut* and *muttyar*. The Gouneya Nullah runs through the centre of the circle, affording a little irrigation in the khureef. The *domut* and *muttyar* are generally somewhat superior to that of the Western Circle, and the *bhoor* inferior. The population is much less dense, and there is consequently a greater amount of *pahie* cultivation. This part of the pergunnah suffered most severely from the famine and drought of 1837, and still requires careful handling. There is a fair proportion of irrigation‡ from *kutcha dhenkli* wells, and in the extreme eastern corner the

* The percentage of irrigated land on the cultivated area is 30·6 per cent of the inferior soils, 48·1 per cent. of the whole.

† The percentage of irrigated land on the cultivated area is 41·9 per cent.; of the inferior sandy soil, 67 per cent.

‡ The percentage of irrigated land to the whole cultivated area of the circle is 62·6 per cent.; of the inferior sandy soils, 44·6.

clayey substratum admits of the construction of *kutcha pool* and *churso* wells, irrigating from four to six acres in the year. Bareilly.

"North of this circle is the 'Domut-Muttyar Circle,' comprising the villages on and near the Bygool and Kylas Rivers. These are, on the whole, the best villages in the Pergunnah. The produce, as a rule, is superior, especially in the low-lands along the Bygool and the northern portion of the Kylas. Here and there along the water-shed the soil is inferior, and injured by kunkur, which crops up through the surface; but, as a rule, the circle is productive and thriving. The population is almost entirely composed of Gungparee and Canoojea Koormees, with a small intermixture of Ahcers and Bramins.

"Wells are generally practicable, and there is a fair amount of irrigation* from the Bygool and Kylas Rivers by means of kutcha dams, renewed annually. For the construction and maintenance of these dams a number of villages combine, each being considered bound to supply the labour of one man per plough, the charges of maintenance being debited proportionally, and regularly charged in the village expenses.

"The above classification appears to agree generally in its main features with that of Mr. Conolly, as described in paras. 6 and 10 of his report. His rates, however, were summary rates on cultivation, not on soil; and consequently, as remarked by the then Commissioner in his report, Mr. Conolly found reason for varying greatly from them in the distribution of jumma. In fact, they appear to have been almost nominal.

"I now come to the subject of rates, which will be found in Appendix D, (the comparative area and jumma statement).

"The mode in which I have worked out my average rent-rates on soils, and from these the deduced revenue-rates shown, is in full accordance with that laid down in para. 3 of the Board's Circular No. 1 of 1863. The comparative results directed to be exhibited by para. 6 of the Board's Circular Order No. D.D., dated 13th October, 1862, are also shown in my statements.

"In the 'Turaien' and '*Adh-kutcha*' Circles the average rent-rates have been deduced from the ascertained total rental of every acre of cultivation included in those circles. The cultivating rates on soils in each village were first determined with reference to the rate found to be most prevalent in each village for each description of soil. To obtain these rates, I personally visited each village, and, accompanied by the cultivators and the zemindars, and having with me an analysis which I had drawn up of every Act X. suit which had been decided in the Pergunnah, I had no difficulty in ascertaining with absolute correctness the prevalent *ryotee* rates, and the opinion of the village as to the correctness or otherwise of the Act X. decisions in enhancement cases. This course having been followed with each village of the circle, and notes made as to the relative quality of each description of soil in villages where there was any

* The percentage of irrigated land to the whole cultivated area in the circle is 65 per cent.; of the inferior sandy soils, 35·5 per cent.

Bareilly.

marked variation from the usual rates, the mouzahwar rentals on soils were totalled. The result, divided by the number of cultivated acres of each description of soil in the circle, gave the ascertained average rent-rates on that soil, as shown in the annexed table :—

Turaien Circle.		Average Rent-rates.			Adha-kutcha Circle.			Average Rent-rates.		
		Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
In permanent mehals ...	I. Khadir,	4	0	0	Bangur			2	6	0
	II. Bhoor,	2	6	4						
In alluvial mehals ..	I. Khadir,	3	4	0	Khadur			4	0	0
	II. Bhoor,	1	10	0						

In the next, or 'Bhoor Circle, West,' consisting of mehals of greatly varying powers of productiveness, I went carefully through the papers of a large number of villages, selected primarily with reference to the rates of incidence of the old jumma, and, secondly, with reference to locality. From these, and the Act X. suits for balance and enhancement relating to these villages, I obtained rough rent-rates on soils. I then personally visited and narrowly inspected every village in the circle. Wherever I found a continuous tract composed chiefly of any one of the main divisions of soil, the rent-rates on that soil, paid in each separate village or sub-division of a village composing the tract, and the size of the village beegah, were carefully noted. During the whole of my investigation I was in constant and unreserved communication with all classes of the community, and where the rent on similar soils in adjacent villages differed, the cause of the variation was at once investigated on the spot. Having obtained a large number of rent-rates on soils, deduced by personal investigation from a very extended area, I eliminated the differences due to variations in the size of the village beegah by reducing all to acreage rates, and obtained the double set of rates given in the margin : 1*st*, on soils irrigated and unirrigated ; 2*nd*, on soils irrespective of irrigation. I then applied the results to 14 villages in the circle, the rents of which were paid by all-round rates,—that is, by fixed money-rates per beegah, irrespective of crops, soils, or irrigation. I found the results of the two methods to approximate very closely, the result by soil-rates being slightly in excess of the result by *chukota faisila* rates, as it ought to be, the latter rates having been fixed some years ago. I then totalled the result on the circle by applying my double set of rates to the total of each description of soil in the circle, and applied another test. As observed above, the rents of this Pergunnah are paid almost entirely by money-rates. I found that the entries of amount of land and rents of assamees in the village papers were exceedingly correct *as far as they went*. The frauds in these papers were chiefly of two classes :—

Rates of Irrigated and Unirrigated soils.

Soils.		*Rates.* Rs.	A.	P.
Muttyar,	Irrigated ...	3	4	0
	Unirrigated ...	2	0	0
Domut, 1st,	Irrigated ...	3	12	0
	Unirrigated ...	2	4	0
Domut, 2nd,	Irrigated ...	2	8	0
	Unirrigated ...	1	12	0
Bhoor,	Irrigated ...	2	0	0
	Unirrigated ...	1	8	0

Rates of Soils irrespective of Irrigation.

Soils.	*Rates* Rs.	A.	P.
Muttyar	2	9	5
Domut, 1st	3	4	1
Domut 2nd	2	1	1
Bhoor	1	9	6

"*A.*—A portion of the cultivated area and the rents chargeable on it were excluded from the jumma-bundee, and entered as fallow. Bareilly.

"*B.*—A large amount of land held by cultivators at the village rates was entered as seer at nominal rates.

"In both cases, the proportion of assameewar collections to the extent of assamees' cultivation, as entered in the papers, remains unaltered; and by dividing the one by the other the general rate of rent in the village is ascertained. The application of this rate to the cultivated area, as found by survey, will give a close approximation to the real village rental. Of course, in Bhyachara and other villages where a large proportion of the area is cultivated by proprietors, this test is inapplicable; but in other cases the result is remarkably accurate. The resultant rental on the whole circle by this process was Rs. 1,16,294 and by my soil-rate Rs. 1,08,345, which is sufficiently close.

"I obtained a still more striking test of the correctness of my rates. Until quite recently, I retained in my own hands all the Act X. cases in the Pergunnah. I decided a considerable number of enhancement suits, by applying my rates on soils to the amount of each soil in the holding on which enhancement was claimed, and proposed the result to the parties. In all these cases thus decided, both parties accepted the proposed rent as fair an equitable, and in no single instance was an appeal preferred against these decisions, though in some cases the enhancement was over 25 per cent. on the old rent. It would be impossible, I think, to have a better or more convincing test of the accuracy of either the rates, or the correctness of the soils, as entered in the khusrehs. * * *

"The objection may be urged that, as the value of produce has increased by 44 per cent., rents will increase proportionally. I reply that I have to look to existing facts. Where rents are taken in kind, the objection would have some weight, bearing in mind always that the cost of cultivation has increased also; but even then the cultivator can never pay the full equivalent in money of the kind-rates, as the whole risk of bad season falls on him, and he rarely has any capital to meet the losses of a bad year. Where there are old established money rates, all ratio to the actual produce has been lost; and, under Act X. we can only decree, in enhancement suits, the rates actually paid by assamees of a similar status for similar land in the neighbourhood. In the Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of 6th June, 1868, it is especially laid down that settlement officers are not to be influenced by any expectation of a future *general* rise in rents. I have been, therefore, now and heretofore, most careful to base my rent-rate on existing facts. I am convinced that rents generally will rise, but it is impossible to judge now of the extent of the enhancement. I have, therefore, been very careful in the case of each village, where I have calculated on enhancement taking place, to consider whether my reasons and proofs are sufficiently strong to convince a Court of Appeal, should the cultivators object to my decision. Hitherto in no one single case has my decision in a rent case been modified or reversed.

Mode of Calculating Rents:
XV. Philibheet.

24. "The Pergunnah possesses no geographically-marked distinction in soils. In this, as in the last Settlement, the circles have been arranged with special reference to two points,—irrigation and climate. No record exists to tell us the exact circles made by Mr. Head, nor does an application of his rates aid us in determining the exact boundaries; and, indeed, Mr. Head writes that he was compelled to assess the villages on the edge of these divisions at rates having reference to those of the neighbouring class rather than their own.

"The following are Mr. Head's remarks, which give a good general idea of his circles:—

"1*st.*—In *mar* or jungly villages to the north, where, although the soil is "good, the malaria which prevails during the rainy months, bars general culti- "vation rice forms the chief product of those villages, although a little "sugar and rubbee grains are often cultivated with success.

"The want of irrigation in most of these villages is a drawback which, "as long as it exists, will always compel the cultivators to depend principally on "the khureef.

"2*nd.*—The comparatively healthy but unirrigated villages which are to be "found in the middle, or rather to the east, of the Pergunnah, and whose "produce, though generally abundant, is uncertain. Rice and wheat are the "staple crops, but sugar, cotton, and tobacco are sometimes grown, although "only by the richer cultivators, on account of their uncertainty.

"3*rd.*—The villages which prevail to the south-west and west. The soil "of this part of the Pergunnah is not better than that of the preceeding class, "but its irrigation, being principally derived from nuddees, is more to be depend- "ed on, and the crops are consequently more certain.

"4*th.*—The fourth class consists of the villages to the south and east, whose "soil, lying between the beds of the two rivers, is almost always moist, and being "very rich, is consequently the most valuable in the Pergunnah."

"The divisions made by me are as follows:—

1. "The estates which are adjacent to the Turrai in the north-east corner of the Pergunnah, chiefly across the Absurea and Kylas. In these the climate is bad, and a considerable amount of land still remains to be brought under culti- vation. The position of nearly all precludes the possiblity of irrigation, as labor is so valuable that the cultivators will not go to the trouble of raising the water from the low-lying channels of the rivers. The cultivators are far more valuable than elsewhere, and rents are therefore lower.

"It is necessary to guard the crops to protect them from the depredations of wild beasts, especially pigs.

2. "In the second circle, the remaining estates situate in the north and north-west of the Pergunnah have been included: some of these adjoin the Turrai, but enjoy great facilities for irrigation. The climate here is throughout very unfavourable at certain seasons, and in the north bad; but the cultivation

shows a very marked superiority to the first circle, and wild beasts are much less injurious. Phillibheet.

3. "The third circle comprises the villages in the centre of the pergunnah, and north of the Phillibheet and Buheree Road. In these the climate improves very considerably; a great deal more sugar is grown, and the cultivation is very good and close.

4. "The fourth circle embraces the remaining estates situate to the south of the above-mentioned road, and there is almost perfect immunity from wild animals. Here the climate is far superior, and rents very high, and the cultivation as good as any to be met with.

"In both the third and fourth circles, with the exception of villages situate on the banks of the Deoha, there is almost perfect immunity from damage by wild animals. It must be remembered that, in fixing these circles, it is intended to run up and down the scale pretty freely. Every mile to the north above the fourth circle renders the climate worse, and effects the value of the estate more or less.

"After describing the circles, the rates proposed in each form naturally the next subject for report. Before stating them, the ground which determined them, and the steps taken to ascertain actual rentals, should be explained. To ascertain the actual rent received by the landlords is no easy matter in a district where *buttai* prevails. The village papers on this point are notoriously falsified. This is done by under-stating both the quantity of grain received and also its price; however, the statement given in the jummabundees may be safely accepted as a point well below the lowest level the rental has ever sunk to, and they only have been consulted in so far as they indicate this.

"In crops paying in money, the amount really paid is ascertainable. In crops paying in kind, the proportion can also be discovered. This appears to be as follows, though, of course, it varies very much in individual cases:—

Circle	I.	...	...	...	.25 to ·35
„	II.	...	...	...	.35 to ·40
„	III.	...	...	...	.40 to ·45
„	IV.	...	...	...	.45 to ·50

"Local enquiry, and constant commutation and rent cases, leave little doubt in my mind that this is a fair general average, and may be accepted. To determine the average amount and value of this proportion is a much more difficult matter. The recorded amounts were useless, beyond indicating a point below the minimum. Under these circumstances, I have trusted entirely to my own experience of the average produce of the soils and crops. These are generally similar to those in scores of villages in which I have for many years been doing zemindar's work.

"With free local enquiry, and continually testing my own opinion by that of others, an opinion of the value of each soil in each circle was gradually formed. At the same time, and in the same way, I separately formed my rates

Pilibheet.

on each crop. The result was that after doing so and preparing the soil statement and crop statement,—

My jumma by the first was ... ... Rs. 1,56,989
„ „ second was 1,57,126

This is, of course, exclusive of all uncultivated lands and rent derived from pasturage, orchards, house-rent, &c.

"The circle jummas arrived at by the two processes are,—

	On Soils.	*On Crops.*
Circle I.	Rs. 10,282	Rs. 10,575
„ II.	„ 26,393	„ 26,310
„ III.	„ 58,238	„ 58,026
„ IV.	„ 62,075	„ 62,225

"The rates on the soils are, of course, the ones I trust to, as soils are permanent, while the area under the various crops is continually fluctuating. It is, however, satisfactory to find the two worked out independently giving such similar results; and this fact may, I trust, give to others the confidence in the rates submitted which it has to me."

Mode of Calculating Rent-Rates:
XVI, Shahjehanpore.

Figured statement of soil rates in the various circles.

25. "In the following statement are given particulars regarding the rent-rates prevalent in the circles. The greater number of villages in which separate soil rates existed, have been selected and the areas of the various soils according to the new measurements have been abstracted, together with the rent paid on them (omitting, of course, all seer and lands held at favorable rates by present or former proprietors), and the average rate on large areas of soil in every part of each circle have thus been obtained. In the Terai circle 42, in the Bhoor circle 47, and in the Bunkuttee circle 36 mouzahs, have thus been abstracted, and the number of villages in which each separate kind of soil was found is given. These villages appear again, at least many of them do, in the number in which lump rents, irrespective of denominations of soil are found.

Name of Circle.	Terai.				Bhoor.				Bunkutta.			Rate per acre.
Description of soil.	Number of villages in which found.	Area in acres.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	Number of villages in which found.	Area in acres.	Total rental.	Rate per acre.	Number of villages in which found.	Area in acres.	Total rent.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gowhanee ...	18	135	757 10 3	5 9 9	7	76	461 5 0	6 1 1	8	54	309 15 6	1 0 3
1st Domut ...	42	4,021	17,228 4 3	4 4 6	40	661	2,409 2 6	3 10 2	36	2,977	10,426 7 5	3 8 2
Mulyar ...	27	847	3,343 5 0	3 10 0	31	511	1,622 1 9	3 2 9	34	2,221	7,051 15 0	3 2 8
2nd Domut ...	34	2,332	8,977 6 3	3 13 5	47	2,372	6,618 0 0	2 12 7	30	1,438	4,615 2 6	3 3 4
Bhoor ...	11	172	461 8 6	2 10 11	30	2,732	7,207 6 9	2 10 2	5	242	597 9 6	2 7 6
Totals ...	42	7,507	30,767 2 7	4 1 3	47	6,352	18,318 0 0	2 12 6	36	6,932	23,001 2 0	3 5 0
Mixed soils at lump rents ...	86	11,392	46,767 13 9	4 1 8	55	5,072	11,471 3 11	2 4 2	74	6,864	21,380 11 0	3 11 0

Further remarks on the foregoing figured statement.

"In the Terai circle it will seen that the average rate obtained from the total area paying soil rates agrees as closely as possible with the average rent-rates paid by those lands held at lump rents irrespective of denomination and quality; and hence, if the various amounts of the different denominations of soil comprised in the total area at lump rates were obtained, and the rent re-distributed upon them, the soil rates obtained by this re-distribution, *viz.*, induction, would be almost identically the same as those obtained by deduction. In the Bhoor and Burkuttee circle, however, the case is different, and the average rent-rate of the lands held at lump rents is lower than that of the lands paying separate soil rates; and for this reason, that only the better portions of the various denominations, and especially of the inferior denominations, pay separate rates, and the poorer portions are let out at lump rents. For instance, in villages where the lowest separate soil-rate for 'bhoor' is $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per kutcha beegah, or Rs. 2-1-0 acre, there are 500 and 600 beegahs to be found held at lump rates (not only 'bhoor' but other soils) paying an average rate of from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas per beegha or from 1-8-0 to 1-12-0 per acre; not because the assamees who hold these lands do so on any favourable terms, but because all the moist 'bhoor' and 2nd 'domut' and 'mutyar' is included in them, which, if separately rated at so much per beegha, might be uncultivated, but when mixed up in a lump rent has to pay whether cultivated or not. Hence, the rates by induction in the 'bhoor' and 'bunkuttee' circle are lower than those be deduction, and more particularly in the inferior denominations of soil.

ASSUMED AVERAGE RENT-RATES.

Name of soil.	Name of circle.		
	Terai.	Bhoor.	Bunkuttee.
Gowhanee ...	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
1st Domut ...	4 4 0	3 10 0	3 1 0
Mutyar ...	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
2nd Doomut ...	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Bhoor ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Average, *viz.*, all round rate ...	4 0 0	2 11 3	3 4 8

The rates that I have fixed upon as those I propose to make use of as my average assumed rates are given in the margin for each circle, and to the use of these I solicit sanction. Although the soil-rates of the 'bhoor' and 'bunkuttee' circles differ only in the *2nd* 'domut,' yet the average or all round rate in them differs by nine annas and five pie. This average, or all round rate, is the actual rate or incidence per cultivated acre of the sum total of the rental obtained by multiplying the various soil areas by their rates."

---

26. It may be thought that I have illustrated, at unnecessary length, the mode of calculating rent-rates for purposes of assessment. Had space, however, permitted, I should like to have given even further extracts. No enquiries, for instance, have been more exhaustive in their nature, or have been set forth with greater clearness, than those of Mr. Reid, the Settlement Officer of Azimgurh. But one of his reports will shortly be published: and enough has been given here to show how various are the modes adopted by various officers of

ascertaining the prevalent rates. Two main points, it will have been seen, underlie them all. The areas on which the rates are based must be accurate: and the rents selected must be representative rents; not necessarily the average rents at present existing: but those which there are sufficient grounds for believing represent the average to which on the assessment being declared, the rents will generally be raised. In respect to the first point, Mr. Elliott, the Settlement Officer of Futtehgurh, was the first, I believe, to adopt the system of demarcating areas, which is explained in the extract from his report. Mr. Crosthwaite, the Settlement Officer of the neighbouring District of Etawah, assesses, on the contrary, on soils only: and finds no such classification of "hars" as was adopted by Mr. Elliott, existing or recognised by the people. Here, in Allahabad, I could detect no such marked distinctions of "hars" as would guide me in framing rates. In Mynpoory and Allygurh, again, Mr. Elliott's system has been adopted almost in its entirety. Mr. Forbes, now Commissioner of Rohilkhund, and formerly Settlement Officer of Meerut, adopted an average rate on the cultivated acre. So did Mr. Wynne, at Saharunpore. The truth, I believe, to be, that no one system will apply to different parts of the country. The peculiarities of the several tracts suggest peculiar modes of classification. With regard to the second point, the intricacy of the enquiry arises from the great variety of rents: the ignorance of the proprietors as to the grounds on which their rents are pitched at any particular figure; and the uncertainty in the mind of the assessing officer as to the action which will be taken in the rent courts, and the extent to which the proprietor will proceed after assessment to enhance his rents. The rents actually recorded cannot be relied upon, because (1) they are frequently inaccurate; (2) because they will very probably be shortly raised. The experience gained by the assessing officer must guide him as to what are *true* rents. His enquiries range over so large an area, and are made from such a variety of cultivators, that in course of time he can ascertain with great accuracy what the *true* rent on each class of soil will eventually be. Given villages of similar conditions, he may safely rely on conclusions thus arrived at. Some men trust mainly to their judgment, and have little confidence in the check of elaborate systems; others look to systems mainly, and confine individual judgment within the narrowest practicable limits. The difficulty of the enquiry, it should be added, is greatly increased by the economical conditions under which the Settlements of the last eight or ten years have been made; a country undergoing such marked and rapid changes presenting a most unfavorable condition for the observation and ascertainment of rents, to be taken as the basis of a thirty years' Settlement. Before closing this Section, I would once more call attention to the evidence as to the existence of a great mass of recognised and unquestioned rents: and the impolicy of embarking, in the teeth of such *data*, into wide and minute enquiries as to the out-turn of produce, and the cost, or profits, of production. The results of the assessments based on these rent-rates will be discussed in the fourth Section. I come now to a sketch of the twelve past years, during which the work has been in progress.

Remarks on the foregoing extracts.

SECTION II.

Retrospect of Past Discussions.

1. To understand rightly the discussions and the orders of the last twelve years connected with the Settlement of the land revenue, we must take a brief retrospect of the state of the country as it was when the thirty years' Settlements of 1833 were expiring. I do not speak of the exceptional and newly acquired Trans-Jumna Division of Jhansie, of which the re-settlement had commenced before the mutinies: the work in the North-Western Provinces Proper dating from 1860, when a separate Settlement Establishment was first formed.

State of the country in 1860.

2. The Districts which first fell in were Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Bolundshuhur, and Goruckpore: all four, Districts which had been the scenes of utter anarchy and confusion during 1857. Village had risen against village, Hindoo against Mahomedan, debtor against creditor. Lawlessness and plunder had run riot over these tracts, and the authority of the British Government had been for months suspended. But great and signal retribution fell upon them. Large properties were confiscated, towns laid waste, rebels actively hunted up, heavy fines inflicted. Villagers fled for fear of vengeance. Land fell out of cultivation. Arrears of collection of land revenue, suspended during the mutinies, hung heavily over the heads of the people. The excitement of the "time of disturbance" (*aiam i bulwah*) was followed by a period of re-action and of torpor. Such was Mozuffernuggur as I found it when I was sent there in April 1860, and such I believe were the other Districts. Thus, in Bolundshuhur, the Goojurs of Secundrabad were fined £45,000 for their conduct during 1857. Other tribes, or the same tribe in other equally bad localities, were similarly dealt with. Time would, doubtless, have restored confidence, but before we could commence our work there came a calamity little lighter than that from which the Districts were still suffering. The Famine of 1860-61 broke upon us. Again emigration set in.* "In all times, the population of India has been notable for its mobility under pressure, whether personal or fiscal." More land fell out of cultivation. More arrears of land revenue accumulated. Then, in the rainy season of 1861, followed cholera. War, famine and pestilence, preceded and accompanied the first officers to whom was entrusted the task of re-adjusting the Government demand upon the land. The expression of public opinion, whether in the Press or in the reports of public officers, took its tone from the gloomy state of the country. The land needed rest. Confidence, breathing time, permanence, were the crying wants of that day. It certainly was no time for a talk of larger revenues. The people, as it was, were harassed, and at their wits' end. The officers of Government had enough to do in collecting what was already assessed. The feeling of the Provinces, echoed in Calcutta, was embodied in the Famine Report drawn up by Colonel Baird Smith. This, in turn, was followed by the celebrated Resolution of 1861, decreeing the right to redeem the land

Saharunpore, Mozuffernuggur, Bolundshuhur, and Goruckpore.

* Para. 26, Col. Baird Smith's Report, Section 1, dated 25, May 1861.

Col. Baird Smith.

Lord Canning.

revenue. From both these papers I will now briefly quote, to illustrate the auspices under which the re-settlement commenced: and the views which, but a decade ago, found an almost enthusiastic support throughout the Press of India :—

Col. Baird Smith's Famine Report, Sec. 2, Paras. 60-64.

"Foremost among the means whereby society in Northern India has been so strengthened, as thus to resist with far less suffering, far heavier pressure from drought and famine in 1860-61 than in 1837-38, I place the creation, as it may almost literally be called, of a vast mass of readily convertible and easily transferable agricultural property. I have before described the condition of agricultural property antecedent to these Settlements, and it will probably be admitted without serious qualification that a state of things more likely to weaken the society living under it could scarcely be conceived. To the great and unequal pressure of public burdens; to the hopeless confusion or ambiguities of title; to the frequent and arbitrary interferences then prevailing, have succeeded assessments rarely heavy, generally moderate, and in many cases extremely light; titles minutely recorded and easily understood; long leases, and the guarantee of the enjoyment of all profits during the currency of such leases. The natural results of such a change in so vital a part of the social economy have grown steadily more and more apparent. Land has obtained an increasing marketable value. Its value as a security has, doubtless, been largely made use of in mitigating the pressure of the famine. Such, then, having been the general results of the protracted fixity of the public demand, the security of titles, the general moderation of assessment, the recognition and careful record of rights, and the reasonably equable distribution of the burden of local taxation, which were the main characteristics of the Settlement of 1833-45, the inference seems irresistible that to intensify and perpetuate those results, we must proceed still further in the same healthy and fruitful direction. The good which has been done by partial action on sound principles is both a justification and an encouragement to further advances; and entertaining the most earnest conviction that State interests and popular interests will be alike strengthened in an increasing ratio by the step, the first, and as I believe most important remedial measure, I have respectfully to submit for consideration, is the expediency of fixing for ever the public demand on the land, and thus converting the existing Settlement in the first great subdivisional section of the tract of country, now under reference, from Settlements for long periods only, into Settlements for perpetuity. It may be supposed that a great sacrifice of public revenue is involved in the concession of a perpetually fixed demand on the part of Government. It is to be observed, however, that (with a single exception to be noticed separately) the recent tendency of the measures of Government has shown a different conviction, and indicated a belief that its interests are best secured, not by general enhancement, but by general lightening of its demand on the land. The latest orders under which Settlements now in progress are conducted, prescribe a reduction of the proportion of the rent or net produce hitherto appropriated as Government revenue from 66 to 50 per cent.; and I have no doubt that this is a most wise and prudent step, sure to justify itself before many years pass away. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that

a tax on rent, which, even at its minimum, absorbs half the produce, and presses exclusively on a single section of the community, can be permitted to increase. The tendency will, I believe, be quite in the opposite direction : and instead of desiring to raise the moderately assessed districts to the level of the highest, the best revenue authorities will probably seek to lighten the pressure on the latter, and in this manner, rather than by the converse process, to equalise the burden generally. Such an equalisation would lead to an universal increase in the wealth of the agricultural classes. The price of land would rise gradually from four to five years' purchase of the Government revenue to ten or twelve times that standard. Capital would in time accumulate in other hands than those of the native money-dealers, or the scarcely taxed native commercial classes in general. The land would enjoy the benefit of such accumulations, and, as a necessary consequence of the increased prosperity of that class, which must always be the very core of Native Society, and with the strength or the weakness of which the social fabric must always have the acutest sympathy, trade and commerce and general wealth would not only increase, but as years passed on the community must grow stronger and stronger, and the risk of it collapsing under any such calamities as that we are now considering would gradually become less and less. Assuming then, that the results of the measure would in some degree at any rate realize these anticipations it seems unreasonable to suppose that an intelligent and powerful Government could fail to participate in them. Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means. There would be no real sacrifice, therefore, I believe ; but, on the contrary, a marked increase of the public resources, from the creation of the increased private prosperity to which it is conceived that a perpetual Settlement of the public demand must lead."

3. So wrote Colonel Baird Smith in August, 1861 : and the Press went heart and soul with him. But he was mistaken in his forecast as to the "tendency" of opinion. So far from recalling Baird Smith's views, a recurrence of years of drought has led to a louder demand for revenue, even from the famine tracts. The causes of this will be hereafter stated, and do not concern the present subject, *viz.*, the state of public opinion in 1860 and the few following years. It seems impossible that only eleven years ago the views I have quoted should have been those which met with signal public favour. But there was scarcely a dissentient voice. A large part of the Press clamoured for a Permanent Settlement. Among non-official Englishmen the policy was eminently popular. Settlement Officers, unconscious of the great changes which the next few years were to bring, and full of the past troubles and present misery of their Districts, could see but little prospect of fiscal advantage from temporary Settlements. Finally, all questioning was for a time at least set to rest, and the stamp of the highest authority given to the policy of Colonel Baird Smith by the celebrated Resolution of 1861, which Lord Canning sent out from his Council Chamber when on the eve of leaving India. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council had " had in October, 1861, under his consideration the subject of certain despatches

from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, with the opinions of the several Local Governments, and of most of their principal officers, on two important subjects." The one was "the sale of waste lands in perpetuity, discharged from all prospective demand on account of land revenue;" the other, "permission to redeem the existing land revenue by the immediate payment of one sum equal in value to the revenue redeemed." "His Excellency in Council finds that the ablest and most experienced public officers very generally concur with private parties interested in land in the expectation that substantial advantage will follow the adoption of both these measures." His Excellency in Council saw no reason to doubt that, so far as either measure might take effect, it would be in every way beneficial. "As to waste lands, there could be no question." "His Excellency in Council has still less doubt as to the beneficial results of permitting a redemption of the land revenue. He believes that increased security of fixed property, and comparative freedom from the interference of the fiscal officers of the Government will tend to create a class which, although composed of various races and creeds, will be peculiarly bound to the British rule; whilst under proper regulations the measure will conduce materially to the improvement of the general revenue of the Empire." And then the Resolution goes on to declare that in Districts in which the land Revenue is not permanently settled, the party who has the right to pay the Government land revenue, rent or jumma, would be permitted to redeem it only when he also possesses the right of occupancy of the land. The assessment was to be the assessment of the last Settlement.

Lord Canning's Resolution, 1861.

"It has been apprehended that the Government will suffer loss by such a rule where a temporary assessment has been fixed so low as to render it certain that a considerable enhancement may be expected at the next Settlement.

"In such cases the enhancement of the direct revenue from the land will, of course, be forgone, but in many parts of the country where this would happen there exist, in a peculiar degree, that amount of general intelligence and of confidence in the measures of the Government, and that sufficiency of Capital, which would encourage landholders to redeem their land; and where this is the case, His Excellency in Council considers it a wise policy that those who may come forward to redeem should not be shut out from the full advantage of the measure by reason of their actual assessment being low."

"The price fixed precludes any sacrifice of immediate revenue; and His Excellency in Council is convinced that even a few estates on which the land revenue has been redeemed, scattered through the country, would have in many indirect ways a beneficial effect on the unredeemed land revenue itself, as well as on other sources of Government income."

4. I have made these extracts both to illustrate the conditions under which the re-settlement was commenced, and because without some mention of Baird Smith and the obsolete Resolution of 1861, it is impossible fully to understand the discussions which took place in subsequent years. I have shown

how little thought there was of enhanced revenues when the North-West Settlement Officers first began their work. With the high authority of the Governor-General in Council before them, they were taught to believe that an equitable redistribution of the public burden on the land was the main task committed to them. To restore, not to disturb, confidence, was their principal duty; *stare super antiquas vias.* In their Revenue Administration Report for 1859-60, the Board of Revenue had declared their opinion that "upon the whole, it is not expected that the Land Revenue of these Provinces will materially vary from its present amount."

Public Opinion in 1871.

The Districts to which the Settlement Officers were first sent were still exhausted by the struggle of 1857. Their work was to aid in healing up wounds: and in effacing the memory of distrust and of suspicion. How soon all this was forgotten; how, as confidence and prosperity returned, there came with them a call for larger revenues; how the plan for a Permanent Settlement fell more and more into disfavour, and has now been wholly set aside for a season; and how, at last, not only the Permanent Settlement, but the North-West system of temporary Settlement itself has been attacked, denounced in the Press, and questioned in the Council, the hopes held out to the people withdrawn, and the seeds of doubt and distrust again sown, at the moment when it seemed that landholders were to be left for a term, at least, in enjoyment of their leases,—will be shown in the remaining portion of the present Section.

5. Immediately after the publication of this Resolution the highest Revenue authority in these Provinces, the Revenue Board, consisting at that time of Messrs. Muir and Money, recorded their opinion on a Permanent Settlement. Writing in December, 1861, they warmly advocated permanency of assessment. Mr. Keene,* meanwhile, Collector and Settlement Officer of Moozuffernuggur, as strenuously opposed it. He was, I think, the first to declare openly against the public verdict, and the grant of permanency. He pointed out the loss which Government incurred by shutting itself out for ever from its legitimate share in the profits arising from the extended cultivation and increased productiveness of the soil.

Opinion of the Revenue Board and the Lieutenant-Governor as to a Permanent Settlement of these Provinces, 1861.

*"The Indian Cotton question, stated with special reference to the tracts situated between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna." A Pamphlet.

Mr Keene.

He urged, also, that Government divested itself of the ability to readjust its revenue according to the altered value which, with progress of time, different localities often assume towards one another, or to the altered prices which in the lapse of ages may affect the produce of the whole country. To both of these considerations Mr. Muir replied that if pressed to their legitimate limit they would defer to so indefinite a future the whole question as to be virtually a negative of a Permanent Settlement altogether. He summed up against them a formidable array of benefits, and marshalled them as follows:—

Mr. Muir.

1. Saving of the expenditure now occasioned by the necessity of periodical assessment.

2. Deliverance of the people from the vexations prevalent at every Settlement.

3. Freedom from the tendency to depreciation of property towards the close of each temporary Settlement.

4. Prosperity arising from increased incentive to improvement and expenditure of capital.

5. Greatly increased value of landed property by content and satisfaction among the people.

Mr. Muir thought that the revision would lead to but little enhancement, and *that no present loss* of revenue was incurred (that is, if a careful revision preceded the measure); "the loss is one which it is apprehended would happen some 30 or 40 years hence". But by that time we might fairly look for a far greater enhancement of the revenue from the indirect return caused by the vastly improved resources of the country than would have been obtained from the taxation of a portion of the increased rental anticipated from the extension of agriculture.

"Allowing then, the widest scope, and fullest consideration, to all the objections which can be urged against departing from the established system of temporary Settlement, the advantages of a Settlement in perpetuity appear to me vastly to outweigh them all, and I most decidedly advocate the measure."

Mr. Money.

6. Similarly, Mr. Money :—"The policy of removing the bar to improvement, which is now presented by the uncertainty of the Government demand, is obvious, and the arguments which have been adduced in favor of a Permanent Settlement appear to be unanswerable. I would recommend that the land revenue demand of each District should be declared permanent on the completion of the existing Settlement now in progress or impending; but I would strongly deprecate any more premature action, as injurious to the interests of the State, and unjust to the many proprietors who would be held entitled to relief on a general revision of the existing Settlement." Sir George Edmonstone, the then Lieutenant-Governor, agreed very generally with the members of his Revenue Board. "I do not in the least doubt that the gradual and cautious concession of a guarantee of permanency to the Settlement of the land revenue in the North-Western Provinces generally will be productive of all the advantages which Colonel Baird Smith, and Mr. Muir in even greater detail, have depicted. Judging by the effect of settlements for long periods, it may be safely anticipated that the limitation of the Government demand in perpetuity will, in much larger degree, lead to the investment of capital in the land. The wealth of the agricultural classes will be increased; the prosperity of the country and the strength of the community will be augmented; land will command a much higher price. The prospective loss which the Government will incur by relinquishing its share of the profits arising from extended cultivation and improved productiveness will be partly, if not

Sir George Edmonstone.

wholly, compensated, by the indirect return which would be derived from the increased wealth and prosperity of the country at large."

Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 9th July, 1862.

7. In July, 1862, the Secretary of State replied to the Despatch in which Lord Canning had communicated the Resolution I have quoted to the Home authorities. The Secretary of State negatived any general scheme for redemption of the land revenue, but professed himself willing to discuss the question of a Permanent Settlement. He wrote in July, 1862. The American war had been raging for more than eighteen months. There was a stir in the Indian cotton market, and the commencement of a general revival throughout the North-West Provinces. But how little any general rise in the revenue was anticipated may be gathered from the terms of his reply. "A full, fair, and equitable rent must be imposed on all lands now under temporary Settlement; and when that has been accomplished Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a Permanent Settlement may be safely applied. When once the rent has been properly fixed, any increase consequent on the natural progress of society will in all probability take place but slowly, and reach no great amount until after a considerable interval. It must be remembered that, in all the revisions of Settlement which have taken place of late years, the tendency has been towards reduction in the rates of assessment. Wherever the Settlements have been carefully made, and the capabilities of the country have been well ascertained, the probability of any considerable increase of land revenue seems to be but slight.

"The necessity for the reduction above noticed seems to have been caused mainly by the depreciation in the value of the crops, from the increased production consequent on the greater tranquility of the country under British rule. There are at present symptoms of a rise in the price of agricultural produce, caused, probably, to a great extent, by the increased employment of labour in the construction of Railways and other Public Works. But the railways, when completed, while they will contribute largely to the development of the resources of India, may in some degree counteract this tendency. The great differences in the price of food in Districts at no great distance from each other, so that while one was on a condition bordering on famine, others enjoyed comparative plenty, will cease to exist, at least to the same extent, when ready and cheap means of transport shall have been provided. Produce from the interior will be more readily brought to the countries of consumption or of exportation, and the value of land in the interior will be thereby increased. But on the other hand, the value of the produce of land near large towns and the coast will be reduced by the competition of the produce of the interior. The probable effect of the railroads would seem to be towards the equalization of the prices of produce in different parts of India, and a general improvement in the wealth of all classes of the country rather than to give any peculiar advantage to the landholders.

"The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, which has been previously noticed, though deserving consideration, does not

seem to Her Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.

"After the most careful review of all these considerations, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue, not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them; and that a Settlement in perpetuity in all Districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are or may hereafter be fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy, and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to ensure in the highest degree the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country."

Finally, the Secretary of State announced, as the result of the foregoing considerations, that as regards all Districts or parts of Districts in which no considerable increase is to be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has already been, or may be hereafter ascertained, to the Governor-General in Council's satisfaction, Her Majesty's Government would be ready to sanction, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or that of the Local Government supported by him, the Settlement in perpetuity of the assessment at the present or the revised rates.

8. The next time the question was raised in these Provinces was in 1863, when Mr. Muir commented on some remarks made by Sir C. Trevelyan in the course of his Financial Statement of that year.* It appeared to Mr. Muir that the general state of the District, Tract, Pergunnah, &c., would be a far more satisfactory test than a mere proportion of cultivation, and that, by following it, any undue sacrifice of the Government revenue would be far more surely guarded against than by taking the ratio of cultivated lands as the test for each estate. "Labor, capital, rates of rent, agricultural skill, introduction of valuable staples, all these reach a general level simultaneously over some considerable extent of country; and it is by them that the value of an estate, the estimate of its assets, and the pitch of the Government assessment, are affected. Where these are in advance no estate can well lay behind. Speculators, farmers, purchasers, are at hand to supplant the indolent and backward. In all such Districts, or portions of Districts, the assessment is fixed upon average rates, and general principles common to the whole tract. There can be no fear, as a rule, of any loss to Government by declaring the assessment on all such tracts, after careful revision, to be permanent, without any reference in individual cases to the proportion borne by the cultivated to the uncultivated area." A second Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond, in his Minute, dated 28th July, 1863, endorsed the views of his predecessor and of the Board, and on 5th March, 1864, Sir John Lawrence, who had just assumed the reins of Government, recorded

Mr. Muir, 1863.

Mr. Drummond, 1863.

* "In order to prevent any undue sacrifice it has been determined that the claim of the Government against an estate is not to be fixed until it has been cultivated up to fair a average, leaving only the usual proportion of waste land for pasture."

Sir John Lawrence, 1864.

his first Minute on the subject. That Minute, starting on the assumption that a Permanent Settlement had been decided on, proceeds to discuss the mode in which it could best be carried out. There is nothing, however, in the Minute or in the discussion which need be dwelt upon here.

Orders of the Government of India, dated 8th June, 1864, and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, 1865.

9. But, on the 8th June, 1864, the Governor-General in Council laid down the rules and conditions on which a Permanent Settlement was to be offered to proprietors, and in March, 1865, his directions were modified by the Secretary of State, who stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to authorize an immediate Settlement in perpetuity, after revision, for all estates in which the actual cultivation amounts to 80 per cent. of the cultivable area. In such cases, however, they were of opinion that the rule of the revised Settlement, limiting the demand on the land-owner to 50 per cent. of the existing assets, should not be strictly adhered to. A Settlement in perpetuity might be made at 60 per cent. of the present assets. Districts in which agriculture is backward, population scanty, and rent not fully developed, were to be exempted from Permanent Settlement. Fully developed Districts were to be permanently settled; comparatively backward estates in forward Districts were to be permanently settled, if the proprietors accepted a demand assessed on 80 per cent. of the cultivable area, but not falling at a rate higher than 60 per cent. of the assets existing at the time of Settlement. No assessment was to be made on the strength of unreclaimed land under any circumstances, until the assessing officer should have personally examined the soil, and assured himself that it might be easily and profitably brought under tillage. The addition to the assessment, it was added, was invariably to be within the full estimate of public improvement. In every Permanent Settlement the initial was to be the perpetual demand. No progressive assessment would, under any circumstances, be allowed in a Settlement made in perpetuity. All estates not susceptible of Permanent Settlement, under the prescribed conditions, would be subjected to a temporary Settlement under the ordinary rules for a term of thirty years.

Further orders of the Secretary of State, 1867.

10. Again, in the close of 1867, there was added, for reasons which will explain themselves when we come to the connection of canals with the land revenue, another condition. "No Permanent Settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent."

Measures taken to carry out a Permanent Settlement.

11. Here, then, at length, after six years of deliberation and discussion, the terms on which a Permanent Settlement was to be granted, were at length formulated. Officers were at once sent to review the Districts in which temporary settlements had been concluded, in order to ascertain what estates were ripe for Permanent

Settlement: and it must be noted that the first Districts selected for the enquiry were precisely those in which the then rising prices of produce had not made themselves felt at the time of assessment.

Sir William Muir appointed Lieutenant-Governor, 1868.

12. There the matter rested till 1868. The officers deputed to examine into the claims of individual estates in the various Districts commenced their work very shortly before the present Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. Shortly, after his assumption of office, Sir William Muir took an early opportunity of visiting the Meerut Division, chiefly with the view of observing upon the spot the manner in which the review was being conducted in the several Districts in which it had become necessary. His attention was immediately arrested by the peculiar circumstances of Mozuffernuggur, Meerut and Bolundshuhur. In the former, he learned that the assessment of certain Pergunnahs, inadequate at the time it was made, had since become wholly insufficient, in consequence partly of imperfect assessment, but in a great measure owing to a rapid rise in rental value. In Bolundshuhur, too, rents had largely risen, and the Settlement was very light. In Pergunnah Baghput of the Meerut District the case was different, being here "one of inadequacy in the rent, not of individual villages compared with the Pergunnah, but in the prevailing rates of the Pergunnah itself compared with other Pergunnahs." It was "a case in which all the conditions prescribed by Her Majesty's Government as entitling proprietors to a Permanent Settlement exist. Cultivation in Baghput is highly developed; canal irrigation has reached its full limit; but the cultivator appears here to retain a larger share of the profits than elsewhere." In Bolundshuhur, owing to a rise in rents, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that "it might be assumed that if a Settlement were now to be made in reference to present rental, and the evidence now available as to assets, there would, in all probability, be an increase of about a lakh and three quarters of rupees, more or less, *i. e.*, about 14 per cent. on the revised jumma."

Visits the Meerut Division.

Mozuffernuggur, Bolundshuhur and Meerut Districts.

Pergunnah Baghput, Meerut District.

1869.—Suggestion, by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the Permanent Settlement of Baghput.

13. Writing in February, 1869, with reference to the Baghput Pergunnah, Sir William Muir re-opened the question which had been set at rest in 1867: and raised a doubt as to the adequacy of the conditions of Permanent Settlement laid down in that year by Her Majesty's Government. Here was a Pergunnah in which many estates fulfilled those conditions, but in which a Permanent Settlement would entail an annual loss to the state of £3,500. The Settlement Officer was prepared to raise the demand from £14,800 to £21,000: or 42 per cent., but the effect of a larger increase on the proprietors, and the fact that, although the standard of neighbouring Pergunnahs justified the assumption of higher rents, the actual rents of the Pergunnah had not risen in proportion to its improvement, deterred him from at once demanding the full amount to which the Government was by his calculations entitled. The measure suggested by Sir William Muir to the Government of India was this: Estates of which the assessment could not at once be brought up to the fair

full assessment might be divided into two classes. *First*, those in which the full assessment could be approached within, say, 30 or 40 per cent. Here, the full assessment might be fixed in perpetuity, a deduction being allowed at the lower assessment, say for a period not exceeding seven years. *Secondly*, those in which the full assessment could not be reached within those limits, and in these the Settlement must be temporary. The principle thus proposed was suggested for the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The alternative, it was pointed out, would be to exclude from the benefit of Permanent Settlement a very considerable number of estates which meet the requirements laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and are in every respect as likely as any other part of the country to benefit by the concession.

Further suggestions in the case of Bolundshuhur.

14. But when the case of Bolundshuhur was finally laid before him, the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals took another shape. In this District he found, not under-renting, but rising rents; a case of rapid increase of assets subsequent to Settlement, in which, if that Settlement were made permanent, Government could not hope for any share.

"The sacrifice of revenue under a Permanent Settlement would be gratuitous and indefensible, for the increase of income to the proprietor would not represent the profit of capital invested on the faith of such Settlement, but the mere assertion by the proprietor of a larger and more legitimate share in already existing assets; and under these circumstances it becomes my duty to ask His Excellency in Council to sanction a deferment of the measure, and to authorize me instead to treat the assessment on the basis of a temporary Settlement.

"The lesson may also fairly be learned, from the history of the Settlement, that the two conditions enjoyed by Her Majesty's Government for Permanent Settlement are not sufficient. I do not here advert to the policy itself of making Settlements in perpetuity; that policy has been definitively adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and announced, if not promised, to the people; and I should not, had I not myself concurred in the policy, have felt at liberty to question it on the present occasion. It is evident, however, that the sacrifice to which Government, in conceding a Permanent Settlement, has consented, is one of future revenue from improvements, accelerated by the increased investment of capital by proprietors when secure of the whole result. But in the case of a Settlement like the present, based on an imperfectly developed rental, the sacrifice would be of immediate revenue, created by no such expenditure, but simply by the exertion of proprietary power in increasing the relative share of the produce which constitutes rent. This is a process which, in the nature of things, will come to pass equally, whether the Settlement be in perpetuity or for a term, and the sacrifice would be consequently gratuitous, made without any corresponding object of return.

"I think, therefore, that a third condition for Permanent Settlement is thus shewn to be quite necessary, namely, evidence that the standard of rent prevalent or the estimate of 'net produce' on which the assessments are based, is adequate; or (having due regard to soil, facilities of irrigation, and rates of

dry and wet land) is not below the level of rent throughout the country at large." (Minute, dated 14th December, 1869.)

Views of the Governor-General in Council, 1871.

15. The Government of India in their reply to this Minute, writing on 26th May, 1871 (the last authoritative expression of opinion on the subject), have gone still further :—"The whole question of the Permanent Settlement of the North-West Provinces having been re-opened, it becomes necessary to consider whether the experience which has been gained since the orders of 1867 were passed shews that the conditions thus prescribed require amendment in any other respects than those which have now been noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor. This question must, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be answered in the affirmative."

Permanent Settlement likely to be deferred indefinitely.

16. The nature of the answer to that question, which the Governor-General in Council was then inclined to give, may be gathered from the ensuing paragraph. If the conditions of a Permanent Settlement require amendment in the sense of the paragraph I am about to quote, they may be dispensed with altogether. The amendment, in plain words, is that a Permanent Settlement be deferred so long as the country continues to improve by any causes independent of the action of the occupant of the land :—

"It may be doubted whether the same distinction which was so justly drawn between the essentially different causes which may give increased value to the land should not be carried further: and whether any reasonable ground exists for treating the extension of canal irrigation as if it were the only means by which the value of the land may be increased without any expenditure of labor or capital on the part of the occupant. It is admitted that a Permanent Settlement ought not to be made when we know that the annual value of the land will, within a given period, be greatly increased by the extension of irrigation, in providing which the occupant of the land has borne no part. The grounds for refusing a Permanent Settlement (of the nature, that is, which would be made under the existing system), do not appear to be less strong, when the increase in the value of the land is brought about, not by the construction of canals, but by the construction of railways or other public works, or by other causes independent of the action of the occupant of the land. Great as the additional value given to the land by works of irrigation undoubtedly is, it is hardly greater or more certain than that which is given by railways and canals of navigation, and by the opening out of new and profitable markets. When the question of the Permanent Settlement was formerly under discussion, the magnitude of the economical revolution through which India is passing was less obvious than it is now. It may be doubted whether any parallel could be found, in any country in the world, to the changes which have taken place during the last ten or fifteen years in India ; to the diminution of the value of the precious metals, and the enormous increase in the prices of agricultural produce."

17. This, then, after some twelve years of discussion, is where the matter is for the present posed. First, we have had redemption of the land revenue pro-

mised, and a permanent assessment at existing rates. Then the former has been withdrawn, and the proportion of cultivation in any estate, subject to certain important conditions, has been declared to be the measure of its claim to a Settlement in perpetuity. This, again, has been further modified. The extension of canal irrigation, with its corresponding increase to the rent-roll, has attracted attention. A second proviso, guarding the Government revenues on this account, has been added. Finally, the marked increase in prices in certain Districts has led to further questionings; and at length, "pending further discussion of the whole subject, the existing orders are to be held in abeyance." Opinions are once more to be invited. Not only, however, this time is a Permanent Settlement to be considered. "Whether the conditions under which Settlements are now being made for a term of thirty years in the North-Western Provinces give sufficient security for maintaining the just rights of the State, and for preventing the sacrifice of any portion of that share of the rental of the land which the State is entitled to as revenue, is a general question of a very serious character. It can hardly be denied that such instances as the present throw grave doubt upon the efficiency of the existing system." With the circumstances of the day, the aspect in which the assessment of the land revenue is regarded has changed. "Increased security of fixed property" has given way to the "just rights of the State." "Freedom from the interference of fiscal officers of the Government" is now thought of little account, when compared with "a sacrifice of any portion of that share of the rental of the land to which the State is entitled." The fiscal side of the question is the one chiefly regarded in these latter days of peace and apparent security. It is true that, "when the question of the Permanent Settlement was formerly under discussion, the magnitude of the economical revolution through which India is passing was less obvious than it is now." But it is equally true that a very different kind of revolution occupied men's minds at that time; and the considerations to which it gave rise are, in their turn, perhaps less obvious to-day than, from a review of the past, they ought to be.

Present state of the question.

18. Any account of the various climates of thought through which the Settlement Officers have travelled during the last twelve years would be incomplete without some notice of the *Indian Economist*. It was shortly after the issue of Sir William Muir's Orders on the Bolundshuhur Settlement, at the time when the Financial Crisis of 1869, and the desire to increase the revenue were at their highest, that the *Economist* took up "The "Land Question." "Upon Sir John Lawrence mainly rests the *guilt*, for it is "difficult to find another word, adequately to express the wrong which his "advice involved of advising the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the "North-Western Provinces in perpetuity." "But for the dull obtuseness of the "late Viceroy, the Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces would have "been increasing for years past, as the leases fell in, at the rate "of a quarter a million a year, where it is kept stationary "without any real benefit to the people, and at the cost of grievous injustice to "other parts of the Empire." And then for a succession of months there followed the most astounding series of calculations as to what, at revision, the land

The Indian Economist.

revenue of the North-Western Provinces should be: with most inaccurate assertions as to what it is. "If the Provinces could pay an assessment of £4,700,000 with ease in 1847, they could with far greater ease pay twice that amount now. And we want to know why they are not paying it? In receipt annually of £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 instead of £24,000,000 for the produce of their fields, they are still paying precisely the same jumma as before. The Permanent Settlement folly has been abandoned, but the stationary character of the revenue of the Provinces would seem to shew that the leases are being renewed at the old rates." In a later issue, the figures grew, and we learned that the annual value of the crop is *three* times what it was in 1833. This is a fair specimen of the views which, throughout 1870, were urged on the public attention. It would be difficult to crowd a larger amount of error into a smaller quantity of type. It is assumed that since the last Settlement prices have more than doubled. It is assumed that because prices have doubled, rents must have more than doubled also. Finally, it is assumed that the Settlement is being made at the old rates. But not one of these assumptions is correct. As to prices, we shall presently learn what conclusions different officers have arrived at. As to rents, it will have been seen from the preceding Section, and will be further shown in the fourth Section, that rents in these Provinces are not by any means immediately acted on by prices: being limited by custom, and largely controlled by law. To argue directly from prices to rents, even if prices are correctly quoted, is a profitless and misleading exercise. As to the present rates, I attempted in a brief Note, which I wrote last year, to show what the advance in the rates forming the basis of assessment had been. The Appendices to the present Memorandum, the extracts I have given from the Settlement Officers' reports, and the remarks I shall further have to make upon them, will bring out more clearly what the rise in the new rates is. I may now go on to the concluding paragraph of this Section. But I have mentioned the declamations of the *Economist*, because they had influence on the public mind; and because I think we may find in some of the sentences which record the present doubts of the Government of India traces of the calculations of which I have given a specimen.

19. Intimately connected with the discussions on a Permanent Settlement has been the kindred question of the disposal of the assets arising from extension of canals. In the Report of 1861, which I have already quoted, Colonel Baird Smith, a warm advocate for the development of canal irrigation, had not lost sight of this side of the subject. He asked for the creation of an irrigation Settlement establishment, working under the direction of the Revenue Board. "As the land Settlement rests on the careful and discriminating determination by highly qualified agents, of the productiveness of the land under all its varying conditions, so would the irrigation Settlement rest on the like careful and discriminating investigation of the irrigability of the land under all its varying conditions. The true value of irrigation, as influenced by differences of level, of soil, of supply, and so on, would thus be determined by close and careful enquiry on the spot, and rates of water revenue, checked and

Question of the assessment to land revenue of land irrigated by canals.

Col. Baird Smith, 1861.

guarded with as much care as those of land revenue, would be obtained and applied in fixing, as a light and equitable total, the demand of Government for water.....By the operations of the irrigation Settlement establishment so directed and regulated, I am confident that such an amount of detailed, accurate, and trustworthy information would be brought clearly into view, as entirely to dispel the existing obscurity: to reduce present confusion to order: and to make the Permanent or Perpetual Settlement of the water revenue a problem of easy solution."

I shall quote from authorities more largely, in respect of the canal question, than I have done in dealing with a Permanent Settlement. The latter has been much more before the public, and its history is tolerably familiar to us all. But the mode in which, in these Provinces, lands irrigated by canals are assessed is very little understood: and the extracts I make will throw more light on this point than a concise and condensed summary can furnish.

1861.—Mr. Muir.

20. The subject was pursued by Mr. Muir in his Minute, dated 15th December, 1861. "There is no reason why, under the operation of a Permanent Settlement, the Canal Department should not demand a higher water-rate than it would have done had the system of temporary Settlement been continued. Under this latter system, the Government looks for a return from its disbursements, not simply to the water-rates, but to the enhancement of revenue expected at the ensuing Settlement. Such an enhancement is, in fact, a second canal charge in another form. The cultivator is assessed in the water-rate by the Canal Officer; the proprietor is assessed in part of his increased rental by the Revenue Officer. It is evident that *so long as this system prevails*, there is great danger in an undue enhancement of the water-rates; for it is plain that these might be increased to an extent which might prove, in fact, a second assessment upon a rental already fully assessed by the Revenue Officer. That danger (with an exception to be noted below), would no longer exist under a perpetual assessment. The increased assets arising from irrigation will, under a Permanent Settlement, be free for ever from assessment; and the Canal Department will be at liberty to raise its rates for water to as high a point as the people are willing to pay for it. The Government may thus be reimbursed to a certain though comparatively limited extent, for the profit which it gives up in relaxing its hold on increased assets in the Revenue Department."

Mr. Money.

21. Mr. Money, the Junior Member, suggested, what Mr. Muir had discussed and discarded, the adoption of a scale of differential water-rates, proportioned to the increased profits directly attributable to the canal irrigation. The amount payable by each estate might, he added, hereafter be fixed in perpetuity (para. 8, dated 21st December, 1861).

1862.—Sir George Edmonstone.

22. Sir George Edmonstone, in his Minute, dated 27th May, 1862, coincided in Mr. Muir's views; adding only that great caution would be necessary lest the Government should defeat its own purpose. "The Ganges canal is still in its infancy. It was opened only in 1855, and then

"very partially; very few of the distributing channels have been excavated; in "the terminal division (Cawnpore and Etawah) these are still very backward. "Nowhere is irrigation from it developed to nearly its full extent. The people have "not yet acquired sufficient confidence to take the water freely, and they are "by no means dependant upon this source of supply. The imposition of largely "increased water-rates, at the present time, and for some years to come, would "have the effect of checking, perhaps putting a stop altogether, to irrigation "from the canal, which it must be the object of Government both for its own "sake, and for the sake of the country, to encourage and foster by all possible "means." In his letter, dated 8th June, 1864, the Governor-General in Council prescribed that where canal irrigation "is already enjoyed, to change the practice of assessment might cause a needless loss of revenue, and would involve much trouble. Therefore, the case of estates receiving irrigation from canals, subsequent to Permanent Settlement, need alone be considered; and for this it is prescribed by the Governor-General in Council that revised canal rates shall be imposed by the Canal Department; such as will not be unequal to the total demand on lands similarly irrigated prior to Permanent Settlement. In this manner future inequality of assessment will be prevented, and the fair market value be obtained from water supplied from the canals."

1865. Conference of Settlement Officers at Agra.

23. In January, 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor convened a Conference to discuss the question of the Permanent Settlement of the North-Western Provinces in its relation to canal irrigation. Eight questions were propounded to the members of the Conference: and a large number of conflicting views were brought out by the answers to them. The correspondence was submitted to Mr. Muir, then Foreign Secretary. I cannot do better than give in his own words a summary of the various projects advocated at the Conference, and of his own views. Mr. Muir's Minute was in turn reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond: whose conclusions I also state.

Minute by Mr. Muir, 1865.

Present system.

"The present system is to assess at half of the average assets, however created, whether through canal irrigation or otherwise. We take one-half of the entire rental received by the landlord as the Government share.

Land Revenue Ordinary and Extraordinary.

"But we provide that a careful estimate is made of that portion of the revenue directly attributable to the canal, and dependent upon it; this is styled 'Extraordinary Land Revenue:' the remainder being 'Ordinary Land Revenue:' namely, the assessment at which an estate would probably have been rated had there been no canal.

"The object of this division is two fold. It enables the Government to credit the canals, in account, with the extraordinary land revenue; that is, with the increased revenue created by them; and it also forms an index to the sacrifice which would be caused by the stoppage of any canal or branch of one.

"In case of failure of irrigation from a canal, the amount to be remitted might fall short of it. That revenue may have been under-estimated by the Settlement Officer, and may be found on the calamity actually taking place to be insufficient. It is not to be supposed that a village long dependent on canal irrigation could return on the moment to wells; or that the dense population, nourished by the canal, could suddenly be deprived of its subsistence without wide-spread distress, unsettling the country, and imperilling for a time even the ordinary land revenue. On the other hand, the failure of a canal might be ameliorated by certain circumstances. The rains might be so abundant and well timed as for that season in a great measure to supersede artificial irrigation; or the spring level of the country, which takes long to subside, might still be so near the surface as to afford ready means of irrigation, even if the canal bed lay during the year empty.

Failure of canal *primâ facie* ground for remission of "revenue extraordinary."

"The amount of extraordinary revenue would not, therefore, be a *necessary* index of the amount to be remitted. To give a legal right to the zemindar to claim that as a remission would also open the door to frivolous and unfounded demands on any fancied insufficiency of water. But still the estimate of extraordinary revenue would form a most valuable standard for the Collector's guidance; and, under ordinary circumstances, would be adopted in the majority of cases as the standard of actual remission.

"On these grounds, the zemindar is required to engage for the entire land revenue, without distinction of 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary;' but it has been stated in a public Circular that this will not excuse the Government, on any failure of the canal affecting the assets of the revenue, from granting a suitable relaxation of the demand.*

But the whole revenue is engaged for absolutely.

"Such is the position upon which the extraordinary revenue is based. Numerous objections have been taken to the system. The chief are these:—

Objections enumerated.

First.—By assessing on canal assets, the Government (it is alleged), gives an implied pledge that water will always be supplied; and the Irrigation Department will be embarrassed, should it wish to raise the water-rate, or to divert the course of irrigation to other tracts standing in greater need of water.

Second.—A Settlement based upon assets, one element of which (canal profits) is uncertain, cannot claim to be a Permanent Settlement.

Third.—Villages so assessed are placed at a disadvantage in reference to tracts not now irrigated by the canal, but which may be hereafter.

Fourth.—Profits created by the canal are allowed to go to the zemindar who has no claim to them; whereas these profits should go entirely to Government.

Fifth.—The system of different water-rates would not in practice answer.

* "If the assessment of 'Extraordinary Revenue' be framed upon a full understanding of the natural capabilities of the estate independent of the canal, it may be found (in case of failure of the canal) to supersede, in many instances, further proceedings for determining the amount of relief to be temporarily granted." Circular Order, Sudder Board of Revenue, 1864.

Before noticing these objections, I will describe the plan which it is proposed to substitute for the present system.

System proposed by objections.

"The project advocated by Mr. Currie and Mr. Hume, more or less countenanced by some others, and to which Mr. Money has latterly given his adhesion, is to assess the Government demand irrespective altogether of the canal, and of the increased assets created thereby. The advocates of this system admit that a loss of land revenue will ensue, but they hold that the deficiency will be much less than generally expected; that it will be more than compensated by taking the profits at first hand from the cultivator in the shape of increased water-rate; and that, whatever be the loss, the Government is bound to face it, and not perpetuate a false principle, as they allege we are now doing. The Canal Department, it is added, will thus be released from all embarrassment, and will be free to withdraw irrigation, either by closing at pleasure any branch of the canal, or by imposing rates which, for the locality, would be prohibitive.

Defects of proposed system.

"To this it may be replied that the loss of land revenue must, under any circumstances, be considerable; that it cannot be recovered through any system of water-rates, which are demandable, not from the landlord, but from the cultivator; that increase of water-rates, and consequent increase of the direct canal revenue, will, in practice, be equally attainable under the present system; and that, if any organic change in the distribution of the water should take place, and loss ensue, there will be no material difficulty in effecting a corresponding adjustment of the revenue. In short, there would, by the proposed plan, be a gratuitous gift to the landlord, and loss of revenue, without any compensation whatever.

Objections to proposed system.

"On a review of what has been said, I conclude that the relinquishment of extraordinary land revenue would not be compensated by any special advantages, either of additional income from the water-rate, or of freedom of action in closing branches of the canal. Moreover, the proposed system involves this cardinal objection, that the land revenue of Government would be assessed on canal villages upon purely theoretical grounds, liable to vary with the views and fancies of each assessor. Assessment would become a conjectural process of guessing what might have taken place without the canal. Instead of proceeding upon any such vague and recondite principle, the present system takes the safe and substantial basis of existing assets, and the assessment framed thereon becomes the normal assessment; it being rarely and exceptionally that the estimate of extraordinary revenue (based on theory equally as in the other system), is looked to. In the one case the whole yearly demand from canal villages is founded upon guess-work; in the other, guess-work comes into play, as an aid, only on the possible occurrence of rare and unforeseen emergencies.* The proposed system appears to me thus not only to involve an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, but to be itself objectionable in principle.

"* This point has been well brought out in a Note by Mr. A. Colvin, submitted herewith."

Two objections admitted against existing system.

"Looking now to the existing system, although I do not think that it is justly open to the objection above considered, I admit that exception may fairly be taken to it on two points:—

First.—It will leave the profits from increase of rental by irrigation introduced subsequent to Settlement untouched: and,

Second.—It has the effect of making some Settlement Officers under-estimate the profits from canals; in other words, involves a loss in the "extraordinary" portion of the land revenue.

"The first of these objections was anticipated in a paper on the Permanent Settlement which I wrote in 1861; the second, I confess, I did not anticipate.

Dated 5th December, 1861, paras. 62, *et seq.*

"Before considering whether any remedy can be applied to this tendency of under-estimating canal assets, I turn to the other objection above noticed, namely, that canal profits from irrigation introduced subsequent to settlement will escape assessment; thus involving two defects: (1) Government loses the revenue due from such profits: (2) Estates so circumstanced will become more profitable than others, and the incidence of the land tax unequal.

II. Profit from future extension of canal irrigation untaxed.

"In a permanent settlement, or even one for thirty years, it is impossible by any arrangement accurately to estimate the latent resources and capacities for improvement in different estates, and to anticipate the circumstances under which those variously developed must produce more or less of inequality of assessment. It was very forcibly put by the late Colonel Baird Smith that such variations could not be prevented without introducing a greater evil by continual interference, and checking the grand motive to exertion which the permanent limitation of the Government demand is expected to create. I fully admit, however, that prosperity from the influence of canals, is an advantage which comes to the people with little or no exertion on their part; there is, therefore, in principle, no reason why profits from this source should not be laid under contribution, and the inequality of assessment arising from this cause reduced, so far as may be compatible with the principles of a Permanent Settlement.

Future profits not rising from exertion of landholders might consistently be taxed.

"I do not, however, see that the projected system would obviate inequality more than the present: it would, indeed, as it seems to me, only make the inequalities more numerous. We now start with an equal settlement all over; the canal villages pay at the same rate as others; the inequality will arise only in the future from the extension of canal water to lands not now irrigated. But in the proposed plan, we should at once set out with an unequal settlement; the canal villages would be more lightly assessed than others by the whole amount of their canal profits; while the case of villages subsequently irrigated would be precisely as under the present system.

Proposed system more faulty in this respect than present system.

"Formerly, canal profits came periodically under assessment, and thus at each re-settlement yielded a full revenue to Government. As that will no longer be practicable in estates permanently assessed, and the increased profits arising from tracts brought under irrigation subsequent to settlement would thus escape assessment, it has been proposed, in lieu of the advantage thus arising to the landlord, to levy *a higher water-rate* upon such tracts.* But on a consideration of the arguments advanced above, I am now doubtful whether the increased water-rate would adequately meet the object in view. No such increase of water-rate as the Canal Department would venture to impose will prevent the zemindar from asserting his claim to an increased rent, and rents will, consequently, go on in the future to rise and adjust themselves to the new state of things very much as they have been doing already. If the rental be kept down by a canal rate, it will be only in exceptional cases, or in a very limited degree. There always will be a surplus rental realized by the zemindar. It is this which we wish to reach, and, as Mr. Crosthwaite has shown, it is 'impossible to reach the landlord's profits through the water-rate.' If the Government is to share in these profits, it must be by some other arrangement, bearing, not on the cultivator, but on the landlord.

Differential water-rates will not suffice.

"I believe that a plan, some thing of the kind suggested by Mr. Crosthwaite, would to some extent secure this object. The following is a brief sketch of it :—

"The assessment would be based as at present on the existing average assets, whether attributable to the canal or not. The area of canal irrigation would then be looked to. A deduction would be made for fields formerly irrigated from wells, or otherwise than by the canal, but now irrigated by the canal, because the rental of such land is not materially altered by the change. Taking the area of canal irrigation remaining, the Settlement Officer would calculate approximately what average increase of assets is derived from it by the landlord, which would probably have not been realized had there been no canal. The assessment upon this would be estimated in the usual, way and the result recorded as 'extraordinary' (or canal) land revenue. The remainder would be the 'ordinary' land revenue.

Plan suggested to meet these objections.

"The 'extraordinary revenue' constitutes an integral part of the land revenue, though in the State accounts it would be shown to the credit of the canal. In case the canal failed, or for any cause the village were cut off from the canal, there would be *primâ facie* claim for remission based on the amount of extraordinary revenue. The remission might be more or it might be less, according as the failure might show experimentally that the theoretical analysis of the Settlement Officer was sufficient or otherwise.

* "This proposal called in the accompanying papers 'the system of differential rates' has been much misunderstood. It does not seem to have been contemplated to apply different sets of rates to the same villages, but to different and separate tracts. Higher rates might, *e. g.*, have been demanded on the Furruckabad branch of the Ganges Canal than on the main canal, because that branch was not constructed at the time of the Settlement. The proposal was intended to catch some of the new profits and increased rental gained by the landlord. The system would have answered for a ryotwaree settlement; but as the water-rate will not in practice extinguish the zemindar's increase of rent, and is taken from the cultivator, not from the landlord, the system would fail to attain the object in view, namely, to lay under contribution the increased rental obtained by the landlord."

"But suppose the contrary to happen, and the canal steadily to bring an increasing area under irrigation, is the landlord to benefit in the whole increase of rental without any increased payment to Government? Under present rules he will do so, because it was thought that the reservation of a right to increase the demand on this account would create distrust, and nullify the benefits of a settlement in perpetuity.

Proposal to tax future extension of canal irrigation at the average rate of "extraordinary revenue."

"If, however, these profits could be taxed according to a fixed rate easily applied, the objection might be obviated. The proposal now submitted is to apply the rate at which the extraordinary revenue falls on the area irrigated by the canal as an average rate, according to which the area hereafter brought under canal irrigation would be assessed with additional extraordinary revenue. But taking the analogous rule for enhanced profit by alluvion from rivers, no change would be made until the area under canal irrigation should exceed that at the last Settlement by a large percentage, say 20 per cent. Wherever the average area, as found, say, quinquennially, from the accounts of the Irrigation Department, is found to be in excess of that percentage, the extraordinary revenue would be adjusted accordingly. A corresponding revision and reduction would be granted in case the area were *reduced* more than 20 per cent. from causes beyond the control of the agricultural population.

Area to be the quinquennial average of canal returns.

"To obviate frequency of change, it might be provided that no revision would be claimable on either side at shorter periods than say five years (or it might be seven or ten); and that the calculation would then be on *the average* of the yearly returns of the Canal Department for such period. Casual fluctuations would thus be left out of account, and the adjustment would be an average capability as from time to time found to be developed by the canal. The extraordinary profits of the landlord would be brought under contribution by a fixed and a certain rule; while at the same time no alteration would be made suddenly, or upon any temporary and unimportant increase of irrigation.

Zemindar's increase of rental would thus be assessed approximately.

"By this system the profits of the zemindars would be made roughly to yield a revenue to Government, and the inequality of assessment, which results from leaving them wholly untaxed, would be so obviated. It is not pretended that any such assessment would be exactly proportioned to the profits in each case. These vary so greatly that no average could bring them fully under adequate assessment. Thus, when canal water is substituted for wells, there is little or no gain.* Dry cultivation changed into wet brings a large profit; but it will vary with the soil. Where waste lands are brought under the plough and irrigated from the canal the gains from the newly-created rental are the largest of all. But to assess the landlord in each case in exact proportion to the profit, would be in reality to make a new assessment of the land revenue, a proceeding inconsistent with the principles of a

* "Where the people are obliged, whether they will or not, to use canal water, in consequence of the destruction of their wells and the impossibility of working new ones, a suitable consideration would be required in the adjustment of the extraordinary revenue on extended irrigation so caused. But in other respects there would be nothing inequitable in charging the ordinary rate on this class of lands; and it would have the advantage of making the people keep as much as possible to their wells, and thus saving the canal water for other places where more urgently required."

Permanent Settlement. We must either, therefore, relinquish the Permanent Settlement in all canal villages, or be content with a measure which gives only approximate results.

"Supposing the system to be sufficient to meet the claims of Government, would it, on the other hand, be in any way inconsistent with the principles of the Permanent Settlement, and by introducing an element of uncertainty detract from the motives to industry and improvement anticipated from that measure? To this it may be answered that the elements of uncertainty are almost entirely eliminated. The average rate would be a fixed rate. The area to which it would be applied is a known quantity, already recorded by authority as the basis of the water-rate, a much larger demand of cognate character. If the collection of canal revenue by imposition of the water-rate is not inconsistent with the Permanent Settlement, where the landlord and tenant are often one and the same person, the imposition of another rate on the landlord based on the same data may be admitted as innocuous. If the assessment were in any measure levied, or could be enhanced, in reference to the improvements *brought about by the capital, or labor of either the landlord or tenant*, it would be open to objection; but no such result is possible. The people would reap the whole benefit of their own capital and their own exertions, and only a light tax would be imposed for benefits acquired alone through the agency of the state."

The tax would be certain, and would not be on profits produced by exertions of landlord or tenant.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond, reviewing the correspondence, recorded his views as follows:—

"The subject has been so thoroughly discussed in these papers that little remains to be said beyond stating the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived; and after the most careful consideration of all that has been urged on either side of the question, His Honor has no hesitation in recording his opinion in favor of adherence to the system hitherto in force.

"The Lieutenant-Governor admits the importance of an entire separation between canal assets and land revenue, and of eliminating from the Permanent Settlement every element of uncertainty, so far as that may be practicable consistently with a due regard to the public interests; and had the proposals of the opponents of the present system been unobjectionable on other grounds, His Honor would have been prepared to support them, even at a moderate sacrifice of Revenue, as tending to secure the permanency of the Settlement, and as affording to the Districts already subject to the action of the canals, the same advantages that will be obtained by those to which canal irrigation has not yet, but will hereafter be, extended.

"But Mr. Muir, in his very able review of the whole question, has incontrovertibly shown that the proposed system is open to far greater objections than that which it is intended to supersede; that the objects which it seeks to secure can equally, if not more certainly, be attained under the present system; and that the defects of the latter are by no means so great as they have been represented.

"The two principal arguments in favor of a change of system are—*first*, the uncertainty of the supply of water from the canals; and, *second*, the possibility of securing to the State its rightful share of the profits accruing to the landlord from canal irrigation, by enhancement of the canal water-rents and independently of the land revenue assessment.

Review by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond, of the results of the Conference; and of Mr. Muir's Proposals.

"The first of these arguments, as observed by Mr. Colvin, has been pushed too far. There is no good reason for apprehending any permanent failure of supply, and the ordinary uncertainty would not be greater than that of streams subject to the usual variations of the seasons; and, although Government would give no guarantee for a supply of a certain amount of water, it has always dealt liberally with the people in seasons of distress, and would undoubtedly give remissions on occasions of partial or total failure of supply of such magnitude as fairly to demand the concession; but these would be occasions of extraordinary calamity which ought not to affect the calculations of a permanent assessment.

"The second argument is based upon a fallacy, partly arising from a mis-use of terms: the expression 'canal assets' is applied indifferently to the canal water-rents and to the additional revenue derived from canal irrigation. The Circular of the Board of Revenue directing a Division of the land revenue into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary revenue,' according to its dependence, or the contrary, upon canal irrigation, was, perhaps, a natural corollary to the orders of the Supreme Government, and, as pointed out by Mr. Muir, the arrangement will for many purposes be convenient; but its issue is nevertheless to be regretted, for it has added to the confusion of ideas, and has certainly given rise to the agitation of the present question, which has not been confined to the officers of Government.

"No doubt this 'extraordinary revenue'—or, as it may rather be called, 'irrigation revenue'—is due to the canal; but if nothing else has been proved in the course of these discussions, it has at least been conclusively established that canal assets, in this connection, are strictly confined to water-rents, which are all that could be levied by a canal company; that these rents can never be raised above the natural value of water in any locality, or, which is the same thing, the cost of supply from wells or other sources; and that the landlord's profit on canal-irrigated land, though due to the canal, is not a canal asset, and cannot be reached by any enhancement of the water-rent; indeed, to suppose that it could, would be to hold that the guano merchant could participate in rents by raising the price of his manure.

"This much, however, has been gained by the discussion,—that the water-rents being shown to be entirely distinct from rent or land revenue, no question can hereafter be raised as to the right of Government to enhance them at pleasure, irrespective of all questions of land revenue assessment; at the same time there is no reason to fear that they will ever be raised above that moderate amount which is dictated alike by policy and common sense.

"Mr. Muir has suggested, as a means of securing to the State a share in the profits accruing from tracts brought under canal irrigation, subsequent to

Permanent Settlement, an arrangement of the kind proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite by which there should be a quinquennial enquiry into the irrigated area of estates and the increase in excess of 20 per cent. of the irrigated area at the time of Permanent Settlement should be subjected to additional assessment at the general acreage rate for irrigated land at the time of Settlement. Some such plan is apparently the only one by which these additional profits could be made available for revenue; but, if resorted to at all, it might be most conveniently applied in the Canal Department as a special charge upon landlords for irrigation over and above the water-rates, and the revenue arrangements in respect of the Permanent Settlement would remain intact.

"The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, regard with favor even this limited interference with the advantages held out by a Permanent Settlement, and upon the whole he is satisfied that the present system, which is the matured result of the experience of many years, and is well understood both by the officers of Government and the people, should be maintained as it is."

25. To the Secretary of State, commenting in 1866, on this decision, it appeared that, "unless suitable precautions are taken, great inequalities of assessment must follow from the plan proposed to be pursued by the Licutenant-Governor. Assume the case of two estates, equal in extent and natural capability, of which one is under the full influence of the canal, while the means of irrigation have not yet reached the other. The first estate may, without irrigation, have produced a rental of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which, from the ready supply of water, has been increased to Rs. 5,000 per annum. Under the present system, the permanent jumma, supposing the estate to be cultivated up to the prescribed limit, would be fixed at Rs. 2,500 per annum. The second estate, however, in its unimproved condition, would be liable only to a permanent jumma of Rs. 1,500 per annum, although containing land capable of raising the rental to Rs. 5,000 per annum, whenever the means of irrigation should be supplied to it. In a few years, therefore, the two estates will produce an equal rental, when the landlord of the first will contribute to the State Rs. 2,500 per annum, and the owner of the second will continue to hold his estate at the original jumma of only Rs. 1,500.

Orders by the Secretary of State, 1866.

"In order to obviate this state of things, to ensure as near an approach to equality in future assessments as may be practicable, and to provide for the just claims of the State, when the condition of such estates shall have been improved by the application of canal water, it appears to me that some rule should be laid down analogous to that prescribed in regard to the extent of cultivation required before an estate can be admitted to Permanent Settlement. Under paragraph 18 of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of the 24th March, (No. 11), 1865, no estate of which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent. of the cultivable or malgoozaree area is admissible to a Settlement in perpetuity. In like manner, a rule might be laid down that no Permanent Settlement should be concluded for any estate the assets of which would, when canal irrigation shall have been carried to the full

extent at present contemplated, exceed, in the opinion of the officers of the Settlement and Irrigation Departments, the existing assets in a proportion exceeding 20 per cent. All such estates should, as in the case of estates in which the cultivation is not fully developed, be treated in the ordinary manner, and settled on the present assets for such term not exceeding thirty years, as you may determine on."

26. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Drummond, to whom this Despatch was referred, adhered to his former views :—

"I participate so entirely in the belief expressed by Colonel Baird Smith, that in an unconditional Permanent Settlement of the land revenue demand there would be no real sacrifice, but, on the contrary, a marked increase of the public resources, from the creation of the increased private property to which it must lead," that I have never laid particular stress on a resort to measures intended to secure to the State its due share of prospective profits on rents from canal irrigation ; and consequently, in referring to such a scheme, in Resolution of this Government, dated 30th June, 1865, I purposely abstained from anything more than a bare allusion to it.

"I may now, however, explain that the plan which suggested itself to me as apparently free from the objections attaching to other propositions was this :—To make no alteration in the uniform rate of water-rent, but to give no water to any village that had not received it before conclusion of Permanent Settlement, except on the condition that after three years of irrigation, an additional annual payment should be made to the officer collecting canal dues of one or two rupees, (or whatever amount was ascertained to be the fair general average over the whole country of the State share of the enhanced rent profits), per acre of irrigable land ; estates to which canal irrigation had extended to any extent before Permanent Settlement being left free from all interference.

"There would here be no interference with the fixity of the Revenue Settlement, nor with the uniformity of the water-rates. The rule is clear, intelligible in its principle, and simple of application. The payment would be optional : if the water was considered worth the sum demanded, it would be readily agreed to ; if not, the water would be employed elsewhere.

"Referring again to the arguments above noticed for and against the rule now proposed by the Secretary of State, I would observe that, as respects inequality of assessment, arising from immediate permanent assessment, the objection is one of comparatively little practical importance ; equal, if not greater, differences, have existed in permanently-settled Districts of Bengal without provoking discontent. To the objection that we shall concede to some greater advantages than we do to others, it may fairly be replied that under no circumstances could we ensure that all should fare alike. On the other hand, the inequality of treatment which will necessarily accompany the practical application of the rule proposed by the Secretary of State seems to me far more open to objection than that of eventual irregularity in the incidence of the assessment.

Mr. Drummond, 1866.

"The sacrifice of revenue involved appears to me to be very much over-estimated. From the very careful enquiries instituted by the Settlement Officers of the Districts of Bolundshuhur and Mozuffernugger—the one disposed to under-estimate, the other to over-value, the enhanced profits of the landlords from the action of canal irrigation—it would seem that 10 or 12 per cent. would represent the full amount of the revenue at stake.

"The total land revenue of all the Districts in the Doab affected by the canals, omitting Saharunpore, is Rupees 1,22,50,000, and 12 per cent. upon this would give 14¾ lakhs as the additional revenue to be eventually obtained when the canal system is fully developed, say twenty or thirty years hence. For the intervening period nothing would be gained.

"Colonel Dyas, indeed, speaks of a future total increase of revenue from the Ganges Canal of 80 lakhs of rupees; but he has overlooked the fact that half of this only would be payable to Government, and that of the 2,000,000 acres estimated, 5,78,000 are already assessed at their full value. Deducting this, there remain 1,422,000 acres, which, at Rs. 2, would yield Rs. 28,44,000, or at Rs. 1-8-0, the rate assumed by Mr. Muir as a general average, Rs. 21,33,000.

"Even if this calculation were adopted, I cannot think that for such a sum as this we should at the last moment hesitate to fulfil the expectations we have raised, and withdraw the promised boon of Permanent Settlement; nor indeed does it appear to me befitting a great Government to seem to grudge a sacrifice which is as nothing when compared with that which must result from the future rise of prices, and enchanced value of land generally, which has been freely accepted.

"But, as remarked both by Colonel Dyas and the Board of Revenue, and as I fully agree, the primary object of the Ganges Canal, which is the work chiefly affecting these discussions, is the prevention of famine; and if this object is attained, I hold that the amount expended on it would have been well applied, even if it yielded no other return,—as well, certainly, as the enormous sums sunk in roads during the last thirty years. But when it is considered that the gross return from water-rent alone will, when the works are completed, aggregate some 50 lakhs of rupees, which would be equivalent to at least 10 per cent. upon the capital invested, the Canal Department and the State may well rest satisfied with such results, without seeking to enhance its apparent gains from other indirect sources.

"To sum up briefly the conclusions to which I have been led, after full and anxious consideration of this difficult subject, I am of opinion that, as a measure of large and enlightened policy, the Permanent Settlement of these Provinces should be carried out generally, unhampered by further conditions; that the introduction of the rule suggested by the Secretary of State or Board of Revenue into the Districts of Shaharunpore, Mozuffernugger, and Bolundshuhur, in which the Settlement has been all but completed, would give just ground for much disappointment and dissatisfaction; and that its application in other districts would tend to check progress and the development of irrigation itself, and prove

a serious mistake. And lastly, that the rule I have myself proposed appears to me the only alternative, if any additional conditions must be imposed; but that I do not recommend it: though, as it would be applied by the Canal Department as a condition of a first supply of water, it would not, I conceive, injuriously affect the Permanent Settlement."

27. The Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 23rd March, 1867, which closed the matter for the time being, contains traces of the change of opinion which, with recent prosperity, has since become general. But the importance of "connecting the interests of the proprietors of the land with the stability of the British Government" is still considered primary.

"I have very carefully considered in Council the various documents which have been placed before me; and after giving full weight to the varying, and, indeed, conflicting opinions of the high authorities who have recorded their views on the subject, I have now to convey to you the final decision of Her Majesty's Government.

"In consenting to a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue at the present time, Her Majesty's Government are advisedly making a great financial sacrifice in favor of the proprietors of land. They are giving up the prospect of a large future revenue, which might have been made available for the promotion of objects of general utility, and might have rendered it possible to dispense with other forms of taxation. This sacrifice they are prepared to make in consideration of the great importance of connecting the interests of the proprietors of the land with the stability of the British Government. It is right, however, that I should point out that the advantages now conferred upon the landholders are far greater than those contemplated in former times, and especially that they are quite beyond the scope of the expectations held out when Lord Cornwallis originally formed a similar Settlement in Bengal and Behar. The assessment made by Lord Cornwallis left rather less than one-tenth of the rental to the zemindar. The present assessment will leave him one-half; and, in addition to this, one-fifth of the cultivable land, if at present uncultivated, is to be allowed to remain free of assessment for ever. Moreover, this settlement, instead of being granted (as was the case in Bengal and Behar) at a time of extreme depression and impoverishment, is granted at a time of unparalleled hopefulness for all kinds of industry in India, when the demand for every kind of produce is rapidly increasing and the price rising, and when railways and other forms of enterprise are beginning to develope the vast resources of the country, and to add to the wealth of all classes, and most especially to that of those connected with the land.

Orders of the Secretary of State 1867.

"Under these circumstances, it does not appear to be either necessary or reasonable that the Government, as trustees for the whole body of the people, should confer upon the landholder, in addition to the other benefits which I have pointed out, the whole of the great increase in the value of his land which will certainly result from the extension of irrigation, without making any reservation on behalf of the public interest. The only feasible mode of making such reserva-

tion appears to be, to withhold the Permanent Settlement in cases where irrigation is likely to be effected within a reasonable period; and it is with this view that my predecessors have laid down the rules now under consideration. In the justice of the principle on which those rules are founded, I entirely concur. It only now remains to define the period for which it will be right to defer the Permanent Settlement for lands capable of profitable irrigation, but not yet irrigated. I am of opinion that this period should be not less than twenty years. Great injustice and inequality would result from the adoption of a shorter period; for the projects of irrigation, which are now in their infancy, will probably receive a large development in the course of the time I have mentioned; and it would be unfair to enforce the claims of the State upon lands which may be irrigated within the next few years, leaving the estates to which the same boon may be extended a little later entirely free from it. Such a course, besides being unfair, would probably tend to retard the extension of irrigation by making it the interest of the landholder that it should be deferred till his assessment has been completed.

"I have, therefore, to desire that the following rules may be observed before estates in the North-Western Provinces, or elsewhere, are admitted to Permanent Settlement, *viz.*:—

First,—No estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 80 per cent. of the cultivable or malgoozaree area: and

Secondly,—No Permanent Settlement shall be concluded for any estate to which canal irrigation is, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, likely to be extended within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which would thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent."

The Canal Bill.

28. But, even were a Permanent Settlement granted, the question is not yet at rest. The Canal Bill now before the Council contains provisions materially altering the present procedure, and arranging for the imposition of a special revenue rate in lands irrigated by a canal, subsequent to assessment, in Districts of which the Settlement has not yet been sanctioned.

Proposed extension of the powers of Settlement Officers in regard to determining rents at time of Settlement.

29. Another important question has recently come before the Board, of which mention must be made here. The matter is still under the consideration of Government; and the experience of the last few years must lead to a hope that it may receive the early attention it deserves.

In 1870 the Government of these Provinces asked the Board to ascertain the grounds on which the Government of India had sanctioned the remission under Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, No. VII. of 1870, of the fees chargeable on all plaints and memoranda of appeal filed in the Settlement Courts of Oudh, and to report whether any similar exemption was called for in these Provinces.

The Board forwarded certain papers furnished by the Financial Commissioner of Oudh at their request, shewing that, owing to the effect upon certain

holders of landed property in Oudh of the orders lately issued by the Government of India concerning sub-proprietary rights, it was thought advisable to make the remission in question. "The Settlement," it was stated, "is being made for the first time, and the Talookdars having obtained the proprietory title to their talook, all persons claiming rights under them, whether in possession or not, are made plaintiffs, and obliged to sue, which is in itself a hardship." The mode in which Settlement was being undertaken in Oudh had, in other words, given rise to a variety of Civil Suits in the Settlement Courts, entailing on large numbers of parties having interests in the land the obligation of proving their right. But the cost of the needful stamps in many instances prevented such parties from suing, and it was sought to give them relief by suspending temporarily the operation of the Stamp Act.

In these Provinces there was no such obligation placed upon parties claiming proprietary rights. So far as claims for proprietory title are concerned, they are disposed of by the Settlement Officer under Regulation VII. of 1822, on the basis of possession, and all claims of this nature are exempt from the imposition of any stamp.

But the Board were of opinion that, under certain restrictions, the relief given in Oudh might be extended to these Provinces, in suits between landlords and tenants. These suits are not exempt from the Stamp Act, but the revision of Settlement compels landlords to institute suits for enhancement of rent in considerably larger numbers than would ordinarily be the case. Heavy costs are thus in a great measure thrown on them and on the cultivators by the proceedings of Government, independently of any action of their own.

The Settlement Officers in these Provinces, it was explained, assess the Land Revenue calculated on the estimated rents obtainable for the various kinds of soil in an estate, and not on the actual rents paid in any Estate. Hence, it frequently happens that a landholder finds himself compelled to sue suddenly for generally enhanced rents in order to enable him to realize the full amount payable by his tenants; but which, from one cause or another, may not have been exacted during currency of the last Settlement. Under the Court Fees Act he is called upon to pay heavily to do this—the stamp being calculated on the whole sum payable as rent in the year previous, not on the sum which it is desired to add to that payment—an expense he very often cannot afford. If, however, he should succeed, the costs of the suit are frequently thrown on a body of cultivators, who have, at the same time, to pay a higher rent, and are burdened with the expenses of the suit.

The Board, while refraining from advocating the entire exemption of suits for enhancement of rent from the payment of stamp duty, recommended that, provided the suit is brought on or before the 1st May preceeding the commencement of the agricultural year for which the revised assessment is to take effect, the old rule in regard to summary suits, under which plaints were admitted on paper of 8 annas value, should be reverted to, and this, whether

the landlord sue tenants separately or collectively, under Section XI. of Act XIV. of 1863.

The Lieutenant-Governor recommended the Board's proposal to the Government of India as a wise and useful measure. "It is just to the people, since the action of the Government forces Zemindars to sue, who otherwise might have remained content with their old rent roll. It is also for the benefit of Government, as it will contribute to the success of the Settlement, and the fair incidence of the assessment. But as cases of this kind are in some Districts very numerous, and are generally slow and difficult of decision, His Honor would extend the period during which the reduction is to run, to the beginning of the agricultural year *following* the introduction of the new assessment."

The Government of India then desired more complete information in regard to the causes of the expensive litigation between landlords and tenants to which the revision of the Government assessment appears in the North-West Provinces to lead. Information as to the former and present procedure in regard to the adjustment of rents at time of Settlement was asked for, and the views of the Local Government were invited. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in forwarding a copy of the letter from the Government of India, asked for an expression of the Board's opinion.

It was stated in reply that at the Settlements conducted under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833 (the Settlements which are now expired or expiring), the rent roll was fixed by the Settlement Officer under Regulation VII. of 1822. Rents were adjusted either by private agreement, or by the Settlement Officer: deciding, in disputed cases, from the facts and data available to him, on a fair standard of rent. These rents, for the most part, in the case of tenants with rights of occupancy, remained unchanged. They could be raised only by a suit in the Civil Court; and suits were rarely brought. Subsequently, Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 became law. Enhancement of rent in every case had to be made subject to the provisions of the Acts. But the conditions under which rents could be raised by those laws admit in every case where they are applied of much dispute. At present the Settlement Officer, as has been already explained, bases his revenue on what are technically known as assumed rent-rates; rent-rates which his observation, embracing large tracts of country with various capacities and of different circumstances, demonstratates to him to be reasonable. These rates are not actually paid in every instance; but, on the whole, they are so generally paid that experience proves to him that tenants now holding at lower rates may, after revision of assessment, be fairly called upon to pay them. The data assumed by the Settlement Officer, however, may be questioned when landlords proceed to enhance in the Courts; and the correctness of his deductions impugned. The respective quality of soils, for instance, or the proximity of lands used as standards of comparison, may be, and frequently are, brought to issue. The Settlement Officer may be of opinion, on

sound grounds, that over an extensive area, at present under-rented in regard to its capacities, rents, after assessment of the Government demand, will be largely raised. But unless he can single out and mass in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the Rent Laws, illustrations of higher rents paid within such a tract, the Judge, who is bound to adhere to the terms and conditions of the law, has no power to enforce the Settlement Officers proposed rent-rates. The result has been much expensive litigation, with uncertain results. The provisions of the Rent Law to a great extent control the action of the Settlement Officer, and a Settlement based in itself on perfectly sound data may prove excessive, because landlords cannot show that the conditions of enhancement specified in the Rent Laws are strictly applicable. The revised Settlements are thus absolutely placed at the mercy of the Civil Courts; themselves bound down to the strict application of the law; and unless landlords can satisfy the Courts as to the justness of enhancement of rents on grounds not at all necessarily identical with those on which the Settlement Officer has fixed the Government demand, the Settlement will very probably break down; the landlords fall into arrears; and the village, perhaps, be sold for the balance. It is on the face of it unreasonable that the burden of the proof of the adequacy of the rents calculated by Settlement Officers should be thrown on the landlords, who were no parties to the calculation. In Oudh, the landlord can be called on to file his rent schedules within a certain term after the declaration of the raised demand. All disputed cases are tried and settled by the Settlement Officer, and his assistants and deputies. But in this Provinces no such provision exists.

The Board considered that with the term of Settlement all leases between landlords and their tenants should expire, as was provided formerly under Act XVI. of 1842, since repealed. The Settlement Officer should again, as at the last Settlement, be empowered to revise the roll at the time of assessment of the revenue, in accordance with the conclusions to which his own large experience and enquiry have led him. The rents fixed should, in the case of tenants with right of occupancy, be maintained, subject to appeal to the Commissioner and the Board only. All cases relating to the enhancement or adjustment of rent would be heard by the Settlement Officer of the District, as long as a Settlement is in progress; and all decisions under Act X. of 1859 (of whatever Court) would rest on the rents fixed at Settlement as a standard of comparison, except where it could be shown by the landlord or tenants that rent-rates had risen or fallen since the rents were last fixed.

Posssibly, it may be urged that there would be danger of rack-renting, as there would be less check on the rents assumed by the Settlement Officer. This was a danger which might equally have been urged under Regulation VII. of 1822, but experience proved that it led to no mischief. The danger of loss to Government from artificial obstructions to a fair revenue is much greater, and the expense and annoyance of protracted and exasperating litigations, both to cultivators and proprietors, matter of every day experience.

The difficulty which led to this correspondence deserves close attention. The proposal simply is, that what landlords cannot do for themselves, the Government should do for them. The difficulty lies at the bottom of our system of Settlement, and we shall see, when we come to Section IV., what the bearing of the Board's proposal is on the present state of the rent-rates throughout the Province.

30. It remains to notice the recent decision of the Government of India, directing that engagements for land revenue shall, in future, be dissevered from the payment of the local cesses on account of schools, roads, rural police, &c., which have been imposed at the present revision of Settlement, and which are now calculated at 5 per cent. on the rental assets, or 10 per cent. on the sum payable as land revenue. The effect of the decision briefly is, that, while the Government restricts itself for the term of Settlement to the sum fixed on by the Settlement Officer as representing its fair share of the rental assets, it reserves to itself the power at any time to raise or revise the sum payable as local cesses; and that the total payable by the landholder is open at any moment to increase and re-adjustment. An illustration will make this clear. A, a landholder, formerly had an estate of which the rental was Rs. 1,000. He engaged with the Government for the payment of Rs. 550 in one sum, calculated at 55 per cent. of the assets, and was exempt from any further liabilities during the currency of the Settlement. Government credited the land revenue with Rs. 500, and the local funds with Rs. 50. Now, A will engage with the Government for the payment for term of Settlement of Rs. 500 only. For the present he will be called on to pay, in addition, Rs. 50 to the local funds, but in future—next year, ten years, twenty years hence,—he may be called on to pay Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, and the share of the rental assets retained by him, unless during Settlement he can manage to increase his income, will, of course, be proportionately diminished. Sir William Muir opposed this decision strongly, viewing it as impolitic, and as opposed to the principle of a thirty years Settlement: as tending, in other words, to destroy the feeling of security which long term leases bring with them. The Government of India, however, have declined to reconsider the matter: affirming that their view is in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State: and have desired that their decision may be given effect to.

Local cesses.

31. There has also been recently introduced a change in the mode of field survey. Up to the present time the survey has been carried out by the Settlement Officer, with plane table and chain, and with the aid of a trained subordinate native staff. The experiment is now being tried of carrying out the survey through the agency of the Revenue Survey, the Settlement Officer receiving from the officers of that survey the village maps, and filling in independently in his field book, by his own subordinates, the necessary classification of soils, crops, tenants, and so on. The experiment is now being tried in two Districts—will shortly be extended to others—and is likely to prove very successful, and to save the Settlement Officer an enormous amount of exposure, wear and tear, and time, which he could ill afford.

Mode of survey.

SECTION III.

Progress of the Settlement Operations.

Settlement operations greatly prolonged.

1. I come now to the sketch of the order in which the several Settlements were taken up, and the progress they have respectively made. It will easily be understood that their completion has been much retarded by the delay in the issue of final orders regarding Permanent Settlements. The Bolundshuhur Settlement, for instance, was finished in 1864; but a review of the circumstances of each estate was required before those could be selected which fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State. Similarly in Mozuffernuggur; though in this District a partial revision of Settlement has been in progress, on other grounds than the question of Permanency. For the last *twelve* years (excepting only for a brief interval) there has been a Settlement Officer in Mozuffernuggur. In Goruckpore, too, commenced upon in 1860, operations connected with the imposition of local cesses kept the Settlement open, and it is only within the last few months that the District has been freed from the officials of the department. Eight years, again, have elapsed since the Meerut Settlement commenced. It was not to be expected that so important a measure as the revision would be carried out without controversy and discussion. But it is unfortunate that just as there seemed a likelihood of the land having rest, the whole question should be abruptly re-opened. The uncertainty which in several Districts has kept open the Settlement for more than a third of the full term of Settlement is an evil to which, when we hear more talk of the inadequacy of our present assessments, attention must be prominently called. If we are still to go on discussing and debating, we shall find two-thirds of the term of Settlement gone before we have finally made up our minds whether there is be a Settlement at all.

Tabular statement of progress.

2. I give in a tabular form the dates on which the several Settlements expired, the operations connected with the revision commenced, and the operations therewith connected were reported to the Board; the date on which the Board reported to the Government; and the date on which the final orders were issued.

District.	Date of expiry of former Settlement.	Date of commencement of Revision.	Date of Report of completion to Board.	Date of Board's Report to Government.	Date of Government Order.
Dehra-Doon	July 1860 ...	1860.	Sept. 1869	August 1871	Not yet received
Saharunpore	1st July 1857	1854.	May 1870	August 1871	Ditto.
Mozuffernuggur	Ditto 1861	1860.	Settlement operations not yet brought to a final close.		
Meerut	Ditto 1865	October 1863			
Bolundshuhur	Ditto 1859	March 1858	April 1865	Taken up directly by Govt. 1870.	
Allygurh	Ditto 1868	Nov. 1866	Settlement operations not yet brought to a close.		
Bijnour	Ditto 1866	Nov. 1863			
Budaon	Ditto 1866	January 1864			
Bareilly	Ditto 1867	Nov. 1865			
Pillibheet	Ditto 1867	October 1865			
Shahjehanpore	Ditto 1868	January 1867			
Furruckabad	Ditto 1865	January 1863			
Mynpoory	Ditto 1870	April 1867			
Etawah	Ditto 1871	Nov. 1868			
Etah	Ditto 1865	October 1863			
Jaloun	Ditto 1863	Sept. 1860	Nov. 1869	August 1871	Not yet received.
Jhansie	Ditto 1857	August 1858	Dec. 1867	August 1871	
Lullutpore	.....	Nov. 1859	June 1871	March 1871	
Allahabad	Ditto 1869	April 1867	Settlement not yet completed.		
Goruckpore and Bustee ...	Ditto 1859	1860.	Various.	October 1871	Not yet received.
Azimgurh	Ditto 1876	October 1866	Settlement not yet completed.		

3. It must not be supposed that, because the Settlement of six Districts only has been reported to the Board, the assessment of the remainder is incomplete. It has been explained that, as soon as the Board have reviewed and approved the Settlement Officer's report on his proposed rent rates, which is usually submitted successively for each of the fiscal sub-divisions of a District, as he takes them up, the new assessments are given out. In Pillibheet, Bareilly, Budaon, Bijnour, Mynpoory, Furruckabad, Meerut, Allygurh, Shahjehanpore, Etawah, Etah, the new assessment of the whole District is complete, or nearly so. In Azimgurh, and in Allahabad, the demand has been largely revised. In Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Moradabad, and Muttra only, in which operations have but recently commenced, no revision of assessment has as yet been reported. In Mozuffernuggur, the whole of which had been reported, revision of assessment in six Pergunnahs has been decided on, and is now in progress. Final report of completion of a Settlement is not sent in till all the elaborate work connected with the preparation of the record of proprietary rights and the rent-roll is finished. So far, however, as the direct Government interest in the re-settlement of the Provinces is concernod, the Settlement of the 20 Districts marked in the margm A may be said to be eithor complete, or very near completion; the two Districts marked B being in a more backward stage; and the assessment of the five Districts marked C not having as yet been in any measure effected. In Agra, Banda, and Humeerpore, the term of the old Settlement has not yet expired.

Assessment very generally approaching completion.

A.	B.	C.
Dehra-Doon.	Allahabad.	Muttra.
Saharunpore.	Azimgurh.	Futtehpore.
Mozuffernuggur.		Cawnpore.
Meerut.		Moradabad.
Bolundshuhur.		Terai.
Allygurh.		Kashcepore.
Bijnour.		Pergunnahs.
Budaon.		
Bareilly.		
Pillibheet.		
Shahjehanpore.		
Furruckabad.		
Mynpoory.		
Etawah.		
Etah.		
Jaloun.		
Jhansie.		
Lullutpore.		
Goruckpore.		
Bustee.		

4. Settlement operations have now, in one District or another, extended over nineteen years. Lullutpore and Jaloun were the first districts that came under revision, the work commencing in 1853, and not being brought to a close till 1869. Jhansie was begun upon in 1854, and closed in 1867. In all these districts the work was stopped, and much of its results destroyed, by the disturbances of 1857. Thus, in Jhansie, the Settlement of two Pergunnahs was reported and sanctioned before the Mutinies; the Settlement of a third being also completed and reported. But before the orders of Government had been received, the disturbances of 1857 broke over the country, and swept away Reports, Settlement Officer, and, for a time, the Government itself. Of those three Reports there is not a line now forthcoming. Copies of a considerable number of the village papers were recovered; but of the labours of the three years no complete record can be looked for. So, again, in Saharunpore, where the work commenced in 1854; and 1857 found the measurement of the District drawing to a close. The outbreak of the mutinies put a stop to all ordinary District work, and to Settlement work with the rest. In December, 1857, it was resolved that the assessment of the District, torn to pieces

Instances of Districts in which Settlement operations have been unduly prolonged.

by anarchy and riot, should be suspended for a year, and it was not till the close of 1859 that the work was allowed to re-commence. It was reported in 1864, and condemned immediately; and the revision which was directed did not come to a close till 1867. Mozuffernuggur was commenced on in 1860; reported in 1865; partially condemned in 1867; and still labours under Settlement. Bolundshuhur, also commenced in 1860, was reported in 1865; was again, in 1867, visited by a Settlement Officer, in consequence of the decisions regarding Permanent Settlement, and has recently been confirmed: after narrowly escaping, in 1869, the fate of Mozuffernuggur. In Goruckpore, commenced upon in 1860, a variety of patch work, connected with portions of the District, kept a Settlement Officer at work till last year; but in the remaining districts of the Provinces the work has been uninterruptedly pursued. What may yet be in store for them I cannot say; but, unless fresh revisions are sanctioned, we should see the assessment of all the Districts now under Settlement completed by 1876; and the last District, Banda, of which the Settlement falls in in 1874, disposed of by 1879. Twenty-six years will then have elapsed from the date on which the two first of the Districts now comprised in the North-West were placed in the hands of a Settlement Officer. Others were begun twelve years ago, and are not yet sanctioned; one of these is not even yet completed. These facts are significant to those who know what the Settlement of a District means: the value of property depreciated until the exact amount of the new assessment is declared: credit affected: heart-burning and irritation between landlord and tenant: suspicion of the intentions of the Government: a host of official underlings scattered broadcast over the vexed villages. I can conceive nothing more beneficial than a prompt assessment of the public demand, with a speedy adjustment of rents and of proprietary rights. But nothing can equal the injury inflicted by a slow, uncertain, Settlement, dragging its length along, obstructed by conflicting orders, harrassed by successive administrations, and finally threatened with annihilation at the moment when it seemed to have nearly finished its course. Little wonder that we hear of the land needing rest.

SECTION IV.

RENT-RATES.

Remarks on the Appendices.

1. I come in this final Section to the economical aspect of the Settlement, the nature and progress of which I have tried to sketch in the preceding pages. It was to illustrate this part of my subject that I begged the several Settlement Officers to furnish me with the figures which form the Appendices. Copious as the figures are, I should have wished for, and, of course, for the asking, could have obtained, even further detail: but, for reasons which I will presently give, the information I have collected seemed sufficient for my purpose. Although, for a technical and detailed analysis of the assessments, more would have been necessary, there is enough got together here to bring out the main features connected with the revision. Some points not noticed in the Appendices, but material to the matter before me, will be touched on in the course of the remarks in this Section.

Technical treatment of the subject, why useless.

2. It may possibly be objected that, as a Settlement Officer, analysis of the assessments will be expected of me; but, for the reasons given in the opening paragraphs of this Memorandum, I have purposely abstained from a purely technical treatment of the question. To be of any general use, the Note should be generally intelligible. Settlement Officers, in the second place, have been called upon for information and opinions regarding our Settlement system, which will form the basis hereafter of an elaborate report on the Settlement Question by the Board. In that report a more technical treatment may probably be necessary. Last, though not least, an elaborate and minute inquiry into the circumstances, the rent-rates, the assessment, and the capabilities of each Pergunnah, would fill *half* a dozen volumes in itself. It would be a labour of Hercules; and I doubt if, when accomplished, it would be of much avail. The Appendices shew, in what I hope is a convenient form, the relative circumstances of the several Districts; the extent of their cultivated area, and of the area not yet brought under cultivation; the area under irrigation; the growth of their rental since the last Settlement; the rental as the proprietors now return it, and as the Settlement Officer has determined it; the ratio of increase in those rentals compared with the increase of cultivation; the incidence of rentals of the last and of the present Settlement on the cultivated and assessable area of the two Settlements; and the rent-rates adopted for the several soils by the Assessing Officers, with the classification of soils. This should serve as a guide to the progress of the country during the last thirty or thirty-five years.

Mode of treatment.

3. Commencing with Deyra, and pointing out the causes of the low rent-rates in that valley, I propose next to illustrate, in Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur, the condition of tracts settled in the earlier days of the past decade. Passing to Meerut, the circumstances of that District, in which revision commenced at a later date, will be glanced at. In connection, especially, with Pergunnah Baghput, I shall attempt to explain my views, regarding the causes which mainly contribute to raise or keep stationary rent in these Provinces. The Settlement

Officer's remarks on that Pergunnah are the text which I shall take in aid of my own conclusions. The especial point to which attention will be called is the general identity of what we now call "rent," with the old Government "revenue" rates. The mode, and degree, in which the change of a public into a private rental has operated on the rates at which land is now held will be particularly dwelt on. I wish to call attention to the great change we have introduced into the relations of those cultivating the land, and those who either before or during our rule have acquired proprietary rights therein. To that change, in my opinion (decreed, it is true, long since by us, but only gradually and as yet partially accepted by the people), we must mainly look for the comparatively little progress hitherto made by landholders in enhancing the rents at which their land is held. I shall support my argument with evidence furnished by extracts from the reports on other Districts: Bareilly, for example, Furruckabad, and Allygurh; and I shall quote the views recorded on this point by Mr. Bird, when a Member of the Revenue Board. The inferences, finally, to which this treatment of the subject seems to lead, in regard to the Settlement of these Provinces, viewed in its relation to the State, and to the classes connected with the land, will close the Memorandum.

4. Before taking up the several Districts, some further remark is necessary about the Appendices. They contain figures for all the Pergunnahs of which the rent-rates have as yet been sanctioned, excepting only the Hill Tracts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Jounsar Bawur, which I have purposely excluded as exceptional, and as bearing no resemblance to the North-West Provinces proper. The first Appendix, it will be seen, purports to be a Comparative Statement of the former and present area in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces which have come under Settlement; but, in point of fact, the comparison, at least in two respects, must be made with great caution. It is noted by the Settlement Officer more than once that the details of the irrigated area at the last Settlement were very imperfect. The detail of lands cultivable, but not actually cultivated, must also be taken with reserve. It is difficult in every case to distinguish barren lands from land which is capable of cultivation. I have already in a previous place spoken of the slight difference in the mode of entering the revenue free lands. Comparisons, therefore, of the Province or Divisions, on these heads, as a whole, must not be attempted; they will only mislead. The total area,—the area, recently abandoned,—and the area under cultivation of either Settlement,—may be accepted as correct. Indeed, every description of area in the present Settlement, may be taken as representing faithfully the status at Settlement. Irrigation or cultivation may, in some cases, have increased since then, but the figures record the condition at the time the measurement was made.

Appendix I.

5. The second Appendix shows the assessable and cultivated area of the two settlements, with the former and present assumed rentals, and their incidence per acre of cultivable land and of cultivation. Under "assessable" is included land cultivable but not actually cultivated: fallow land: and land actually under cultivation. The rentals, like all the other figures in these Ap-

pendices, have been supplied by the Settlement Officers; either, as in the case where Settlement Officers are still in the District, by direct reference: or, as for example in Deyra, Goruckpoor and Bustee, by referring to the printed Settlement Report. This Statement illustrates the comparative average incidence of the rentals assumed 30 years ago, and those now taken as the basis of assessment. With regard to this Statement, too, caution is necessary. Whatever may be the case with present rentals, the rental assumed at the former Settlement was sometimes excessive, and sometimes much below the mark. Also, in some instances, it has been arrived at by assuming that the revenue was two-thirds of the rental, though it may have been a little more or less. The actual increase in rental is by no means again in every case commensurate with the apparent increase. An instance of this is to be found in Bidoulee, Pergunnah Mozuffernuggur, of which the old Settlement proved intolerable. The rental now assumed shows a decrease; but the former rental was much over-estimated by the Settlement Officer of 1838. Another instance of the contrary kind is to be found in Pergunnah Kurraree of the Allahabad District, where the increase in rental amounts to Rs. 172,694 on a former rental of Rs. 1,23,640, and the incidence has apparently risen from Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 4-12-10, or Rs. 2-7-10 per acre. The rental assumed in 1840 for Kurraree was very much below the mark. Any generalisation, therefore, from the figures furnished, as a whole, in this Statement will be fallacious. Selected Pergunnahs only can be taken. In Appendix III, the percentage of increase and decrease furnished by the figures in Appendix II are worked out; and the remarks that have been made on the figures apply equally, of course, to the percentages. The object, then, of the three foregoing statements, it will be seen, is to shew, as far as the material I have got together can show, the comparative increase in the assets of the various Pergunnahs. The next, Statement IV, is designed to illustrate the extent to which Settlement Officers have accepted the record of the rental, as shown in the village papers, and the degree in which they have severally considered that these rentals faithfully represented the actual rent-roll. This information cannot be given for every District. Some officers have contented themselves with recording the rates they proposed to adopt, and the rentals worked out by such rates, without embodying in their reports the rent-rolls actually exhibited in the village papers. In the practical work of assessment, the rent-roll recorded for each estate is consulted, but officers differ very much in their estimate of the accuracy of these returns. The figures given, however, are quite sufficient for the object which I have in view; and though the Statement, as a whole, for the Province is incomplete, it answers the purposes of this Memorandum. In the fifth and final Appendix I have put together the assumed acreage rent-rates adopted by each Officer in assessment. To have made this Statement actually complete, the area of each kind of soil in each circle with its rental should be given; but this, which for a technical review of assessments of individual Pergunnahs would be indispensible, is not necessary for my purpose. The mass of figures would have swelled the Statements, already very elaborate, beyond all bounds: and, though

Appendix II—V.

reluctantly, I determined to exclude them. This Statement illustrates the great variety of classifications adopted by Settlement Officers in working out and generalizing rent-rates; while the variety of classifications makes it difficult to compare Districts with one another. But it may be noted here that the term "*gowhan,*" used in almost every case, is applied to the lands more immediately in the neighbourhood of the village site; though the area of lands included in "*gowhan*" will vary according to local usage; or, in a measure, with the method of the Settlement Officer. This is usually land highly manured, irrigated and cultivated either with garden produce, vegetables, and so on, or with the more expensive and lucrative crops. *Domut* and *Sewai*, other very commonly used terms, are loam: mostly used for the spring crops, wheat, barley, &c., and on which sugar is very commonly grown. "*Mutyar*" and "*Dakur*" are different names in different parts of the country for the stiff clay lands on which rice and gram are grown. *Roslee*, and *Seegon* are similar, but inferior to *Domut*. *Bhoor* is inferior to *Roslee*, or *Seegon*: and largely mixed with sand. *Turai* are alluvial lands. *Manjha*, and *Barha*, indicate the classification of land, ranged according to its lesser or greater distance from the village site. Each of these zones will include within itself one or more of the distinctive kinds of soil. The nomenclature in the Jhansie Division differs, like the soil itself, from that of the Doab. *Turai* and *Kachar* are alluvial lands; the former being those which lie nearest the regular level of the water. *Mar* is the well-known black cotton soil, *Kabur* an inferior soil, like *Mar*; mainly used for wheat and gram: but stiff soil, liable to injury either from extreme drought or moisture: and which cannot be closely sown. *Purwa* and *Pundooa* are mixed clay and sand: an inferior soil. *Rakur* is a refuse soil, lying on the beds and in the margins of ravines, full of gravel and small pebble. *Motee* and *Putree*, profixed or affixed to the designation of a soil, merely indicate the superior or inferior description of that soil.

Nomenclature of soils.

6. It will be seen that I have dealt with rentals only. This is because it is the rental progress and status of the country which I wish most to shew. To have given, in each instance, the figures of the former and present assessments, the revenue as well as the rent-rates, would have been extremely confusing. It may be explained that the former revenue was, as a rule, calculated at two-thirds of the rental; the present is calculated at one-half. This, in the absence of specific information, will aid in estimating the relative incidence of the former and the present demand. The demand is not necessarily two-thirds or one-half to a fraction; the assessment on individual village, arising from their exceptional circumstances, slightly affecting the proportion. It may be borne in mind, also, that the ratio of the Government Revenue having been reduced from two-thirds to one-half, unless the rental has risen 33 per cent. since the former Settlement, there will be an actual decrease in the present Government Revenue.

Rentals, not revenue, dealt with.

7. The first Division on the list, the Hill Division of Kumaon being excluded, is Meerut; the first District, Deyra. The Deyra District consists of

two main Divisions, the Plains' Country and the Hill Tract called Jounsar Bewar. This latter tract has but recently come under Settlement, and is excluded altogether from this Memorandum.

Deyra is a very exceptional District, and bears little affinity with the Districts of the Gangetic Valley, or the Trans-Ganges Districts in the South-East of the Provinces. It lies between the Himalayas and the Sewalik Range, and is nearly 2,400 above the sea. The surface of the District is largely covered with forests, the clearings being mainly occupied with the usual autumn and spring crops, and with the tea-plant. The climate, otherwise extremely healthy, is, during a great part of the year, prejudicial to life and health in the forest tracts. The *flora* is extremely varied, including many English as well as tropical plants. To clear the too abundant vegetation, Government, in 1837, arranged for a system of extensive grants; but from sickness and other causes, unnecessary now to detail, the grantees were unsuccessful, and much of the land then taken into cultivation was shortly afterwards abandoned. The soil is generally considered inferior in productive power to that of the-Cis-Sewalik Districts ; labour is comparatively scarce and expensive : the style of cultivation inferior: and the soil is capable of very considerable development.

Sketch of the Deyra District.

8. We find that of the whole assessable area, whether at the past or present Settlement, 49·8 only is cultivated. Of that area, 34 per cent. is irrigated, and cultivation has increased 24·4 per cent. The nominal increase in rental is enormous, 146·8 per cent. ; while it falls at Re. 1-11-2 only on the cultivated area, an increase of 98 per cent. on the old rate. The highest soil rates fall only at Rs. 3-8 per irrigated acre for *meesun*, which is the best manured land ; for second class wheat, and for rice lands (*roslee* and *dakur*), the rate ranges on irrigated land from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1-8 ; and on dry land from Re. 1-4 to Re. 0-14-6. The extreme lightness of these rates may be best shown by comparing them with those of Tehseel Saharunpoor, in the adjoining District of that name :—

Cultivation and rent rates.

Comparison with Saharunpore.

District.	Soil.			
	Meesun.		Roslee.	
	Irrigated.	Dry.	Irrigated.	Dry.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Saharunpore (Average) ...	6 2 0	4 1 6	3 15 9	2 12 2
Deyra (Highest) ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0

9. The great increase in the rental is more apparent, I imagine, than real. The assessment of 1840 was made, so far as cultivation extended, on an uniform arbitrarily assumed rate, and was professedly adapted to the great backwardness of the tract; but, no doubt, the increase in the irrigated area is very large, and I believe is *bonâ fide*. The new

Incidence of demand.

demand, excluding the land held in grants is, Rs. 31,637; or an increase of Rs. 11,132 on Rs. 20,505, the old demand: the incidence of that demand on the cultivable and cultivated area being respectively:—

	On cultivable area	On cultivated area.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Former rate	0 5 5	0 10 11
Present do.	0 6 9	0 12 1

Settlement has been recommended for a term of 20 years, expiring on 30th June, 1883. As long as there is such a large margin of cultivable land, and so small a population (98 to the square mile: the North-West average being 361), there is very little prospect of rents materially rising. What has been said, meanwhile, will explain the extremely low rates of this District.

Sketch of Saharunpore District.

10. The next District is Saharunpore, bounded on the north by the Sewalik Range; on east and west by the Ganges and Jumna; and on the south by the Mozuffernuggur District. It has to the north a large Forest Tract, with water at a great depth, and backward cultivation; the surface of the country being cut into ravines by innumerable small streams and channels, issuing from the Sewalik Range, and making their way to one or other of the principal streams which traverse the District. Boulders and stony *débris* lie thick along this tract, and population is very scanty. The alluvial plains of the Ganges are very extensive, wild in great part, ill-populated, with difficult communications. The Jumna low-lands are more forward, and the central up-lands of the District are populous, fertile, and very fairly irrigated: two canals passing through them. The proprietors of the district are, as a rule, a turbulent and indolent race: Goojurs, and Rangurs: the two great cattle-lifting classes. Village communities prevail, and there are large bodies of Mussulman proprietors, miserably poor, and subsisting with difficulty on the proceeds of their much-divided lands. It was a District before 1838 partially very much over-assessed, and noted as such by Mr. Bird, and the Settlement of 1860 found it in a decidedly backward state: suffering, moreover, from the disturbances in which it had taken a very prominent part, and from the famine which fell on it very heavily. The holdings, whether of cultivators, or of proprietors cultivating their own land, are small; averaging in the latter case five acres.

11. This, it will be remembered, was the first District in the Doab portion of the North-West to come under re-settlement. The measurement was effected prior to 1857; and, although its results were tested and recorded after the Mutinies, there has been since then a large extension both of irrigation and cultivation. The former area of each of the Pergunnahs composing this District is nowhere given in the Settlement Reports; and, although these might be got from the Census of 1853, boundaries of Pergunnahs so frequently change in forest and river-bounded districts that any comparison, unless made by the Settlement Officer himself, would be dangerous, and probably misleading. The figures of the former Settlement, given in Appendix I, are those which are given in Mr. Bird's Note already alluded to, and shew the Status of 1838; but there is a considerable difference in the total area, due to subsequent changes with the adjoining District of Mozuffernuggur. For this reason I have not

given the incidence of the rental on the former area in Appendix II, and the increase in the cultivated area, shewn in Appendix III, is not precise. On the contrary, in the Census Report of 1855, it is stated that the cultivated area of the District in 1855, and, as still constituted, amounted to 6,83,567 acres; so that the area of re-settlement (7,32,031) gives an increase of 7 per cent. only. The assumed rental of the former Settlement has been arrived at by adding one-third to the former demand; that of the present Settlement is taken from the Settlement Report. The result is an increase of rental throughout the District of 37·9 per cent., from which it will be seen that the increase on the old revenue demand in this District is very small. The increase in rental ranges from 88·2 in the Faizabad Pergunnah to 11·7 in Bhugwanpore, in one Pergunnah only, *viz.*, Jawalapore, there being an actual decrease of 3·6. The information about the former condition of this District is scanty and unsatisfactory: but this much, at Settlement, was clear, that cultivation extended to 79·2 per cent. of the assessable area, ranging from 91·5 in Deobund to 51·8 in Jawalapore; that 21·9 per cent. only of the cultivated area was irrigated; that the proportion in different Pergunnahs varied largely; and that the new rental fell at Rs. 3-1-9 the cultivated acre: ranging from Rs. 2-7-0 in the Pergunnah of Jawalapore on the Ganges, to Rs. 3-14-11 in the more central and comparatively highly irrigated Pergunnah of Saharunpore itself. Cultivation had increased not less than 20 per cent. The increase in irrigation cannot be stated, but it is still very partial. The price of wheat, which Mr. Bird quoted at 80lbs avoirdupois to the rupee for ten years previous to the Settlement was, at re-settlement, 60lbs.

Area and Rental.

12. Writing in 1870, the then Collector stated that the assets of 242 villages irrigated by the canal had increased in round numbers from four to six lakhs of rupees within three or four years. The Board, with the view of ascertaining approximately the present state of the district rental, called for the totals of the agricultural last year. The figures shown by the Collector were for those villages only which were reported fit for Permanent Settlement. The figures now given are for the whole District. They are probably below the actual rental, as the full value of *seer* holdings will, in a District where rents are largely paid in kind, have been under-stated. But on the other hand, 1869-70 was a year of exceptionally high prices, and the two considerations are pretty equally balanced.

Statement shewing total Rental of Saharunpore District for 1869-70, *as given in the Village Papers.*

1	2	3	4	5	Revenue (minus cesses) for 1869-70.	Incidence.
Tehseel.	Pergunnah.	Cash only.	Cash and kind.	Total.		
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
Present state of rental.						
Saharunpore ...	Saharunpore ...	1,37,165 10 5	39,741 6 3	1,76,907 0 8	,,	,,
	Moozufferabad ...	28,902 2 0	1,11,111 7 5	1,40,413 9 5	,,	,,
	Hurourra ...	84,209 2 6	44,629 10 3	1,28,838 12 9	,,	,,
	Faizabad ...	22,262 10 2	1,34,665 9 3	1,56,928 3 7	,,	,,
Roorkee ...	Roorkee ...	51,464 9 3	38,299 5 6	89,763 14 9	,,	,,
	Bhugwanpore ...	70,926 2 0	58,328 3 7	1,29,254 5 7	,,	,,
	Munglour ...	1,10,485 9 9	24,979 13 6	1,35,465 7 3	,,	,,
	Jawallapore ...	35,042 2 8	79,195 8 2	1,13,237 10 10	,,	,,
Deobund ...	Deobund ...	98,517 14 9	61,569 9 3	1,60,087 8 0	,,	,,
	Nagul ...	94,059 7 9	52,235 5 4	1,46,294 13 1	,,	,,
	Rampore ...	97,309 2 7	1,13,710 7 8	2,11,019 10 3	,,	,,
Nukoor ...	Nukoor ...	1,86,991 2 0	2,791 7 3	1,89,782 9 3	,,	,,
	Gungoh ...	1,92,819 7 9	12,820 11 0	2,05,640 2 9	,,	,,
	Sirsawah ...	1,68,651 14 6	6,039 5 3	1,74,691 3 9	,,	,,
	Sooltanpore ...	1,92,893 2 2	,, ,, ,,	1,92,893 2 2	,,	,,
	Total ...	15,70,700 4 5	7,89,517 13 8	23,61,218 2 1	11,65,540	49

13. Apart from the more general causes of which I shall have to speak, when I come to Meerut, Saharunpore is precisely one of those Districts in which at revision no very marked increase of rental could have been anticipated. It is occupied by small proprietors, of lazy and extremely independent habits, and, as a rule, bad husbandmen. The Settlement Officer said of them :—"The cultivator generally in this District is the zemindar himself. In each village a little land beyond the means of some individuals of the body of zemindars is found in the cultivation of other persons, who pay rent in kind. They all live from hand to mouth." The proceeds of their lands suffice to maintain them, but leave little surplus. A rise in the price of grain is little felt as a benefit by such men. The District, moreover, which has suffered from a succession of calamities, was settled before any general confidence was felt in the rise of prices. During the last Settlement land was not very valuable. If statements prepared by the Collector in 1861-62 are to be trusted, land was mortgaged throughout the District at an average of between seven and eight years' purchase, and, by private sale, at a rather lower figure. There has, undoubtedly, been a great improvement since Settlement. The canals have brought from 40 to 50,000 more acres under irrigation. The emigrants of 1860-61 have long since returned; but Saharunpore suffers terribly from fever, which prostrates a large part of its agricultural population at a most critical time of the year. What increased rental there is, is due to canals, and the effect of recent prices on rents paid in kind.

Large increase in rental of Settlement not probable.

Depressed condition of the District.

14. Mozuffernuggur comes next. This District, lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, is bordered on the North by Saharunpore, and on the South by Meerut. It is largely irrigated both by the Eastern Jumna and by the Ganges Canal. The tracts bordering the two rivers, especially those on the Jumna, are occupied, as in Saharunpore, by Goojurs, and Rangurs. There are also many Mussulman communities. Proprietary holdings here, again, are small; but the industrious race of Jats have strong colonies in the District, while the soil is naturally fertile, and communications good. Taken as a whole, it is above the capacity of Saharunpore: though, like Saharunpore, it was settled at an unfortunate time.

Mozuffernuggur.

15. The information regarding this District is incomplete, because a portion of it, six Pergunnahs, is for a second time, under revision of Settlement. The Settlement, as already stated, was concluded in 1864, and reported in 1865; but in 1867, an officer was sent to the District to report upon it in reference to Permanent Settlement. After an enquiry occupying four or five months, Mr. Cadell, the officer deputed, pronounced the Settlement of two out of the five Pergunnahs he had inspected to be not only inadequate as regards a Permanent Settlement, but in every respect inadequate and inadmissible. The assessment fixed for those Pergunnahs, tried by all the tests, both of comparison with general average rates and of a very close ascertainment of actual assets, was alleged to be entirely insufficient. "On an assess-

ment of a lakh and a quarter it is shown, on grounds of apparent unquestionable reliability, that the demand should be about 1½ lakh higher. It is evident that, if these assumptions are at all based on fact, as I believe them to be, the question is one of far wider reach than the simple issue of whether the assessment should be confirmed in perpetuity or not. The question is, whether such a Settlement can be confirmed at all; and I do not hesitate to say that it cannot. It would be unfair to the Exchequer, and unjust to the rest of India, which expects that every District shall bear its fair assessment of Land Revenue: and what, if the Settlement were confirmed, was lost here would virtually be thrown as a burden upon the people elsewhere (*Paras.* 5, 6, *Lieutenant-Governor's Minute, dated 26th May*, 1868)." Mr. Cadell was accordingly directed to prosecute his enquiries into the assessment of other Pergunnahs, and explanation was invited from Messrs. S. N. Martin, and Charles Grant, the officers whose Settlements were thus condemned. The controversy need not now be revived: and it is enough to add that during 1869 Mr. Cadell submitted further reports, in which the Settlement of four more Pergunnahs,—six in all,—was questioned, as based on erroneous data, and failing to secure to the Government its due share of the rental. In 1870 the Lieutenant-Governor called a conference at Meerut, when "the opinion of all present was unanimous that the assessment on these six Pergunnahs is inadequate; and that the inadequacy existed at the time when the assessment was framed, that consequently there should be a revision of the Government demand, preceded by a testing and correction of the entries of soil and irrigation." In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurred (*Paras. 2 and 3 of Lieutenant-Governor's Minute, dated 25th March*, 1870). Mr. Cadell calculated the loss of revenue at about a lakh and a half of Rupees on an assessment of about 3½ lakhs. "Indeed," added the Lieutenant-Governor, "if the assessment were now raised to five lakhs, the rates it is shewn, should nearly assimilate with those of the other Pergunnahs just alluded to." The Lieutenant-Governor, considering that the evidence furnished by Mr. Cadell proved conclusively that the assessment was originally inadequate, decided that it should be disallowed. Intimation was accordingly given that the then existing assessment of the six Pergunnahs in question, would not be sanctioned beyond the current revenue year, and that a revision would take place, to take effect as soon as possible. The new assessments were to be based on present assets (*i. e.*, on the assets, not when the old Settlement expired, but as they stood in 1870, with the advantages of higher rents and prices): and will run for the same period as the Settlement of the rest of the District, so as to expire at the same time with it. As regards the remainder of the District, the reports of Mr. Cadell would be awaited.

Settlement of 1860-64 partially condemned.

16. These reports have been since received, and are still before the Government. They pronounce the Settlements, which were Mr. Keene's, Mr. Martin's, and my own, as adequate, when viewed as temporary Settlements, but they deprecate in many instances the grant of a Permanent Settlement. Inequalities,

Settlement of the remainder of the District.

such as exist in every Settlement, some purposely allowed at time of Settlement by the Settlement Officer, others alleged to have been inadvertent, a few, I must be permitted to say, the result of misapprehension on the part of Mr. Cadell himself,—are pointed out; but, as a whole, the Settlement of these eleven remaining Pergunnahs is accepted. The work of revision has, meanwhile, continued in the condemned six: though up to the present time the data which satisfied Mr. Cadell of the insufficiency of his predecessors' assessments, have failed to furnish him with proposals for his own. One Pergunnahs only 'Khatouli,' has been reported: but pending further information which has been asked for, the report lies before the Board. Excepting 'Khatouli' all the other Pergunnahs entered in the Appendices are those which were settled between 1860 and 1864.

Areas and rentals.

17. The comparison between former and present cultivation and rentals may be pretty safely instituted in Mozuffernuggur. The areas of either Settlement if not absolutely accurate having been carefully worked out: and the former assessment itself being just and adequate. Details of irrigation at the former Settlement are wanting. It will be seen that of the whole assessable area 76·7 per cent. is cultivated: ranging from 47·8 and 49·9 in the wild Goojur Tracts of Gordhanpore, and Bidowlee, to 89·8 in Khatouli, and 89·3 in the Kandlah Pergunnah, watered respectively by the Ganges and Jumna Canals. The large proportion of fallow lands shews the circumstances of the District, and illustrates the remarks made in a previous Section of this Memorandum as to the effects of the mutiny and famine. In Bidowlee, 9·9 of the *total* area was fallow: or 13 per cent. of the assessable area: in Jhinjhanah, 8·1 of the total area: in Thannah 'Bhawn,' 11·4: in Churtawal, 3·8: in Bugrah, 3·9: in Gordhanpore, 7·0: in the twelve Pergunnahs, 4·5. The increase in cultivation is 3·4 only, the increase in the rental 31·6. The percentage of irrigation is high because, owing to the bad times, cultivation was in a great measure, confined to irrigated lands. In some cases, as in Bidowlee, Jhinjhanah, Thannah Bhawn, there is a considerable decrease in cultivation.* The rental in Bidowlee appears stationary, though, as already explained, this is not the case. In Jhinjhanah and Thannah Bhawn, notwithstanding the decrease in cultivation, there is a large increase in rental. The incidence of the rent-rates on an average of the District is disturbed by the abnormal results shown in Bidowlee and Jhinjhanah Pergunnahs, in which much land was temporarily throw out of cultivation. To find the *bonâ fide* incidence and rise of that rate, we must take Pergunnahs like Shamlee or Kandlah, Boorhanah or Shikarpore. In Shamlee we have an old rate of Rs. 4-0-9, a new, of Rs. 5-4-6, giving an increase of Re. 1-3-9, or 30·5 per cent. In Kandlah we have Rs. 3-5-3 at the last Settlement, and Rs. 4-6-10 at the present, an increase of Re. 1-1-7, or 33·0. Both these are Pergunnahs irrigated largely by the Eastern Jumna Canal, and in which the irrigated area had increased since the former Settlement. In Boorhanah we have Rs. 3-6-10 at the last Settlement, and Rs. 3-15-4 at this, an increase of Re. 0-8-6, or 15·5 per cent. In Shikarpore the rate at the last Settlement was Rs. 3-11-4,

*Bidowlee ... 17·1 per cent.
Jhinjhanah ... 15·4 „
Thannah Bhawn ... 8·7 „

at the present Rs. 4-4-2, an increase of Re. 0-8-10, or 14·8 per cent., both being Pergunnahs protected by Jat industry, and a considerable number of masonry wells: but irrigated only very partially from canals. In these four Pergunnahs, the increase in cultivation and in rental is respectively :—

	Increase in rental.	Increase in cultivation.
Shamlee	... 29·7	...
Kandla	... 43·7	8·0
Boorhanah	... 21·0	4·8
Shikarpore	... 26·6	10·3

18. The actual increase in irrigation cannot be given: the details of irrigation at last Settlement being, as noted by Mr. Cadell in the remarks on Appendix I, "very imperfect." But in all four Pergunnahs the increase in the cultivated area has had little to do with the rent-roll: which is caused mainly by extended irrigation. It is dangerous to compare too closely rates of adjoining tracts, and the comparison, if not misleading, is frequently fruitless. As in Mozuffernuggur the incidence of the average rent-rate is generally higher than in Saharunpore, so in Meerut, again, we find it considerably higher than in Mozuffernuggur. Many circumstances combine to produce this. If, however, in Meerut and Mozuffernuggur, we compare the soil-rates of adjoining Pergunnahs, we find the soil-rates higher in the latter District.

Comparison with Meerut.

District.	Pergunnah.	Mersun.		Rosulee.		Bhoor.		Dakur.	
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mozuffernuggur	Kandlah ...	8 8 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 2 0	3 15 6	1 14 10	6 0 0	4 0 0
	Parasoulee Circle	6 12 0	5 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
Meerut ...	Barout ...	6 2 6	3 13 1	4 10 11	3 13 2	4 6 1	3 11 6	4 10 3	4 0 10
	Chuprowlee ...	7 0 5	5 6 1	6 5 9	3 13 6	3 14 1	3 13 3	4 12 0	3 15 7

I have taken in Mozuffernuggur the rates of the highest and lowest circles of the Kandlah Pergunnah, as illustrating the two extremes. Comparatively few villages, however, fall in the Parasoulee circle: the majority being in the Circles of Kandlah, Shamlee, and Kodana, the rates in all of which are higher than in the adjoining Meerut Pergunnahs. The sum of the rental will, of course, be influenced by the proportion of the area occupied by the soils, paying the higher rates, and by the ratio of irrigated land.

19. This, again, like Saharunpore was clearly not a District in which circumstances at Settlement were favorable to a large increase in the rent-rates. But looking to the time at which the Settlement was made, the margin of cultivable land, the area now under irrigation, and the subsequent rise in prices and in rents, which are largely taken in kind, we may safely say that Mozuffernuggur, like Saharunpore, is a tract in which the rental during the term of Settlement will increase. In Bidowlee, with only half its assessable area

cultivated at Settlement, irrigation has been since introduced. In this Pergunnah, however, as in Gordhunpore, Settlement has provisionally been sanctioned for ten years only: a term which expires in the present year. In Thannah Bhawn also, which had suffered very heavily from mutiny and drought, with 70·2 per cent. only of its assessable area under cultivation at time of Settlement, there will be an increase. In such Pergunnahs as Shikarpoor and Boorhanah, where there is little canal irrigation, and no available margin of uncultivated land, the assets, if they increase, will rise only from a rise in the rent-rate. But these, like the Pergunnahs of the Saharunpore District, are occupied mainly by industrious, but minutely divided, communities; each man living on the proceeds of his own share: with little spare grain to throw into a rising market. In such Pergunnahs as Kyranah and Kandlah, there will be an increase from canal irrigation. Setting this apart, the consideration of what may be anticipated from a rise in the rent-rate, in tracts held by small proprietors, belongs to a later part of this Section.

Meerut: a prosperous District.

20. We have, then, seen the circumstances of a District peculiarly placed: and have glanced at the results as shewn at time of Settlement in two more Districts, assessed at a time when they had not recovered from great and successive calamities. The comparatively small increase in the rent-roll is not matter of astonishment here; but we come now to Meerut, which, with signal advantages, fails equally to give us any signal rise in rents. Meerut lies between Mozuffernuggur and Bolundshuhur, and is flanked, like them, by the Ganges and Jumna; watered by the Eastern Jumna, and the Ganges canals; traversed by the railway; and has excellent road communication. Mr. Bird wrote of it thirty-one years ago:—"This is a very fine District, and some parts of it very highly cultivated; in others a good deal of culturable waste existed at the time of Settlement. A moderate increase may be obtained on the lapse of the present term from the increased area under cultivation, but none can be looked for from enhancement of rates, except what may be obtained by the introduction of canal irrigation. The District has never suffered from over-assessment or oppressive management, and is now in a very flourishing condition, possessing every element of prosperity. The tenures are various, but the putteedaree tenure (village community) preponderates." Here, again, the comparative statements of cultivation and rental may be received as reliable; and they show a very marked increase in prosperity and wealth. 81 per cent. of the whole assessable area is cultivated, the rates ranging from as high a figure as 90·4 in Barout to 59·3 in Hustinapore, on the Ganges; but in most cases being over 80 per cent. Of the cultivated area 55·3 is irrigated. Cultivation since the last Settlement has increased 21 per cent.; from 47 in Gurhmooktesur to 10·5 in Jellalabad. Irrigation, if the figures of the Settlements are to be trusted, (I should say they must be received with some caution,) has increased from 2,32,949 to 5,78,512 acres. The rental has increased 59·5 per cent. from 88·9 in Baghput to 32·7 in Pooth. The increase in the average rent-rate is Rc. 1-0-1 per acre; or from Rs. 3-2-9 to Rs. 4-2-10. The increase in the rental, largely in excess of the increase in the cultivated area, is caused by the increase in the

rent-rate, arising mainly from extended irrigation. The soil is owned and cultivated in great measure by Jats, Tuggas, Rajpoots, Goojurs.

Notice of Pergunnahs.

21. The average incidence of the rent-rate is Rs. 4-2-10; ranging from Rs. 6-3-4 in Chuprowlee, of which the soil is "almost uniformly of the very best description, chiefly rich loam, and yielding the finest products," to Rs. 2-15-0 in Kithoor; cultivated principally by Goojurs, and of which the former Settlement was "extremely low." The remarks of the Settlement Officer on the several Pergunnahs amply illustrate the great superiority of this District. Thus, Pergunnah Meerut has a "soil generally of remarkably fine and fertile quality," 10 per cent. being under sugar, 31 per cent. under wheat, 7 per cent. under cotton. Here, with an increase of 12 per cent. in cultivation, 64 per cent. has been assumed as the increase in the rental. In Sirdhana, again, the "soil is nearly all of a very fine quality ranking with the best in the District." Canal water is "most abundant;" but, generally speaking, has simply displaced wells. The Pergunnah pays Rs. 5-2-6 per cultivated acre; and with 29·2 increase in cultivation has an increased rental of 44·7. In Dasna, where the soil is chiefly clay and favourable to kucha wells, which have been displaced by canal water, farming is "of the higest order," and "the richest products, particularly cotton and wheat, are grown extensively." Here again the enhanced rental is Rs. 100,356 in excess of the former one, *viz.*, Rs. 1,45,744, though the rent-rate falls at Rs. 3-15-6 only, a low rate as compared with many of the other Pergunnahs. Kotana is a Pergunnah of "extraordinary fertility and richness." The Eastern Jumna Canal irrigates largely. Of the whole cultivated area 76·2 per cent. is irrigated. Cultivation has increased 34·5 per cent.; but the increase in the rental is 50·8 only.

Haupper and Gurhmooktesur are noted as the indifferent Pergunnahs of the District, the former having a soil below average, a large proportion of which is decidedly *bhoor* of little value, and wholly dependent on the rains for its water-supply. But 51·2 even of this Pergunnah is irrigated, and irrigation has increased immensely, while cultivation has extended 20·2 per cent.; an increase of only 48·0 per cent. in the rental is assumed. Gurhmooktesur is spoken of as the "poorest Pergunnah of the District, a rolling prairie of sand." There is little canal irrigation, 24·6 per cent. of the cultivated area being irrigated from all sources.

Baghput: comparatively small increase in rental.

22. The figures given for this District must raise the question to any one who looks at them—If the District is so extraordinarily fertile, if cultivation has extended so considerably, and irrigation so enormously, why is it that the rental has not increased to a very much higher figure? The answer will be found in the Settlement Officer's remarks on the Pergunnah of Baghput, which apply with more or less force to the whole of the Meerut District. "Whether there were difficulties which we know not of in the way of enchancing rents, or whether the people were ignorant of the procedure, is doubtful, but the fact remains. *We do not find that rents have, as a rule, changed.* No doubt

they have risen, but how and when we cannot trace; and *all over the country, and especially in this Pergunnah, we find the low rents of olden days*, when landlords were glad to entice in tenants at almost nominal rents in order to lighten their own burthen."

The former rental had been Rs. 2,22,331. The rental actually assumed by the Settlement Officer was Rs. 4,20,070. The capabilities of the Pergunnah he estimated at about Rs. 5,10,000. The difference between these two figures, in round numbers 90,000, is the further sum which, in his judgment, the Pergunnah is capable of annually paying as rent. Had he taken that rental, the increase on the assets of the old Settlement would have been, not 88, but 129 per cent. but he could not say when that rental would be arrived at, and as he was dealing with men, and not with figures only, he did not dare to raise the demand at once to the sum so assumed. It should be added, however, that the *bonâ fide* increase is less than 88 per cent., as the last Settlement Officer, Sir Henry Elliot, assumed—from motives of expediency—a lower rental than actually existed 30 years ago.

23. "We do not find that rents, as a rule, have changed." Other Districts, as we shall see, settled when prices ruled higher, tell us the same. This, then, is the answer to those who clamour for an increase of land revenue proportionate to the increase in artificial advantages of irrigation, prices, and so on; to calculations such as I have quoted from the *Indian Economist*. Rents have not risen in anything like the ratio they should rise, looking only to those advantages.

24. Why is this? The main reason I believe is to be found, as already indicated in a previous Section, in the origin of what we now know as rents. I said that these originally were, as a rule, the old revenue rates, formerly used as the basis of the Government assessment, but made over from henceforth to the men on whom we have conferred proprietary rights. These men received them in great measure stereotyped, as revenue rates, by custom, and the idea of flexible competition rents was as unfamiliar to them as to those whom we declared their tenants, or as, on the other hand, it is familiar to our English ideas. Before our Government, the rates to be paid for the use of the land were not fixed at the will of those who engaged for payment of the revenue, but by the Officers of Government; the Amil or the Canoongo. "What that portion of the produce should be was not fixed; it was perpetually changed at the will of the Sovereign, and occasionally commuted to a money rent for a term of years of his mere will; *none other but the Sovereign having any claim to interfere with it, or any right to fix or to alter it.*" (Mr. Bird, Page 420, Board's Selections, 1872). If in any year the assessment was increased, it was probably because a different estimate of the extent of cultivation was formed by the Amil. There was no survey: and the demand was based on mere conjecture. If the rates would not meet the demand, the balance, I believe, was raised by rateable contribution among the occupants of the soil. Where powerful families had usurped the soil, dispossessing the old occupants, and introducing creatures of their own, their influence may have been greater

than that of the Government officials, whose business it was to assess and collect the land revenue. They may have exacted higher rates, or they may have shown partiality and forbearance: but, what they took, they took as the rates of the public demand, and not as the rents to which they, as sole proprietors of the soil, were entitled. Till private proprietary rights were recognized, this must necessarily have been the case. When we received the country, though we recognized or created a right of property in individuals, these old rates were maintained. At the last Settlement, it was very generally agreed, both by proprietors and by cultivators, that the rates should be undisturbed for the term of Settlement. The reason of this is perfectly clear. They were regarded by both parties as the basis of the public, not of a private Settlement; and changeable, therefore, only in the event of the Government changing its demand. The proprietary *claim*, so far, was in abeyance. The men we had made proprietors did not understand all that the gift conveyed with it. To this day, the Settlement Officer of Saharunpore writes:—"There is, as a rule, hardly any distinction between the *rent* paying tenant, and the *revenue* paying proprietor. The former never claims the title of Zemindar. He, as well as the cultivator, calls himself 'Sirkar-ka-ryot,' the subject of the Government; *and he knows the payment of the tenant (rent) and his own payment (revenue) both by the same name, bakee (arrears).*"—(Para. 222, Settlement Report).

Nor have fifty or sixty years sufficed to wipe out the traditions of the classes who occupy, or who now own, the soil. We have introduced sales, and transfers of landed property on a scale unknown to Native Governments. But the purchasers, till very recently, never denied that the rates at which the land paid were those which by prescription, it should pay. The very novelty of the system of public sales of land gave stability to this feeling. Thousands of those who were sold up, and who are now known as tenants, regard themselves as having an infinitely better right both to the land and its produce, than those to whom they pay their rents. The idea of a proprietor, with plenary rights over the land, coming in and adding so much for increased irrigation, so much for this road, or that market, or the rise in last year's prices, was till quite recently wholly foreign to the native mind. Until Act X. of 1859 was passed the rates fixed at the Settlement could only be raised by a Civil suit,—a costly and hazardous process. But the passing of that Act, defining the conditions under which rent shall be enchanced, marked a new era in the relations of the classes claiming an interest in the land. The pressure of competition, produced by peaceful times, and increasing population, the growing difficulty of finding employment under our rule, successive bad seasons and high prices of food,—all beginning first to take marked effect shortly after the passing of our first Rent Law, have combined with the stimulus of a fresh Settlement to precipitate the change which under the North-West system of land tenures was sooner or later inevitable. The conditions of the Act, though emphatically a Landlord's Act, are still too stringent to admit of any very large or wholesale enchancement of the old rates. But, owing to the causes indicated, the origin of those rents, not less

Causes of stationary rent-rates.

than the nature of the original rights and interests of those who pay them, will be obliterated; and already there is a project before the Government of India, enabling the Settlement Officer to do for the landlord what custom and prescription, and, perhaps, a more accurate knowledge than he gets credit for, of his own position, have prevented him from doing for himself. It is proposed that at time of Settlement, the enhancement provisions of the Rent Laws should be suspended; and the Settlement Officer empowered to raise rents at the same time that he raises the *revenue*. When that is accomplished, unless it is further enacted that such rents shall remain unchanged for the term of Settlement, the law will have done its best (or worst) to eradicate the last trace of the *status* of the several parties connected with the soil, when we came to the North-West Provinces.

Illustration from Sir William Muir's Memorandum on Oudh.

25. In a Memorandum written in 1865, on the Oudh Land Controversy, by Sir William Muir, then Foreign Secretary, much light is thrown on the stability and permanence of what are there called "customary rents," both in Oudh, and in parts of the North-West. The extracts I shall here give seem to me to shew very clearly that these so-called customary rents are what I have called revenue rates. They illustrate, too, the reservation which I have made in regard to Talookdaree holdings: where the power of the proprietor enabled him occasionally to disregard custom: and to collect at rates artificially enhanced. An instance of this in our Provinces will be presently found in the remarks on this Section, regarding Pergunnah Atrowlee, of the Allygurh District.

"In some Districts" (Sir William Muir is writing of Oudh) "the customary rents are invariable. Certain castes, as in other parts of India, are privileged to hold at lighter rates, and the resident cultivator has some few advantages; *but, in other respects, the prevailing rates are seldom, if ever, departed from.*" "The notion, indeed, of 'higher bids' is evidently novel to the cultivator, and (as in 1818) was brought out only by leading questions as to what would happen, if more were offered. Where competition is never practised, and 'such things unknown as one cultivator outbidding another,' where 'only a fool or a foe' would offer more than the prevailing rates, the expressions 'higher bids' and 'market rates' convey a very different impression to the native mind from that which we attach to them. In the state of society supposed, the higher bid is simply an evidence that the land is in reality paying less than by *prevailing rates* it ought to pay, evidence that, *by the custom*, it ought to pay a higher rent. So viewed, custom may be said to rule without exception over large Districts of the Province, and is often admitted by the landlords themselves as *in practice* incumbent upon them, and restrictive of their dealings with their tenantry."

The Settlement Officer of Durriabad wrote:—"In these parts of Oudh, competition is so limited by custom as practically not to exist."

In Saharunpore, it was reported in 1818:—"Village rates are established according to ancient usage, and *not changeable at the will and pleasure of the*

Zemindar." In Mynpoory, "money-rates were in some cases fixed by custom, in others by agreement; *it is seldom or never left to the discretion of the Zemindar.*"

In the family domains of the Raja of Benares, the Deputy Superintendent tells us that "the way in which the rents of all classes of cultivators were attempted to be raised was by the imposition of a cess, *and not by the demand of an increase in the actual rent.*"

And in para. 38 of his letter, dated 19th June, 1865, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, we find the Financial Commissioner (the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab) writing thus:—

"The position of the ryots in relation to the Talookdars was, perhaps, weaker in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh, both the encroachments of the tenantry, and the exactions of the Government, were effectually resisted by the Talookdars. It is well known that a majority of the Talookdars successfully withstood the fiscal exactions of the enfeebled Native Government. Colonel Sleeman (Vol. II., page 209) conjectured that "the larger landholders did not pay more than one-third of their net rents to the Government, while some of them did not pay one-fifth, or one-tenth." I am inclined to believe that, in estimating their position, this circumstance has not been adequately weighed, and we have been too prone to identify it with the far less beneficial *status* of the Bengal Zemindars, to whom even our own Government, on its accession, left only one-tenth of the rent. These Talookdars exercised irresponsible powers within their own domains: and I agree with those officers who see, in the position of the resident cultivators of the lower castes, a resemblance to that of serfs or villains."

26. Another illustration has come to my hand as I write, unexpectedly, which I will quote here. In a recent Memorandum on the question of Settlements, Mr. C. Currie, Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, writes thus:—"Under the law in force prior to the promulgation of Act X. of 1859, as that law was understood and administered in the North-West Provinces, tenants with rights of occupancy were *held to be tenants at fixed rents;* fixed, if not in perpetuity, at any rate *for the term of the current Settlement.* Act X. of 1859 changed all this, and caused a complete revolution in the Rent Laws. In point of fact, this Act, which was intended by its framers, and I may say by the Legislature which passed it, to be a *magna charta* for tenants, has in practice been proved to be a *magna charta* for landlords."

Past and present position of tenants-at-will: and effects of Act X. of 1859.

27. The facility with which rents can now be raised on the tenant-at-will has done much to destroy the prescriptive rates of other tenants. The rates at which tenants-at-will hold are determined by the rule of the market. When life and property were less secure, cultivation less extended, and labour scarcer, the tenant-at-will, very generally a resident of a neighbouring village, was eagerly sought after. Though his right of occupancy in the land was denied, the rates at which he

held, so long as he was undisturbed, were even more favourable than the rates paid by the so-called *khud kasht* ryots. Thus, in "Burlah, Pergunnah Noornuggur, as pahee cultivators in others villages, the Zemindars have easier terms than those on which they enjoy their own lands." (Page 91, Selections, Revenue Board, 1872). In Khaddah, pahee cultivators paid one-fourth and one-third the produce, besides the Zemindaree fees, the headmen themselves paying two-fifths, and all others half the produce. (Page 94). In Boojateree "the non-hereditary cultivators (13 in number) are said to have resided in the village from 40 to 45 years. Their right of occupancy is acknowledged, liable to be set aside on neglect of cultivation, default or resignation. They appear to enjoy the same rates of rent as the hereditary cultivators, their mocuddums, three in number, having a like advantage over the rest. Mr. Cavendish attributes the recognition of the rights of occupancy as belonging to the cultivators to the circumstance that the Zemindars are not resident, are unable to cultivate themselves, and are therefore desirous of getting, cultivators to settle that they may secure their Zemindaree *russoom*." (Page 97.) In Chuprah, the purchaser of the estate collects at the rate of 18 seers per maund, calling all the cultivators ryots. Six ryots "claiming no right of property pay 17 seers as revenue, one seer as *russoom* Zemindaree, ½ seer as theynogee." (Page 98.) In Thace Kheree and Nyncheree "pahee cultivators pay one quarter, at which rate, in former times, the lumberdars paid; other cultivators paying one-third for grain; for Zubtee (*i.e.*, cash rented) lands, both pay the same rents." (Page 102.) In Ummurpore "most of the non-hereditary resident cultivators appear to have been settled by the mocuddum about 24 years ago. They formerly paid one-third, but latterly two-fifths of the produce. Their title of occupancy is stated to be similar to that of the mocuddum. The pahee cultivators pay at the rate of one-third and two-fifths." Other illustrations could be given in abundance, but the above will shew pretty clearly the position occupied by the non-resident cultivators. There were resident cultivators also, who claimed no right of occupancy; but they were not on that account assessed at a higher rate. The family and connections of the headmen alone seem to have enjoyed a claim to favourable rates, all others paying at uniform rates, protected by custom, and by the demand for their labour. Every tenant, in short, who could pay them, might hold at the present rates. We still, at the present time, find tenants-at-will holding occasionally at lower rates than tenants with a right of occupancy, because they frequently hold inferior land; but what I want here to bring out is that the present Rent Law now places the old tenant-at-will, whom circumstances formerly protected, wholly at the mercy of the landlord, while it gives the landlord great facilities for reducing all tenants to the position of tenants-at-will. The custom and prescription which hedged round the old revenue rate payer, and still protects him so long as he can manage to keep the slender defence of the Rent Law round him, is futile the moment he is ousted from his holding. He becomes a tenant-at-will, and thenceforth the old rates can be enchanced at pleasure. But this is not all. The facility with which the rents of tenants-at-will may be raised, reacts on the tenants with right of occupancy. It has made familar to landlords the working of

competition, and has taught them the increased value of land. A growing habit of raising rent has tended to weaken the feeling of respect with which prescription had clothed the old occupant cultivator. Hence, though the landlord of our generation is slow to use his new powers,* he is gradually being brought to appreciate them. When, as yet, we hear of rents greatly rising, we may, I take it, pretty generally assume that they are rising either where they are taken in kind, and where the effect of higher prices is felt immediately; or that they are rising on tenants-at-will; or on those classes which, though vested by Act X. of 1859 with rights of occupancy, are mere creatures of the landlord, *servum pecus*, Kachees, malces, and such like. The old tradition still protects the former *quasi* proprietary bodies; or, if the tradition fails them, they are not slow to assist themselves. There are villages here within 16 miles of the table at which I am writing where it is as much as the auction-purchaser's life is worth to shew his face unattended by a rabble of cudgellers. He may sue his tenants and obtain decrees for enchanced rents; but payment of those rents he will not get. A long series of struggles, commencing in our Courts, marked in their progress certainly by affrays, and very probably ending in murder, may possibly lead him at length to the position of an English proprietor. But in defence of their old rates the Brahmin, or Rajpoot, or Syud community, as the case may be, ignorant of political economy, and mindful only of the traditions which record the origin and terms of their holding, will risk property and life itself.† This, I take it, is why, handed over to the proprietors, and by them, as by their tenants, regarded as a novel acquisition, rents rise slowly; or that the rise of revenue does not faithfully chronicle the rise in prices. But at the same time it must be carefully borne in mind that, the tendency both of law, of present circumstances, as I have stated, and of practice, is to aid the landlord in raising his rents on tenants of every kind, and that we do find him, not infrequently, doing so.

28. There is, again, another reason why rents have not risen in many parts of the country. The holdings of tenants are extremely small. It is difficult to state the average holding accurately, because a man may cultivate three acres in one village, as a tenant with a right of occupancy, one in another as a tenant-at-will, and so on; and until you have grouped all the villages you cannot tell the aggregate of his holding. But as a matter of fact, I believe six or seven acres is about the average holding. Thus, in a return before me for the Districts of Saharunpore and Mozuffernuggur, I have the holdings of tenants with right of occupancy varying from five to seven, of tenants without right of occupancy from seven to two, acres. These small holdings enable the cultivator to pay the customary rent, to repay in grain,

* *Note.*—Of a total of 60,405 suits under Act X. of 1859 in 1870-71, 2,140 only were for enhanced rents: the large majority, *viz.*, 41,732 being for arrears of rent. And it is precisely the same in previous years.

† *Note.*—Since the above was in type, the assistant Settlement Officer of Shahjehanpore, reporting on the rent-rates proposed for Pergunnah Jubalpore, has written to the Board as follows:—"There was one case of sale for arrears of Revenue in 1845, when a Kutchria village was sold and purchased by a Bania of the city. The proprietors bore the worst possible character, and many were professional thieves and robbers. The auction-purchaser was soon glad to dispose of the village, and it was purchased by a Mahomedan Wakeel. The Thakoors are *now comparatively reformed characters, but they still object decidedly either to pay full rates, or allow other tenants to take their land.* I believe the Zemindar's agent is most careful never to remain in the village after dark."

at the present higher prices, the grain-dealer and money-lender who has advanced him his seed, and to fill his own and his children's bellies. If, prices having risen, the disposal of a smaller quantity of grain will furnish him the money necessary for his rent, it will be said that his rent can be raised on him. And so it sometimes may be, and is. But then he has borrowed the seed to sow with. He will very probably have to pay his rent before his crop is garnered, and to do so he must borrow again. Principal and interest will both be repaid in kind, and at most exorbitant interest. Prices having risen, he must always return in kind to the grain-lender more of his grain than was formerly the case. By the time he has paid this and the interest on it, and replaced the wear and tear of stock and material, (to be procured now-a-days only at rising prices), and provided for his own and his family's sustenance, the margin out of which additional rent can be squeezed is something very small indeed. Larger holdings may pay it. In canal irrigated tracts, where the better crops are largely grown, and risk of loss is greatly diminished, there will be a margin left for the landlord. But small holdings with no artificial advantages, can pay but little enhanced rent. When we come to the Azimghur District, we shall see this very well illustrated.

Smallness of holdings.

29. But it will be said that while I am giving reasons for rents remaining stationery, the Appendices abound with proof that the rent-rate has risen everywhere. They do. Nor have I pretended to say that rents have not risen. On the contrary, I have shewn that the law is with the landlord: and that he is beginning to make larger use of it. The action of the Settlement Officers has greatly stimulated the rise. My position is that rents have not risen in anything like the ratio in the rise in the prices of produce; and the two main reasons for this are to be found in the history of tenures in these Provinces, in the smallness of holdings, and in the consequent poverty of cultivators. Where rents are paid in kind, the value of the rental will have risen with the rise in prices. On many tenants-at-will, and on some tenants with right of occupancy, as already said, rents will have been raised. But as a general law, we should expect to find, when we look at the circumstances of the several Districts, that the old revenue rates have, or have not been modified by the proprietory body, according to the existence of one or other of the following conditions:—

They will have been modified where the district has hitherto been exceptionally backward; or, where rents are paid in kind, though the rates have not been modified, the rental will have risen; or rates will have been modified, where the proprietory body are a small and influential body.

Conditions necessary to modification of the revenue rates.

The rates will not have been materially changed where:

Money rents extensively prevail; or, where estates are held by small proprietors, whether or not of the same class and caste as the cultivators; or, where the tenants holdings are small. I shall now proceed to shew from illustrations gathered from different Districts that the facts, as recorded, do fulfil the

expectations we should be warranted *à priori* in forming; and the next District, Bolundshuhur furnishes us with an example of the first two conditions.

30. In Bolundshuhur, the record of the former and present area may, I believe, be accepted as fairly accurate, though the area irrigated at the last Settlement is always open to suspicion. We find in this District that the cultivated area amounted at Settlement to 74·9 of the assessable area, ranging from 66·8 to 83·7 in Debaiee. The percentage of increase in cultivation is 15·0 only; in irrigation it is put at 82·4. The irrigated area is 41·2 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

This evidently shews that Bolundshuhur was a District much less favourably circumstanced at time of Settlement than Meerut. The rent-rate (accepted by His Honor as representing the assets of the District at the time the Settlement was made), is Rs. 3-2-7 only; ranging from Rs. 2-12-8 to Rs. 3-13-5; but still showing an increase of 28 per cent. The rental since last Settlement and at the time of re-assessment had increased 47·2 per cent. owing in great measure to the extension of irrigation. But, within three or four years from that date, it had risen to a figure 69 per cent. in excess of the rental of 1840. At last Settlement, Mr. Bird wrote of Bolundshuhur as a backward District; and one which has been, and is still, very moderately assessed. There are few cultivators, and much of the population shows a preference to pastoral above agricultural pursuits. The population generally bear but an indifferent reputation for industry and honesty, and some of the classes, as the Goojurs, are generally reputed as thieves.

"A considerable portion of fertile land in this District was waste at the time of Settlement, and a great stimulus has since been given to increased cultivation, and there is good reason to hope that, under a strong system of management, the habits and morals of the people will improve with their improved condition.

Mr. Bird on Bolundshuhur.

"The introduction of canal irrigation will, of course, improve this in common with all other Districts of the Doab, and will afford a just and fair increase of revenue.

"But in addition to this prospect of increase, an additional revenue should be obtained at the close of the present term from the increased area under cultivation, and something should also be obtained by a moderate enhancement of the rates, which are now very low."

Contrasted with Meerut.

31. It will be seen, then, that the rise in the rent-rate, though in proportion little less than in Meerut, brings us to a much lower figure. Meerut, at last Settement, was said to be a District in which "no increase could be looked for from enhancement of rates." Here they were admittedly, in 1840, "very low." In Meerut the increase is on an old rate adequately representing at last Settlement the rental value of the land. In Bolundshuhur, the increase is on rates which never were adequate; and represents not so much the progress of the country generally as the increasing

power of proprietors and improved industry of cultivators. In this District, which previous to Settlement was a backward one, rents were extensively taken in kind at the time of assessment: and the soil is in great measure owned by large proprietors. The habits and character of the cultivating classes will have opposed themselves to any increase of the rate; while the power of the proprietors, and, as prices rose, the custom of taking rent in kind, will have tended to raise the rental. We find accordingly that during the old Settlement the rate did rise, though slowly. After Settlement when irrigation, and increased prices acted on rents in kind, the rental increased enormously: though the *ratio* of the landlord's share probably did not rise.

Peculiar circumstances of Bolundshuhur.

32. This subsequent rise, which we learn from the published papers on the Settlement of this District to have taken place since the Settlement was made, corresponds in its nature to that which we find already at time of Settlement in Meerut, and which is due to enhanced prices and irrigation. Put aside the increase in rents which the Settlement Officer assumed, as due to the previous backward state of the District, and the subsequent rise which has attracted so much attention is nothing more than we find to have taken place previously to assessment in other Districts. I have not seen this point especially noticed in any of the minutes on the Bolundshuhur Settlement, though I think it reconciles very largely the apparently large rise in the rental *after* assessment, and the consequent lightness of the Settlement, with the contention of the Settlement Officer that in assessment he has not accepted as the basis of his calculations the rates existing at the old Settlement. Both parties to the controversy were probably right. The Settlement Officer *had* assumed a considerable increase in the rental. The increase in the rental which he had assumed did *not* represent the present rental, further stimulated by prices, and by the other causes, which I have sketched in the foregoing paragraph.

Settlement Officer's remarks.

33. To support my statement as to the recent rise in the rental, and its causes, I will quote the remarks of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Robertson :—"To what, then, is the rise to be attributed? *First*, I think that at every Settlement no landlord puts on his best appearance; a well or two is shut up, a few fields are left fallow, and every attempt is made to keep the tenants on his side: but when the jumma is given out everything changes. *Secondly*, and *mainly*, to the immensely increased value of the produce. This is best seen in the *Butai* villages (*i. e.*, villages where rent is paid by a division of the crop in kind), where the jumma-bundees in 1274 F. S. took a sudden leap, and have since maintained their high standard; so much so is this the case that suits are coming in frequently now where the tenants wish to have money-rates fixed in place of *Butai*. *Thirdly*, and as a consequence of the second cause, to the competition for land. It is a well known fact that in this District there are more men willing to take to the art of cultivation than can get land." To argue from this District to one where rents are paid in money is altogether fallacious: and we must be very cautious in quoting Bolundshuhur as an example of what is generally going on.

34. I will now take Allygurh, as another instance of the rise where landlords are powerful, and rents are taken in kind. In Tehseel Atrowlee much land, we learn, is held on the system of *butai*, or actual division of produce. The recorded rent of this is the value of the Zemindars' share, estimated at current prices. Prices in this Tehseel are estimated to have risen 40 per cent. The Tehseel is in great part owned by powerful Talookdars. This is what the Settlement Officer says of the rise in the rent-rate.—"We obtain a present rent of Rs. 3-11-11 as compared with the former of Rs. 2-11-2¾, or an increase of Re. 1-0-8¼ per acre, or 38½ per cent., in the average rent-rate.

Atrowlee in Allygurh.

"This I believe to be a close approximation to the true rise which rents "have experienced in this Pergunnah. Owing to the loss "or destruction of the majority of the records of last "Settlement. I was only able to obtain the declared rent-rolls (in money-rents) "of 63 villages, as they stood immediately after last Settlement. These show "a cultivated area of 38,590 beegahs at a declared rent of Rs. 71,028; their "present cultivated area is 39,174 beegahs, at a rent of Rs. 87,221; the former "rent-rate being Re. 1-13-9 per beegah, the latterly Rs. 2-3-7, an increase of close "upon 20 per cent. But this, again, is by no means the real rise. Some of "these 63 villages were formerly paying cash rents, and are now on '*butai*'; "some of them are cultivated by tenants with right of occupancy whose rents "have not been changed since last Settlement; in others the amount of *seer* "has much increased; in others the village papers are more than ordinarily "understated. To obtain a nearer approach to a correct estimate of the actual "rise, I took 26 villages out of the whole number, where I knew there had been "no retarding or disturbing circumstances; where there is and was little or no "*seer*: where there was reason to believe the papers are near the truth, "and where the rise had been gradual and steady, but not excessive. These "villages, scattered all over the Pergunnah, showed a former rent-rate of "Re. 1-13-9 per beegah, as did the whole 63; but they are now paying "Rs. 2-8-7, or a rate increased by 36½ per cent. It must be remembered "that the papers of the time, immediately after the Settlement, were not "likely to be very wrong, and the rent-rolls which exhibit the present rate "are, as I have remarked, believed to be more accurate than usual. The "result, therefore, agrees sufficiently well with the independent calculations "above made, from which I deduced a rise of 38½ per cent. *My own "opinion is that rents for the better classes of soil especially, have risen by "nearly 50 per cent.* For present purposes, an assumption of 40 per cent., "for the general rise, will be anything but an exaggerated estimate of the "actual increase since last Settlement.

"Improved methods of cultivation, as for instance increase in irrigation, "competition, and a rise in prices, may be all causes of this increase. I "have no reliable statistics to show how far competition has been an influence. "The actual increase in irrigation has been shown to be only 14 per cent. No "doubt the rise in prices has been the chief agent at work."

35. Here, then, is another instance where circumstances were favorable to a rise in rent. The owners are powerful men; the prescriptive right to pay at revenue rates fixed by Government agency, has probably never been very strongly claimed by the actual occupants; rents are largely paid in kind: prices have risen. Now, take Pergunnah Aonlah in the Bareilly District as an illustration of the effect of money-rates, and uninfluential small proprietors, on the old rates of assessment.

An illustration of rates rising with prices.

36. Prices here have risen 44 per cent. Rents are taken both in money and kind. Both proprietors and cultivators are Thakoors: men of one class, and with strong family traditions. The Settlement Officer writes thus:—

"As in the other Pergunnahs of this Tesheel, produce prices have risen since 1838 on an average 44 per cent. all round. In bajra and wheat, the chief staples, the increase has been 62 per cent. in the former, and 36 per cent. in the latter.

"The great increase has as yet exercised but little effect on rents. Mr. Conolly, at last Settlement, wrote that the average rate of rent on cultivated land varied from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per acre, excluding the khadir circle, which was transferred from Pergunnah Ajaon to Aonlah subsequently to the last Settlement. Mr. Conolly's jumma on the remainder was Rs. 49,861 at 66 per cent. of the assets. This would give a jumma-bundee of Rs. 74,791; deducting for 29,432 acres of waste at 4 annas per acre, Rs. 7,358, leaves Rs. 67,433 for cultivated land, or Rs. 2-10-4 per acre, while the present average ryotee-rate for land held by cultivators at money rates is Rs. 2-11-6. This agrees with my enquiries during inspection. I then found that rent-rates, as a rule, had remained unaltered since the Regulation VII. of 1822 Settlement. Enhancements had taken place to a very small extent as holdings became vacant and were given to new cultivators. In almost every village the old tenants still hold at the old rates. The reasons for the fact are clear:—

Aonlah in Bareilly.

"The very large area of culturable waste, and the consequent demand for cultivators, tended to check enhancement of rent.

"Thakoors form a considerable proportion both of zemindars and cultivators. Though very oppressive landlords to men of other castes, they are usually very unwilling to enhance the rents of their fellow tribesmen. Tribal opinion is against it, and a respect for tribal feeling is still very strong among our Kutheryas."

Stationary rates.

"At last Settlement, Mr. Conolly noticed that in Rajpoot estates the brethren of the caste, whether concerned with the management or not, held their fields at lower rents than other Asamees, and retain their tenures on the same terms as long as they chose, or at least as long as the village remained in the hands of their community.

3*rd*.—"There was, as has been already noticed, a condition entered in the Wajib-ool-urz that the rent rates of last Settlement were to remain in force until altered by mutual agreement.

4th.—"After the passing of Act X. of 1859 the near approach of the new Settlement operated as a temporary check to enhancement, though in a few cases the zemindars availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the Act.

"On the whole question we may affirm, with a close degree of accuracy, that rents have been affected by the rise in the value of produce less than in any Pergunnah yet reported."

37. We may take as the next instance, Pergunnah Serouli in the Bareilly District. Prices have increased 44 per cent. We are told nothing of the nature of the proprietary tenures, but rents, we learn, are paid almost entirely in money. Population is exceptionally abundant. Holdings are small, the average cultivated area per head of adult male agriculturists being 3·9 acres only. Much fresh land has come into cultivation: *but the rate on the old land has not risen at all.* The Settlement Officer writes of the rise in the rent rate thus:—

"With so dense a population, a heavy increase in the value of agricultural produce, and a very small reserve of waste, one would naturally have supposed that rents would have increased since last Settlement, and this point is worth a close examination.

"In the old khuteonees the rents are not entered: this source of information is therefore closed. From Mr. Money's report, paragraph 30, it appears that the average rent-rate on the cultivated area was Rs. 3-5-5 per acre, but the Pergunnah has since been much modified.

"Leaving the villages transferred to Rampoor out of account, and putting on the remainder the average circle rates given in para. 30 of his report, the average rent-rate comes out Rs. 3-0-8 per acre on the Khalsa villages of the Pergunnah as now constituted. Mr. Money's initial jumma on a cultivated area of 19,325 acres was Rs. 38,004-0, and he states in para. 31 that he assumed 62 per cent. of the assets to obtain his jumma; hence his assumed *nikasee* was Rs. 61,300-0, which gives Rs. 3-2-9 per acre. The actual rent-rate, however, was a little lower than this; as Mr. Money, differing from Mr. W. Muir, took the amount of waste into account in estimating his jumma-bundee; we may therefore conclude that the actual rent-rate was about Rs. 3-0-0 per acre. The present actual rate is only Rs. 2-13-0 per acre; the general average, therefore, has fallen by three annas per acre. This is a very different result to that shown by any Pergunnah hitherto reported. In all except Serowlee there has been a rise ranging from 8 annas to Re. 1-2-0 per acre. The cause of the fall is not difficult to discover. At last Settlement there were 9,696 acres, or one-third of the entire culturable area lying waste; the total cultivated area being 19,325 acres. In the same villages there are now 29,808* acres, or 89 per cent. cultivated out of a culturable area of 33,330 acres; in other words, cultivation has extended by 10,483 acres. With so large an area of waste, and an enhanced jumma, there was a general competition for labour to 'Stub Thornaby Waste.' Land was abundant,

Serouli in Bareilly.

* This includes the two Jagheer villages.

and sinews were in demand, until the extension of cultivation and the increase of population had reached such a point as to reverse the competition to one for soil instead of sinews. The rise in rents on the old land was thus checked. It was further checked by a stipulation in the old Wajiboobul-Urz, binding the Zemindars not to enhance during the term of Settlement, and most of them respected this stipulation. I have only succeeded in obtaining the old Khusrahs of 26 villages out of the 56 composing the Pergunnah; of these, there are seven, out of Mr. Money's 13, first class villages; 12 out of 24 of his second class; and 10 out of 17 of his third class. Adopting for the present purpose of comparison Mr. Money's classification of soils, *viz.*,—1st class: *domut* and *mutyar* irrigated, 2nd class: *domut* unirrigated and *bhoor* irrigated, 3rd class: dry *bhoor*, the results are as follows, in acres:—

	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.
At present measurement	1,913	4,949	9,723	16,585
At last Settlement	968	4,395	4,925	10,288

"We see, then, that of the total increase in these villages of 6,297 acres, 4,798 acres or 76½ per cent. is in the worst land—dry *bhoor*. The extension of cultivation being almost entirely in the poorest soil, while the natural rise in rents to the full extent in better lands has been artificially checked, it is no longer a matter of surprise that the general *average* rent-rate per acre all round has fallen. Rents, however, have not fallen on the old land; with few exceptions they have remained stationary. Classifying these villages exactly as Mr. Money did, and applying his soil areas in each class, we get a total result of Rs. 44,208. The actual *nikasse* on the same area by the recently attested khuteonees is Rs. 43,646. If the privileged rates on lands held by Brahmins, relatives and dependants of the Zemindars, and others, be eliminated, the actual *nikasse* would be Rs. 3 or 4,000 higher still."

"If, then, his rates being rather above the actual rent-rates of the time, give a result almost identical with the present actual *nikasee*, I think we may conclude that there has been no fall in rents, though the average rent-rate per acre over the Pergunnah has fallen."

"I expressly defend myself from political economists by stating that I allow that the rents on the old lands ought to have risen largely; but as yet there are no hulkabundee schools, and the Thakoor Zemindars and Brahmin cultivators have not yet studied Ricardo and Mill. I can only take facts as they are, and leave to others the consideration of what ought to have taken place, but didn't?"

Remarks on the above.

38. We see, then, in both Pergunnahs, increased prices, increased population, and stationary rates. The proprietors are themselves in a great measure cultivators, and of comparatively little individual power. The conservative element is strong: what I have

elsewhere called the prescriptive tradition. The land-lord in both Pergunnahs binds himself down not to enhance, during Settlement, the rates on which that Settlement was made. The idea of that rate representing a private *rent* is foreign both to the proprietor and the tenant. New land is brought into cultivation. Old land becomes more profitable. But the rate fixed at the Settlement is still the one recognised rate.

39. I shall now give two instances from Furruckabad: the first shewing how the rate will be raised in a backward tract, such as we have seen Bolundshahur to be, though the rise by no means must be taken as in any way closely corresponding to a rise in the enhanced value of land; the second illustrating the remarks, I have made regarding the extent of enhancement on tenants at will, and the probability of its reflex action on tenants with a right of occupancy, whose rates the proprietary have hitherto respected.

"*Remarks on the rise in the Rent-Rate.*—Before I pass onward, I wish to make some observations on this remarkable rise of rent-rate, though in doing so I have, in some degree, to anticipate. The table in the margin shows what the old and new rent-rates of each Pergunnah assessed by me have been, and the increase in each. Even among these the increase in Khakutmow and Purumnuggur is greater than in any except the Suburban Pergunnah of Puhara. But all of these are Bangur Pergunnahs, and I have already shown that in none of them has the increase of rent kept pace with the increase of irrigation. These Trans-Gangetic Pergunnahs, however, are, and always have been, speaking broadly, irrigable in every part: no such change has taken place in them as to the natural productiveness or capacity for productiveness of the soil as has taken place in the Bangur Pergunnahs. In the latter, rent-rates have risen absolutely, but have fallen relatively as compared with the gross produce of the soil; here they have risen absolutely. The only tract with which it is fair to compare them is the Terai tract in the Puhara Pergunnah, and there the rise has been only 6 per cent.

Name of Pergunnah.	Rent-rate per acre shown in						Percentage of increase.
	Old Khuteonee.			New Khuteonee.			
Kunnouj ...	3	15	9	4	1	3	2
Talgram ...	3	4	9	3	8	2	8
Chibramow ...	2	15	6	3	5	4	12
Bhojpore ...	2	10	9	3	1	10	16
Mohumdabad ...	3	1	0	3	11	8	21
Shumshabad, East ...	2	5	4	2	13	9	22
Puhara ...	3	6	9	4	12	4	40
Do. Terai Chuk Ally	3	12	11	4	0	9	6
Imrutpore ...	3	5	10	3	14	2	16
Khakutmow ...	2	10	7	3	5	1	24
Purumnuggur ...	2	4	7	2	14	2	26

Furruckabad. Backward tracts.

"*Probable Explanation of the Rise.*—It is rather hazardous to utter a conjecture as to the cause of this rise in rents. It may possibly arise in part from an increase in the colony of Kachies—an increase, that is, of high cultivation, but there are no statistics to bear this out. It partly arises, no doubt, from a general idea having got about that zemindars in other parts were raising their rents, and there was no reason why the Trans-Gangetic zemindars should not do the same. But I suspect the chief cause is due to a change in the habits and feelings of the people. Mr. Robinson says of them, with great truth,—"they are a bold uncivilised race of men, and bad agriculturists, preferring very much the chase or fighting to labour. Much of their profit

results from the protection they give to, and the tribute they exact from, offenders living among them, particularly the refugees of Oudh, who at times flock in great numbers when the Amil makes his rounds of collection." This account of the character of the zemindars is borne out by numerous traditions, but it is no longer applicable to them. The influx of Oudh recusants has ceased with the rounds of the Amil. The profits of the chase have perished with the diminution of game and the disarmament of the country. The fights which were so common have been put a stop to by our severe Police administration. The zemindars are still poor agriculturists compared with some classes, and they are sad defaulters, and require a strong hand to force them to pay their revenue; but it is not now as it was in 1805-15, when the Collector, as a matter of course, took two Companies of Native Infantry with him and crossed the Ganges to get in the arrears of land-tax. Still less, as when, in 1819, the Board had to send their Secretary (*venerabile nomen*) to collect the revenue which the Collector had failed to do. There are still traces left of their old turbulence and independence; but the times are changed, and manners with them, and the lawless Rajpoot has become for the most part a peaceful cultivator. It is to this change, and to the consequent increase of competition, that I more particularly attribute the increased rent-rate.

40. The next Pergunnah is Shumshabad. The Settlement Officer finds from the Khuteonees that the rent-rate has risen 22 per cent. and is enquiring into the causes.

"*Second cause,—Competition.*—I think it is. Recurring to the comparative statement given in para. 4, we observe that the "*mouroosi*" rate has been steady, being Re. 1-9-2 per beegah in 1836, and Re. 1-9-5 now; but the "*ghair-mouroosi*" rate has risen from Re. 1-5-3 to Re. 1-13-0, and has dragged up the general rate with it. This is the only Pergunnah in which "*ghair-mouroosi*" rates run higher than *mouroosi*, except Bhojpore. Now, Bhojpore was my typical instance, because there we had a considerable rise in rent with no increase at all of irrigation; thence I argued that the 'rent-rate has not increased with the improvement of land, nor with its enhanced value. A general blind competition has led to a general blind enhancement, spread alike over the evil and the good.' Here, as I fancy, the men who were '*ghair-mouroosis*' till 1857 were either gradually enhanced on till their rents were brought up to the Re. 1-9-0 rate of the *mouroosi*, or accepted the enhancement on condition of receiving occupancy rights from the zemindars; those cultivators who have been introduced since 1857, and are still '*ghair-mouroosis*' have experienced the severer competition which has set in of late years, and have had their rents screwed up to Re. 1-13-0 per beegah. If the increase of rent had been due to the increased value of land (through irrigation, rise of prices, &c.), then *mouroosi* rates should have risen as well as '*ghair-mouroosi*,' and the *mouroosis* generally holding the best land should still pay the highest rate. But the influence really at work was an ignorant competition. This raised the rents of the earlier

Tenants-at-will.

'*ghair-mouroosis*' up to the *mouroosi* level, and in later years raised them to a still higher rate."

41. We have here in the first case money rents, and I believe, small proprietors. But the rate rises, as it did in Bulundshuhur, because it had been hitherto notoriously inadequate. It is not a question of raising rents to correspond with the improvement in prices: but raising them simply to bring them nearer to the level of surrounding tracts. The habits of the classes owning and occupying the land charge, and the former rate, though it by no means is enhanced very excessively, does show enhancement. Other means of livelihood failing, the proprietor must raise his rates or starve. Under strong pressure from within, the rent is raised without interference *ab extra*. But here again no analogy can hold to the case of a proprietor enhancing his rents because produce had become more valuable. The second Pergunnah I selected, as I have said, to show how the former position of the tenant-at-will is changed with us, and how the prescription and custom which protects the old, long settled, cultivator, is jeopardised by the example of the larger profits which may now-a-days be wrung from his unprotected neighbour. In Pergunnah Bhojpore, again, of the same District, "the tenant-at-will now pays a higher rate than the occupancy ryot, although at the last settlement he did not do so." The Settlement Officer thinks that a rise in prices, with a moderate increase in prosperity, have enabled the zemindars to raise the rents a little, not so much through any operation of competition, as because it was generally allowed that the cultivators could bear it. Very probably; and before long the example will doubtless show that the cultivator with a right of occupancy can also bear an increased payment: and the machinery of Act X. will be brought to bear on the old Government rates.

Remarks on Furruckabad.

42. The next illustration is from Pergunnah Pupphoond in the Etawah District. This Pergunnah was formerly owned by large Talookdars. Had they still been in possession of their properties, we should doubtless have had, as in Atrowlee, large enhancements. But in the great famine they fell into arrears, their Talookas were sold by auction, and bought in by Government. Encouragement was then given to such persons as had, or pretended to have, a proprietary title in the estates, to bring forward their claims, and engagements were taken from those who had the best title, on their paying the proportionate balance. The persons to whom the proprietary right was thus given were men in the condition of hereditary tenants, or mokuddums, in their villages. These were the men who, when the Talookdars were proprietors themselves, paid the old rates. It was not to be expected that they would greatly enhance on other cultivators. In point of fact, as we learn from the Settlement Officer, enhancements have been extremely few. The old rental (I take the figures from the Appendix) was Rs. 2,97,454; the present rental, actually paid, after correction for *seer*, &c., is Rs. 3,46,656; an increase of 16 per cent., cultivation having increased by precisely the same amount, *viz.*, 16·7 per cent. It is suggestive

Etawah.

of the boldness of the Settlement Officers of the present day that in this Pergunnah the assumed rental of the new assessment is 21·6 in excess of the present rental, after it has been corrected for *seer*.

Shahjehanpore.

43. Tehseel Shahjehanpore, in the District of that name, is the next illustration; shewing how, with small proprietors and old cultivators, the former rates in money remain *almost* wholly unaffected as yet by progress and monetary charge. The Settlement Officer tells us that "there is not one single landed proprietor of any importance." The cultivators are Pathans and Thakoors, strong and united bodies. "There is no prospect" Mr. Currie writes, "of rents rising immediately or rapidly in proportion to the rise that has taken place, and is taking place in prices. Doubtless, they are rising and will continue to rise, but no approximately proportionate rise in rents to the charge in prices can be expected. Custom, more than competition, regulates the rents. Tradition, I should have said, maintains the old revenue rates: and forbids, as a rule, the idea of a private rent."

44 The last extract I shall give is from the report on Pergunnah Nizamabad, of the Azimgurh District, of which Mr. Bird, in 1841, wrote as follows:—

"The Pergunnah of Nizamabad is also fully assessed, and should not be considered liable to any enhancements, but being not quite so equally assessed as others, should be revised with a view to equalization at the close of the present term.

"It should be explained that Pergunnah Nizamabad was the theatre of the first attempts at Settlement before the present system was formed. It was the *vile corpus* of fiscal experiments. It was many years in hand, and under many hands; and though at last completed by Mr. Thomason, was never considered so satisfactorily done as the rest. For this reason, a revision, with a view to equalization, but not to enhancement, is expedient."

Azimgurh: small holdings.

Proprietary holdings' in this Pergunnah average 13 acres; seer holdings $7\frac{1}{3}$ acres; cultivating holdings also are extremely small, ranging from two to six acres. Rents are paid in money. Tenants with a right of occupancy hold 70 per cent. of the cultivated area. The Settlement Officer, who tells us that "there is a general belief among proprietors and tenants that the rent paid for their old lands by hereditary tenants cannot be raised," writes as follows of the rise in rents:—"The people do not seem to think of cash rents in relation to the selling price of produce. They see that their old lands do not produce more grain than before, and that their new poorer lands produce less than the old. They are fond of telling one now that the produce from their old lands is from over-cropping less than it used to be, and I have not yet met with a single ordinary zemindar or cultivator into whose head it seems to have entered that because the money value of produce is greater, rent should have risen, or who has admitted the reasonableness of applying the argument to this Pergunnah. I believe that no enhancement of rent case has been filed in the District, in which this was the reason for which enhancement was sought. The price of

produce is much higher now than it was at last Settlement. It has not been found possible to compile a reliable comparative table of the selling prices of produce. But it may be safely said that during the last ten or fifteen years it has, on the average, been a half more than at last Settlement. Yet I believe that the agricultural classes do not think of enhanced rent in connection with enhanced price of produce, because they, both tenants and zemindars, do not feel and see much substantial benefit from the latter. This opinion may seem heterodox, and be difficult to justify. But so far as I can judge, from intimate intercourse with the people, they are not much better off than they were thirty-five years ago. They themselves say that they are not so well off. If in the condition of those whose lands pay the same rent now as before, there had been any general betterment, the zemindar would not be slow to note and proclaim the fact. The price of some necessaries, such as cattle, has increased as much as that of produce. If there is more doing in the way of public works, service in the Native Army and with Native Princes has diminished, and from this extraneous source a good deal of money used to come into this part of the country. The size of holdings is so small that after all if they were made rent-free, the holders would still be poor. Supposing that Rs. 30 a year is the smallest sum, that will keep the bodies and souls of a small family together, it is a large share of the gross profits of a holding of three acres. A considerable share of his produce the cultivator must part with at a disadvantage to the grain and money-lender, and the only benefit to the former from the higher price is that a slightly larger quantity of produce may be saved for home use. This the keen competition for land has enabled the zemindar to take already from part of the tenants. And if the bellies of some of the agricultural population are a little better filled, and their backs a little better clothed than at last Settlement, the mass of it is, with regard to the possession of more cattle, property, and capital, and, above all, freedom from the clutches of the usurer not a whit better off than it was. Life is as much a scramble for the petty zemindars and cultivators of these parts as it was. It is certainly not they who chiefly absorb the enhanced profit from the sale of produce, but people whom our enhancement of rent and revision of Settlement do not touch except to their benefit, Bunyas and Mahajuns. The rental of the Pergunnah will, undoubtedly, rise after the new jummas have been declared and the new jummas will be fixed with reference to this. The rise will be due mainly to the raising of rents which for reasons like those given above, have remained below the present market value. The enhancement cases will be very numerous, and with reference to what has been said, the task of disposing of them, not altogether a pleasant one."

Cultivation has increased 34·0 in this Pergunnah, and the rental which Mr. Bird thought could not be raised, has been enhanced 55·2 per cent. But the rise in the average rent-rate is 15·8 only; a rise, however, by no means inconsiderable when considered in the light of the above recorded remarks.

45. Before leaving this part of the subject I may draw attention to the case of Budaon. This District was settled between 1864 and 1870. Of its culti-

vable area 76·8 per cent. is cultivated: while 24·3 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Cultivation has increased 30·2: the figures of former irrigation are evidently unreliable. The increase in the rental is 62·4: ranging from 92·9 and 96·2 in Islamnuggur and Budaon to 41·9 in Suleympoor. The increase in the incidence of the average rent-rate is 24·8. The increase in rental is very high. In Bareilly, for instance, where cultivation has increased 28·8 per cent., and 48·7 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, the increase in the assumed rental is 57·4. In Shahjehanpore, where cultivation has increased 25·1 per cent., and irrigation extends to 40·7 of the cultivated area, the increase in rental is 59·5. In Furruckabad, Etawah, and Mynpoory, the increase in rental is less again. What is the incidence in Budaon, as compared with the other Pergunnahs, of the average rent-rate of the new Settlement? Mere comparisons of rates, as I have already been careful to say, are misleading, if adopted as a single test of the adequacy of assessment; but where rentals have in every case been largely increased in neighbouring Districts, and there is no *prima facie* ground for supposing any error, we may expect to find the incidence of the rent-rate approximate. I take the Districts of Bijnour, Budaon, Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, all comprised within the Rohilcund Division:—

Budaon.

	Former Settlement.			Present Settlement.			Increase.			Percentage.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Bijnour	3	10	7	3	15	5	0	4	10	8·2
Budaon	2	2	10	2	11	6	0	8	8	24·8
Bareilly	3	1	8	3	12	1	0	10	5	20·9
Shahjehanpore	2	8	4	3	3	4	0	11	0	27·2

46. Here is an increase in the average rate very little less than in Bareilly and Shahjehanpore, an increase in rental corresponding with that of other Districts: but a rent-rate most disproportionate. Budaon is a District mainly occupied by village communities, and rents are paid in money: a District in which the conservative element is strong: and in which, therefore, we should expect to find little rise on the score of improvement, or from pressure of landlords. Why, then, is there so large an increase in the rental, and why, nevertheless, is the rent-rate so abnormally low?

47. The answer, I believe, may be given in the same terms as those which were used for Bolundshuhur. The rate and the rental have risen, because the District was at time of Settlement in a backward state, and for the last thirty years has been recovering itself. The rent-rate is low compared with other Districts, because, whatever may now be the case, at time of Settlement, *viz.*, the causes which have recently raised the rents-rolls were not in operation. My authority for saying that the District at last Settlement was in a backward state is the very best I can give: Mr. Bird.

"This District was also in a state of great distress and disorganization at the time of Settlement. It had been much mismanaged, and unauthorized charges of jumma and illegal modes of duress had prevailed most extensively.

"The revision of Settlement took place at a very early period after the commencement of Settlement operations in these Provinces, and when the disposition to over-assess was far from being allayed.

"The Board were obliged, in consequence, to subject the tract to repeated revision, and they have reason to believe that some Mouzahs of the Pergunnahs named in the margin,* and which were confirmed by Government in the years 1836 and 1837, immediately before the great drought, are still suffering, and they have directed enquiry and report on that subject.

* Suheswun.
Usadpoor.
Sulempoor.
Islamnuggur.
Budaon.
Oojahnee.

"The remaining Pergunnahs which were submitted for confirmation at the close of last year, after careful enquiry had been instituted as to the sufficiency of the relief granted, are in a safe state.

"With exception to the four Porgunnahs noted in the margin,† the remaining Pergunnahs are not fully cultivated, and on the lapse of the present term some increased demand on account of increased area brought under tillage may be expected. From the Pergunnahs named in the margin, no increase should be sought except in case of the introduction of canal irrigation.

† Islamnuggur.
Bisoulee.
Sutasee.
Kote Saibhun.

"The whole District has been carefully measured last year, with the view of properly adjusting the administration of the various Mouzahs: the record of rights and liabilities having been shown to be very defective. Every facility will, therefore, be found for forming a judgment on the propriety of taking an increase when the fit time arrives.

"It is impossible, that in Districts so greatly injured in their circumstances, and yet more in what the French call their *morale*, by oppressive assessments, and great mismanagement, the mistakes and evils which have arisen can be redressed at one operation. The very effect of such mis-Government is to produce anomalies, which set all rules at defiance. The utmost which can be immediately done is to give ample relief to the pressure, and to introduce some sanitary principles and processes. *No slight benefit will have been gained, if Government and its servants are convinced, as I trust they now are, of the actual loss of money which is certain to follow over assessment, and resolve to maintain those principles of moderation which have now been brought into actual pratical operation for the first time.*"

Mr. Bird's remarks on Budaon.

In this District the Settlement Officer has only assumed a small increase on the declared rental: in other words, has probably only brought up the rental to its corrected figure. No allowance seems to have been made for further enhancement of backward rents. The "declared rental" given by the Settlement Officer must, I think, be that of the past year, otherwise I can not account for its exceeding in some cases the rental assumed at time of Settlement. If this is the case, the rental actually declared at time of Settlement was probably

rather lower than it is now, and the increase assumed is something more than the 7·9 shewn in Appendix IV. It is not a District on any great highway: it is occupied chiefly by small holders: there is no canal irrigation, and I doubt whether, for many years, the present rates will be much forced forward by such causes as are at work, for instance, in Atrowlee.

Goruckpore, Bustee, and the Jhansie Division.

48. Of Goruckpore and Bustee it will be enough to say that the rent-rate is abnormally low, mainly because the margin of cultivable land has till recently been very large. But Goruckpore and Bustee, like Azimgurh, are occupied by extremely small holdings, and though some of the proprietors are powerful, there is, as a rule, little margin of profit left to the cultivator from which a higher money rent can be taken. In the districts of the Jhansie Division former Settlements were notoriously excessive: and no comparison must be made.

49. We have come then, to the end of what space will allow me to say on the results furnished us by some of the several Districts. I will now briefly recapitulate the substance of the foregoing remarks.

Recapitulation of the substance of former remarks.

50. At the commencement of the Settlement there was no talk or thought of much increase of revenue. The extension of cultivation and of irrigation would, it was known, bring with it an increase of assets. But because of their liability to such calamities as famine, and because of their numbers and comparative poverty, much of those assets, it was thought, should be left to the classes owning or occupying the soil. The object was not then to collect from the cultivators all that was not actually necessary for food and renewal of stock, the State meanwhile expending as a public trust the public rental: but by leaving to them the reward of their labours to teach them the habits of industry, self-reliance, and respect which the Natives of India have in all ages needed. "There are some principles of universal application, because they rest on the "nature of man, and can never cease to operate on the Wealth of Nations. "One of these is the close connection which obtains between the progress of "industry, and the certainty of enjoying its results." (India under Lord Canning: by the Duke of Argyll, page. 141). But, in the course of the Settlement, great and unforeseen circumstances occurred, which led to a marked, though in part, ephemeral increase of the prices of agricultural produce. Attention was drawn to the rise of the rental in certain Districts which were then under Settlement, and to the probability of a still further enhancement. Then came a succession of bad seasons, suggesting to the Government a huge extension of Public Works. Finally, the Financial Panic of 1869 occurred. Originating in the belief that money now abounded in these Provinces, that the Provinces particularly needed further expenditure for their own protection, and that the general wants of the State exceeded its income, there grew, and rapidly strengthened, a conviction that the present assessments of the North-Western Provinces were inadequate, and that the State was not receiving its proper share of the public revenues. The views of 1861 fell into discredit, and great pressure was

put upon public officers to shew cause why their calculations should not lead to the assumption of a larger rental. But enquiry into the tenure of lands in these Provinces, into the origin of the rates by which land is held, into past fiscal systems, and the conflicting effects produced by prescription and by legislation, proves that the increase in the rental is by no means so large as has been supposed. Even where the size of tenants' holdings admits of appreciable enhancement, great obstructions exist to the free advance of the rent-rate, the sources of which are to be searched for, not in any law of political economy, but in the history of the public land revenue assessment, and the agricultural economy of the people. At the present day, this requires to be distinctly stated, and thoroughly understood, because the tendency to under-assess, as it is called, has disappeared; and the danger rather is that Settlement Officers may now lose sight of the causes which are at work in these Provinces to prevent the rise of rent-rates; and may generalize too hastily from cases, where circumstances have favoured enhancement of rent, to the Province taken as a whole.

51. It is, nevertheless, to a rise in rents that the Provinces must in future mainly look to increase of the public revenue from the land. The figures, furnished in the Appendix amply show how little can be expected from further extension of cultivation. 74·2 of the assessable area of the whole of the Pergunnahs, hitherto re-surveyed, is under cultivation. Mr. Bird has left on record his opinion that "one-fifth of the culturable land should always be left untaxed, to allow for raising artificial grasses or other fodder for cattle, and to allow for fallows, and chances of dereliction. I would, in no instance, attempt on the lapse of the present term to demand any increase of revenue, on account of increased area cultivated, from a mouzah, which, at the time of the present Settlement, has four-fifths of its cultivable land under cultivation." But in very many Pergunnahs this margin has long since been encroached upon. The extension of cultivation on which Mr. Bird counted, as the extracts I have made from his Note show, (though if needful I could have added to them greatly), has taken place. If the Government raises its demand on the land, the proprietor can only recoup himself by raising his demand for rent. But if the view I have taken of the original nature of what we call his rents is correct, what does this process of raising them entail? It entails a long and bitter struggle between those whom we have made full proprietors, vesting them with powers which none but the Government ever claimed before, and those who believe themselves to be the original occupants of the land. The power of the Government and the strength of its Courts must be on the side of the unpopular cause. The process of raising rents introduces and forces into activity a new and most dangerous element of discord. The extent of the change which we introduced into the tenure of land will only be fully known when the proprietors commence to use more freely the powers we have given into their hands. Not only those to whom at cession or conquest we gave proprietary rights, but the hundreds who, by sale or mortgage, have since acquired them, will attempt, each in his own way, and each with varying success, to destroy the old traditional rates. In attempt-

Elements of discord introduced into the agricultural body.

ing to raise the land revenue, we may find ourselves raising the people. My position will, I know, be questioned and denied, and I cannot do better than support and strengthen it by quoting one of the highest authorities in these Provinces. The following extracts are from a Minute by Mr. Bird, printed at page 419 of the Board's Selections of 1872.

52. "It can be distinctly shown that prior to our Government those who preceded us as lords paramount of India acknowledged no rights of property between the cultivator and the monarch. This is equally true in the latter wretched times of anarchy, and in the best and highest days of the Mogul. The Sovereign, as may be readily shown by authentic acts and records, assigned possession of the soil at his pleasure, and claimed a portion of the produce of every beegah. What that portion of the produce should be was not fixed: it was perpetually changed at the will of the Sovereign, and occasionally commuted to money-rent for a term of years of his mere will, *none other but the Sovereign having any claim to interference with it, or any right to fix or to alter it.* To collect his dues, the sovereign created at pleasure various classes of officers, from Soobadars, the chief of a Province, to Mocuddums, the chief of a village, to each of whom was assigned trusts of greater or less extent in the collection of the revenues. But these were mere functionaries; the actual parties were the State and the ryot. The only trace we find of a State of things approaching to proprietary right was the right of those tribes to whom the Government had assigned tracts of land, which they proceeded to divide among themselves, possess, occupy, and cultivate on the terms of paying that portion of the produce which Government should fix. We find traces of the transfer of such rights at very early periods. No traces of transfers of what has been above called office can be found, except during the anarchy of the fall of the empire, when the Amils allowed and encouraged such sales as a means of realizing tribute.

Mr. Bird on the cultivating classes.

"To this state of things our Government succeeding, proceeded to declare every person connected with land, except as a cultivator, to be a proprietor; thereby creating whole classes of rights in the same subject-matter. Moreover, by directing that all these rights should be tried in the Courts, without laying down any rules by which the Courts should determine on them, and by appointing Judges, who were, of necessity, uninformed what rights in land had previously existed, they, in fact, introduced the solemnity of judicial forms, and the sanction of judicial decision, still more to confound the existing confusion.

"The Government, nevertheless, perceived the peril impending over the only class known to the former Government as occupiers of land, namely, the ryots; and proceeded to make such arrangements as they thought would be sufficient to maintain that class in the enjoyment of their rights, fixing the demand which might be made on them by legal enactments.

"From these premises, I conclude that it is the duty and prerogative of the Sovereign to fix the portion of the produce to be taken from the cultivators, or the money-rent to be received in commutation thereof. I have shown that the British Government, on its accession, felt itself bound to adhere to this

principle, even when it had just declared a proprietary right vested in others than the cultivators and I claim, on behalf of the ryots, the *right*, founded on the most ancient authentic records and uninterrupted prescriptive usage through a succession of Governments, native and foreign, from ancient times to our own, to have their payments fixed by the direct authority of Government.

"The propriety, expediency, and necessity of fixing the demands on the ryots have been stated and enforced in all the proceeding of this Government since the year 1820, and still more strongly urged in all the communications of the authorities in England, and to draw back in any degree from fulfilling to its fullest extent the purpose thus announced, founded as it is on the constitutional practice of the land, and maintained by every authority, would, in my judgment, render us liable to the charge of injustice, as well as impolicy.

"This one measure fully carried into effect, I consider to be the only, but at the same time the sufficient protection for their rights, and seek no other when Government have fixed, in the moderation with which Government will fix, what they have to pay. The mode in which the sum of their payments is to be distributed, what Government will reserve for its own purposes, and what it will surrender to those on whom it has conferred the boon of property, will less materially affect their interest.

"I have often wondered that those who have employed their minds to investigate the principle of landed property in India should have overlooked this one marked, prevailing, uninterrupted, prescriptive usage. It is, in fact, the only right recorded. No other is so much as mentioned: and yet, so singularly do our associations govern our opinions, that many persons consider ryots to possess no rights at all, while they hesitate not to take for granted the rights of zemindars, and talookdars, all the host of unproductives of whom, till our Government called them into existence, and associated with them all the notions of landed property which prevail in our own country, no trace was ever found in any authentic record, but as Executive Officers of Government.

"The rights which our Government has conferred on these last-named classes of persons, they and their officers are bound to respect: to maintain whenever practicable, and to make compensation for where they cannot be maintained. But they are no less bound to maintain that prescriptive right of the ryot which they have equally admitted, which boasts a far higher origin, and stands on a far firmer foundation, which Government have declared it to be their bounden duty to uphold, and have by special enactment declared their purpose to make all necessary rules to support (*Vide* Clause 1, Section 5, Regulation XXVII., 1795; and Clause 1, Section 35, Regulation XXV., 1803).

"Let us not, through inobservance, add to past errors, or lose the opportunity of correcting them. Let us not neglect the cultivators as we have, in time past, the cultivating proprietors; since it has been shown that they have rights, which, duly secured to them, will raise them into the condition of civilized men, greatly conduce to the diffusion of prosperity and comfort through the whole agricultural population, and mainly tend to place the land

revenue of Government on a secure and prosperous footing. It is surely the dictate of justice as well as policy that those rights should be maintained. To avoid mistakes, I mention that I consider the right to have his rent fixed by Government to appertain to every resident ryot in any mouzah, whether he be an old resident or a new settler. I cannot find that any difference of rule prevails. Pykhoost, or non-resident cultivators, have no right of the kind, and must make their own bargain with the zemindar, as they do not share in the immunities of a community not their own. They have their rights in their own village.

"Briefly to recapitulate what has been advanced, I consider it to be the duty and prerogative of the Government of India to fix the portion of produce, or its commutation in money, demandable from the cultivator for every field; that it is the privilege and right of the ryot to have his demand fixed by the Government; that this duty and right have not been abrogated by any Act or Law of the British Government, but, on the contrary, the British Government stands pledged to maintain them; that there is no known portion, or proportion of the produce which is the ascertained right of Government; and that it will practically be more difficult for Government to fix a produce than a money-rate; that there is no risk in fixing money-rates if made sufficiently moderate, and that when the pressure on the cultivators is too great, not only the law of the land, but the limitation of the Government demand, warrant Government in lowering the present rates, provided the zemindar be secured in the amount which the law has assigned him; that the rent hitherto paid may generally be ascertained, but, in any case, for Government to fix the ryots' rent will greatly conduce to the prosperity of the country, and permanency and security of the revenue, without infringing on any vested right; that all resident cultivators are entitled to have their rents fixed without reference to the term of their residence; that a recorded field rent, to be maintained by the District Officers, is the only sufficient protection for the ryot, and no rule of division can be sufficient for that purpose, beside its liability to other serious objections; that the ryots themselves practically claim, though they cannot explain and demonstrate, their rights; that there is, however, no reason why Government should be confined to any one method of securing their fixed rates to the ryots; any mode which the people prefer may be adopted: provided, always, that, the payment be fixed and maintained by the authority of Government."

53. Mr. Bird, I admit, puts the case in extreme terms. The assertion that proprietary right was the absolute *creation* of the British Government is unwarranted. A later, and perhaps a higher authority, has expressed this very forcibly. "Whether it was from the more martial and overbearing character of the conquerors, or some other cause, certainly the zemindar of the North-West was not a mere middleman, or official receiver of rent, but a real proprietor. The zemindar of Bengal was nothing more than a manager, or, if he did lay claim to the ownership (in so far as it was relinquished by the State) the title was shared between him and the ryot.

Sir William Muir. The case of Guzerat.

It is far otherwise in the North-West Provinces, or in Oudh. No one can rise from a perusal of the evidence without the conviction that, equally in both, the village landlord whether "Talookdar" or "Zemindar," is *owner of the soil*. The idea permeates society, and is inwrought into its daily language. (*Memorandum on tenant rights in Oudh: by Mr. Muir: page* 71)." It can scarcely be said he was a real proprietor in the face of the evidence in the same Memorandum that he could not, ordinarily raise the rates at which his lands were held. But we must not bring to eastern tenures conceptions solely derived from the law of landed property in England. In Guzerat, the Settlement Officers tell us, each shareholder has an absolute property in his own share of land, except that he might not sell it to an outsider without the consent of the community. But "the old proprietary cultivators never received, or claimed to receive any portion of what in native language is called the "raj bhag" (or state share) of the produce." The Government share of grain was annually estimated and levied in money from the heads of the community. The headmen then collected *the value of the Government share of his crops* from each non-proprietary cultivator, and the balance was paid by each shareholder in proportion to his share. "Besides the Government share of grain, the proprietors seem to have received from their tenants certain cesses, and labour rents." (Bombay Selections, No. CXIV., New Series: Mr. Pedder's Report on Nurwa and Bhagdaree Tenures).

54. Here we have exactly what I have tried to demonstrate in these Provinces: rates of assessment fixed by the Government only: co-existant with certain proprietary claims in those who levied them: but not open to modification by the proprietor. By "Government" fixing rents, it must not be supposed that Mr. Bird meant the determination of rents by the law-courts. The whole Minute refutes this. He meant that the rates should be fixed by the Settlement Officer as rates imposed by the Government: the proceeds thereof being in part assigned to those whom we have now recognised as proprietors. "Such an arrangement," said his colleague, Mr. Fane, "would be a sort of half measure between ryotwar and mouzahwar Settlements that would establish a state of things in regard to the occupancy of land which would have no resemblance to the relation between landlord and tenant that has heretofore existed in India, or in any country of the world that I am aware of." These views prevailed; but the circumstances of the present time have shown the truth of Mr. Bird's warning. It is too late now to retrace our steps. All that I am at present concerned to show is the impossibility of any general and early rise in rents, corresponding to the ratio of the rise in prices; the impolicy of clamouring for such a rise as a basis of enhanced revenue; and the consequent improbability that beyond the increase assumed by the Settlment Officer, any such further immediate increase in assets will take place as may prove an equivalent to the increase in cultivation which at the last Settlement signally reduced the initial incidence of the Government revenue. The revenue cannot be raised further than rents have as yet risen, for if it is to be so raised, we must face the dangers attendant on a Province agitated and disturbed from one end to the other.

Mr. Fane, and Mr. Bird.

55. I come, too, it will be seen by another road to the conclusion which was embodied in the Memorandum which I wrote last year. The land revenue, during the 30 years of Settlement, is not less in proportion to the means of the proprietor, because a lesser proportion is now taken as land revenue at the date of Settlement. It has, on the contrary, increased both in incidence and in amount. It has increased with the cultivation, and as far as was possible, it has increased with the rent rise. But the burden of it can no longer be materially lightened by industry. If the burden is to be lightened as in the case of the last Settlement, it must be mainly by litigation, doubtful in its results, exasperating and protracted in its nature. If we took two-thirds of the assets to-morrow, the landlord would reduce the ratio, not by calling for cultivators, but by looking out for pleaders. Even here, however, if, as has frequently been suggested, and recently put forward by the Government of India, the future rise in rents, so far as it is caused by rise in prices, is to be met by a corresponding rise in revenue, this door of increase also will be closed to the proprietary body.*

Improbability of large immediate enhancement of rents.

The only other sources from which the proprietor could increase his income, would be the improvement of his estate by the outlay of capital; and in backward tracts by the gradual raising of rents to a standard approximating to that of more advanced Districts. Merely backward rents in generally prosperous Districts have already been taken into calculation by the assessing officer. The analogy, therefore, of what was done in 1838 as to the share of the Government assets has no bearing on the position now. But that one of the highest authorities in India believed that even before the last Settlement, two-thirds of the assets, in the event of temporary Settlements being adopted, might occasionally prove excessive is shown by a passage in the Board's recent Selections:—"The late Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, *viz.*, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, used to suggest, in conversation, the following mode of adjusting the Government demand in cases where an increase of revenue might be demanded; but we are not aware that the subject was ever formally discussed by the Government. Supposing the rental of an estate be Rs. 1,000, and the existing assessment to be Rs. 200, then a third being deducted from the rental would leave a demand of about Rs. 667; or, an increase on the former jumma of Rs. 467. Mr. Mackenzie proposed, that only half

---

* NOTE.—This suggestion has been attributed to so many gentlemen, that I venture to bring forward a claim which has hitherto, I think, escaped attention. In para. 384 of Mr. Mackenzie's Memorandum, dated 1st July, 1819, printed at page 87 of the Selections of North-West Province's Records, published in 1866, we have the following:—"I am not aware of any fundamental objection to the plan proposed by *Mr. Colebrooke*, for adjusting the jumma, from time to time, according to the average price of grain. Any permanent alteration in the price of that article, will not occur until after a considerable period of time; and it is on every account desirable to avoid a frequent recourse to the operation of readjusting the assessment. The recurrence of the measure might, however, be restricted to periods of 20 or 30 years, and the average value calculated accordingly."

At para. 726 of the same Minute, Mr. Colebrooke's suggestion was formally adopted by Mr. Mackenzie, whose proposition (one of a series with which he concluded his Memorandum) was upon this point, as follows:—"That the average price of wheat and barley, jawar and bajra, in the 20 years preceding the Settlement, at the chief marts of each District, be ascertained and recorded, and a general average struck: and that in declaring the Settlement perpetual, Government reserve to itself the option, at the expiration of each period of 20 years, of causing a similar average to be made, and of readjusting the jumma with reference to the relative price of silver to grain, as exhibited by the statement, provided the difference shall exceed 10 per cent. This reservation will not, of course, entitle Government to do more than demand the value of such a quantity of the four articles above-mentioned, taking an equal proportion of each, as may be equivalent to the jumma now to be assessed."

this latter sum should be demanded, making the jumma of the new Settlement Rs. 433, instead of Rs. 667" (page 303). The question of the amount which is sufficient to support the proprietor must vary with circumstances, and at different times and places. More than one officer has asked for leave to assess, where holdings are small, at less than 50 per cent. of the assets. I do not think many will be found to suggest that in future we should assess at more.

Conclusion.

56. This Memorandum must now conclude. It has grown to a length I never anticipated; and which, had I had more leisure, it should certainly never have attained. But I have written literally *currente calamo* in the intervals of constant and pressing work. This is my excuse for the want of method and precision, and for the need of further illustration in support of my argument, of which I am only too conscious. I do not wish to push my conclusions too far, and to pretend that I have shown the only obstructions which keep rents down; or the only causes which may raise them. But I hope I have sufficiently shown that in the main position of the Memorandum, in the gradual metamorphosis of the public revenue rate, the rate levied by the State as landlord, into the private rent-rate, is to be found the main clue to the problem of the disproportionate rise in rents, considered in relation to prices. The political aspect of the question does not come within the scope of this paper. But I may repeat in concluding that in the new agency we have introduced, *viz.*, the power of our proprietors to enhance their newly-acquired rents, which we have seen so sturdily combated by Mr. Bird, there lie very serious elements of social discord, and agrarian discontent. It has been my object to show why, during the last Settlement that power was very little understood. The Rent Law of 1859 first brought it to the immediate notice of those whom we have recognized as proprietors. The progress of the country, and the revision of Settlements, has forced the power into active use. We are now, for the first time, fairly watching its effects; and under the guise of adjusting rents, I believe, we are introducing what is little less than a revolution into the *status* of a large section of the agricultural body. For the present, doubtless, Act X. of 1859 is not largely used by proprietors to raise rents, independently of Government pressure: but mainly as an indispensable and necessary complement to the authority exercised by Government in periodically enhancing its revenue. But this is for the present only. The proprietary body have been given the power, and more recently they have been taught its advantages. Under former Governments, the interests of the proprietary and the mere cultivators were identical. Now they are directly antagonistic. We have an apparent increase in the number of tenants in whom we have recognised rights of occupancy: but, in reality, a violent attack on the only security by which they hold. We have abandoned the exercise of a direct control over the land rates: and, while desiring larger revenues therefrom, can reach them only by inviting proprietors to drag their tenants into Court.

The minimum of advantage, with the maximum of irritation, is what our so-called "competition rents" of to-day will bring us to. The remedy certainly

does not lie in merely enhancing the revenue on the landlords; but, I believe, in recognizing the historical aspect of these so-called rents. The remedy will be found in arranging at time of Settlement for the fair, and full valuation of rents, not by law courts, and vain *formulæ* of enhancement; but by the only officer competent to do it, the Settlement Officer, who stands to-day in the place of Akbar's Amil: and who has, to guide him, a mass of *data* which he only can effectively handle. During the term of Settlement, the rents so fixed I would with certain exceptions maintain. A far larger revenue would be gained with a smaller amount of heart-burning. The treasury would be satisfied; and the people more content.

57. In conclusion, it is perhaps necessary to add that nothing I have said in this Memorandum must be taken as bearing, in any way whatever, the sanction of higher authority.

ALLAHABAD:
4th May, 1872.

AUCKLAND COLVIN.

FRED. LEWIS, Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited, 5, Council House Street.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Comparative Statement of Former and Present Area in the several Districts

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon ...	Former Settlement...	166,190	105,966	93	25,661	4,586
			Present ditto ...	166,323	91,604	100	32,760	4,678
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	166,190	105,966	93	25,661	4,586
			Present ditto ...	166,323	91,604	100	32,760	4,678
	Saharunpore ...	Sultanpore ...	Former Settlement...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	56,717	6,871	214	7,906	1,397
		Sirsawah ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	61,851	5,736	2,168	9,785	905
		Nukoor ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	70,643	5,057	7,795	11,701	1,092
		Gungoh ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	85,020	6,991	5,160	23,187	2,543
		Saharunpore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	78,035	9,468	2,681	6,154	1,041
		Hurowrah ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	67,232	7,146	414	5,733	1,552
		Faizabad ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	75,335	12,988	111	14,774	2,236
		Moozufferabad ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	51,621	8,605	92	7,518	1,439
		Deobund ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	86,552	7,371	5,724	5,743	492
		Nagul ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	77,871	7,123	508	7,892	1,032
		Rampore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	82,457	7,233	2,977	10,929	1,781
		Bhugwanpore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	81,678	10,429	.....	16,267	2,107
		Roorkee ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	61,748	12,573	1,704	10,941	882
		Jowalapore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	67,933	9,753	37	23,794	4,218
		Munglour ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	77,070	10,563	137	5,900	1,159
		Total ...	Former do ...	10,18,705	1,00,982	27,035	2,83,841	
			Present do ...	10,81,763	1,27,907	29,722	1,68,227	23,876
	Moozuffernugger ...	Bidoulee ...	Former Settlement...	54,005	7,662	3,925	17,611	...
			Present ditto ...	55,616	11,101	3,425	14,987	5,559
		Jhinjhana ...	Former ditto ...	59,782	5,186	7,592	17,129	...
			Present ditto ...	60,117	9,040	7,080	14,066	4,920
		Kyranah ...	Former ditto ...	55,210	5,733	4,226	16,135	...
			Present ditto ...	57,545	6,301	1,096	14,782	1,724
		Shamlee ...	Former ditto ...	65,018	9,798	1,022	8,446	...
			Present ditto ...	64,767	11,191	922	5,797	1,402
		Thanah Bhawn ...	Former ditto ...	56,997	4,764	10,254	11,618	...
			Present ditto ...	57,590	9,242	8,910	5,127	6,619
		Kandlah ...	Former ditto ...	67,403	8,179	7,482	5,143	...
			Present ditto ...	68,152	9,669	2,127	5,391	636
		Boorhana ...	Former ditto ...	50,402	9,195	1,004	6,827	...
			Present ditto ...	51,074	8,423	848	5,067	1,454
		Shikarpoor ...	Former ditto ...	63,799	10,867	1,980	6,999	...
			Present ditto ...	64,015	8,487	1,118	4,707	1,216
		Churtawul ...	Former ditto ...	58,092	9,549	1,774	7,192	...
			Present ditto ...	59,014	6,659	539	5,213	2,284
		Bugrah ...	Former ditto ...	55,480	7,978	1,190	6,858	...
			Present ditto ...	56,605	6,363	1,090	4,875	2,239
		Gordhanpoor ...	Former ditto ...	39,819	12,049	.....	11,214	...
			Present ditto ...	41,3 2	7,623	.....	11,619	2,012
		Khatouli ...	Former ditto ...	62,270	7,846	9,013	8,161	...
			Present ditto ...	62,286	6,412	8,895	4,170	587
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	6,98,347	99,097	49,462	1,23,133	...
			Present ditto ...	6,98,113	1,00,511	36,950	98,831	31,552
	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	Former Settlement...	2,35,153	25,698	13,991	43,408	2,035
			Present ditto ...	2,35,360	33,711	7,153	23,617	2,471
		Haupper ...	Former ditto ...	1,03,181	4,136	13,051	2,0,637	922
			Present ditto ...	1,04,121	7,696	6,036	11,516	1,029
		Pooth ...	Former ditto ...	37,103	4,810	2,016	9,056	590
			Present ditto ...	41,301	7,710	639	7,395	1,481

DIX I.

of the North-West Provinces which have come under revision of Settlement.

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
7,356	22,528	29,884	63·7	·05	15·4	2·7	24·6	75·4	49·6	The area exhibited is exclusive of grants of all kinds. Jounsar Bawar is not included.
12,663	24,518	37,181	55·1	·06	19·6	2·8	34·0	66·0	49·8	
7,356	22,528	29,884	63·7	·05	15·4	2·7	24·6	75·4	49·6	
12,663	24,518	37,181	55·1	·06	19·6	2·8	34·0	66·0	49·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,096	35,233	40,329	12·1	·3	13·9	2·4	12·6	87·4	81·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12,920	30,337	43,257	9·2	3·5	15·8	1·4	29·8	70·2	80·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,421	30,574	44,995	7·1	11·0	16·5	1·5	32·0	68·0	77·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20,055	26,184	47,139	8·2	6·0	27·2	2·9	44·4	55·6	61·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31,868	26,823	58,691	12·1	3·4	7·8	1·3	54·2	45·8	89·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,988	45,399	52,387	10·6	·6	8·5	2·3	13·3	86·7	87·7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,340	42,886	45,226	17·2	·1	19·6	2·9	5·1	94·9	72·6	There is no record of the areas of the different Pergunnahs according to measurements of last settlement.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
672	33,295	33,967	16·6	·1	14·5	2·7	1·9	98·1	79·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,173	56,049	67,222	8·5	0·6	6·6	·5	16·6	83·4	91·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,783	47,534	61,316	9·1	·6	10·1	1·8	22·4	77·6	87·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33,285	26,252	59,537	8·7	3·6	13·2	2·1	55·9	44·1	82·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,780	50,095	52,875	12·7	...	19·9	2·5	5·2	94·8	74·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
149	35,499	35,648	20·3	2·7	17·7	1·4	·4	99·6	75·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
589	29,542	30,131	14·3	·05	35·0	6·2	1·9	98·1	51·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,716	55,595	59,311	13·7	·1	7·6	1·5	6·2	93·8	89·8	
6,06,847		6,06,847	9·9	2·6	27·8		...	...	68·1	
1,60,734	5,71,297	7,32,031	11·8	2·7	15·5	2·2	21·9	78·1	79·2	
24,807		24,807	14·1	7·2	32·6	...	...	...	58·4	
14,068	6,476	20,544	19·9	6·1	26·9	9·9	68·4	31·6	49·9	
29,575		29,575	8·6	12·6	29·1	...	...	...	62·9	
19,308	5,703	25,011	15·5	11·7	23·3	8·1	77·1	22·9	50·8	
818	28,298	29,116	10·3	7·6	29·2	...	2·8	97·2	64·3	
24,935	8,707	33,642	10·9	1·9	25·6	2·9	74·1	25·9	67·8	
10,086	35,666	45,752	15·0	1·5	12·9	...	22·0	78·0	84·4	
31,223	14,232	45,455	17·2	1·4	8·9	2·1	68·6	31·4	86·3	
30,361		30,361	8·3	17·9	20·3	...	...	...	72·3	
19,698	7,894	27,592	16·0	15·4	8·9	11·4	71·1	28·9	70·2	
15,060	31,539	46,599	12·1	11·1	7·5	...	32·3	67·7	90·0	
38,806	11,523	50,329	14·1	3·1	7·9	·9	77·1	22·9	89·3	
33,666		33,666	18·8	1·9	12·5	...	...	...	84·1	
18,518	16,764	35,282	16·4	1·6	9·9	2·8	52·4	47·6	84·4	
43,953		43,953	17·0	3·1	10·9	...	...	...	86·2	
21,208	27,279	48,487	13·2	1·7	7·3	1·8	43·7	56·3	89·1	
39,586		39,586	16·4	3·0	12·3	...	...	...	84·6	
15,173	29,176	44,349	11·2	·9	8·8	3·8	34·2	65·8	85·5	
39,434		39,434	14·3	2·1	12·3	...	...	...	85·1	
18,896	23,142	42,038	11·2	1·9	8·6	3·9	44·9	55·1	85·5	
16,556		16,556	30·2	...	28·1	...	...	...	59·6	
339	15,779	16,118	18·4	...	35·4	7·0	2·1	97·9	47·8	
10,812	26,438	37,250	12·6	14·4	13·0	...	29·0	71·0	82·2	
24,327	17,895	42,222	10·2	14·2	6·6	·9	57·6	42·4	89·8	
4,16,655		4,16,655	14·3	7·1	17·8	...	...	...	77·1	
2,46,499	1,84,670	4,31,169	14·3	5·1	14·1	4·5	57·1	42·9	76·7	
42,482	1,07,539	1,50,021	10·9	5·9	18·4	·8	28·3	71·7	76·7	
1,01,214	66,831	1,68,045	14·3	3·1	10·0	1·0	60·2	39·8	86·5	
19,261	45,474	64,735	3·9	12·6	19·9	·9	29·7	70·3	75·0	
39,870	37,974	77,844	7·3	5·7	11·0	·9	51·2	48·8	86·1	
2,043	18,788	20,831	12·4	5·4	21·4	1·5	9·8	90·2	68·3	
4,945	19,131	24,076	18·6	1·5	17·9	3·5	20·5	79·5	73·0	

The new fallow of last settlement is included with "cultivable." The details of irrigated area at last settlement are very imperfect.
The eastern pergunnahs of the district, recently subjected to further revision of settlement, excepting Pergunnah Khatouli, are not included in this statement.

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total area.	Barren.	Revenue free	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEERUT,—(*continued.*)	MEERUT,—(*continued.*)	Sarawah	Former Settlement	49,234	1,888	6,514	10,635	398
			Present ditto	48,860	3,467	1,623	7,315	441
		Gurhmooktesur	Former ditto	64,969	3,761	11,110	19,000	986
			Present ditto	67,322	6,268	4,258	8,755	3,774
		Baghput	Former ditto	1,21,897	19 728	6.783	14,182	1,252
			Present ditto	1,24,129	10,788	2,102	12.016	824
		Barout	Former ditto	48,745	7,969	201	5,469	1,726
			Present ditto	48,754	4,833	.....	4,027	149
		Kotana	Former ditto	47,090	8,078	318	9,616	1,760
			Present ditto	47,178	5,336	6	5.716	177
		Chuprowlee	Former ditto	36,491	4,256	577	5,385	1,341
			Present ditto	37,429	3,689	58	4.277	490
		Dasna	Former ditto	86,663	3,242	8,941	26,190	347
			Present ditto	87,848	8,316	2,359	14.144	1,097
		Lonee	Former ditto	98,870	13,859	10,385	21,994	453
			Present ditto	99,802	11,769	4,235	17,881	4.098
		Jellalabad	Former ditto	1.28,199	11,549	7,908	24,668	680
			Present ditto	1,28,763	15.547	2,861	17,096	1,070
		Sirdhana	Former ditto	87,656	16,578	189	15,378	4,154
			Present ditto	87,931	12,840	43	7,486	1,222
		Burnawa	Former ditto	72,517	17,837	303	12.187	2,928
			Present ditto	72,754	14,851	28	7.013	604
		Hustinapore	Former ditto	1,49,345	17.251	2,268	62,215	4,012
			Present ditto	1,54,150	22,528	117	45,155	8,290
		Kithoor	Former ditto	1,24,007	8,890	3,261	45.770	1,224
			Present ditto	1,20,971	14,508	895	17,314	7,054
		Total	Former ditto	14.01,420	1,69,930	87.761	3,45,790	24,808
			Present ditto	16,06,673	1,83,881	32,613	2,10,763	34,211
	BOOLUNDSHUHUR	Anoopshuhur	Former Settlement	77,342	4,176	8,303	17,901	...
			Present ditto	77,183	9,081	368	12,041	1,612
		Ahar	Former ditto	90.821	5,863	1,601	20.307	...
			Present ditto	93,617	11,068	11	21,638	2,218
		Debaieo	Former ditto	1,18.546	7,435	6,283	20,962	383
			Present ditto	1,16,721	19.791	1,483	12,823	2,549
		Agowtha	Former ditto	63,340	1,941	7.833	13,994	39
			Present ditto	64.246	6,546	2,451	9,499	437
		Burrun	Former ditto	88,109	2,956	8.367	24,339	...
			Present ditto	89,872	16,173	2,789	11,961	886
		Syanah	Former ditto	88,842	3,742	7,885	21,231	2,444
			Present ditto	89,757	7,196	4,060	17,363	2,176
		Shikarpore	Former ditto	60,569	2,298	4,980	21,178	10
			Present ditto	61.710	9,729	1,851	13.913	318
		Puhasoo	Former ditto	79.941	8.159	2,033	20,978	...
			Present ditto	81,373	5.094	21	19,912	1,879
		Jewur	Former ditto	88,445	8.300	404	34,837	...
			Present ditto	89,642	7,036	155	22,784	1,904
		Koorjah	Former ditto	1,20.653	3,960	2,328	38,005	...
			Present ditto	1,23,176	9,898	156	31,305	705
		Dadree	Former ditto	1,35,794	6,698	10,929	51,874	136
			Present ditto	1,38.522	13,449	5,609	28,476	4,640
		Dunkour	Former ditto	87,994	5,007	17.778	23,999	156
			Present ditto	96,792	8,892	17,099	21,135	2,362
		Secundrabad	Former ditto	98,679	2.786	13,711	28,346	...
			Present ditto	1,00,985	14,043	9,617	15,387	859
		Total	Former ditto	11,94,075	63,321	92.435	3,58.946	3.168
			Present ditto	12,22,596	1,38,536	45,620	2,38.032	22.545
	ALLYGHUR	Atrowlee	Former Settlement	1,95,147	Incorrect.	1,217	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	1,98,153	32,181	190	30.753	4,817
		Gungeree	Former ditto	24,431	Incorrect.	617	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	27,097	2,544	85	3.704	483
		Kool	Former ditto	1,62,603	35,301	4,973	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	1,74,105	42.149	4,120	10.537	1.035
		Morethul	Former ditto	35,551	6 900	548	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	36,017	6,813	8	3,356	280
		Burrowlee	Former ditto	16.273	4,630	348	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	16,621	5,143	.....	1,162	106
		Gorice	Former ditto	53,777	2,088	2,255	983	92
			Present ditto	56,932	4,087	1,748	1,993	317
		Hussungurh	Former ditto	70,747	2,036	1,743	1,063	641
			Present ditto	79,746	5,917	362	3,611	902
		Chundous	Former ditto	65,554	Incorrect.	1,619	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto	66,330	13,565	967	8,138	644

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
9,697	20,102	29,799	3·8	13·2	21·6	·8	32·5	67·5	72·9	
16,728	19,386	36,114	7·0	3·1	14·9	·9	46·3	53·7	82·3	
3,824	26,288	30,112	5·7	17·1	29·2	1·5	12·6	87·4	60·1	
10,919	33,348	44,267	9·3	6·3	13·0	5·6	24·6	75·4	77·9	
14,167	65,785	79,952	16·1	5·5	11·6	1·0	17·7	82·3	83·8	
50,064	39,305	98,369	8·6	1·6	9·7	·6	60·0	40·0	88·4	
14,905	18,475	33,380	16·3	·4	11·2	3·5	44·6	55·4	82·2	
35,329	4,416	39,745	9·9	...	8·2	·3	88·8	11·2	90·4	
9,319	17,399	26,718	18·4	·6	20·4	3·7	35·0	65·0	70·1	
27,408	8,535	35,943	11·3	·01	12·1	·3	76·2	23·8	85·9	
8,294	16,638	24,932	11·6	1·5	14·7	3·6	33·2	66·8	78·7	
27,489	1,435	28,924	9·8	·1	11·4	1·3	94·8	5·2	85·8	
26,454	21,489	47,943	3·7	10·3	30·2	·4	55·2	44·8	64·3	
46,174	15,758	61,932	9·4	2·6	16·1	1·2	74·5	25·5	80·2	
6,766	45,463	52,229	14·0	10·4	22·2	·4	12·9	87·1	69·9	
22,935	38,944	61,879	11·7	4·2	17·9	4·0	37·0	63·0	73·8	
20,156	57,238	88,394	9·0	6·1	19·2	·5	31·3	68·7	76·6	
66,530	25,659	92,189	12·0	2·2	13·2	·8	72·1	27·0	83·5	
18,143	32,914	51,357	18·9	·2	17·5	4·7	35·9	64·1	72·4	
41,389	24,971	66,360	14·6	·01	8·4	1·3	62·3	37·7	88·4	
11,047	28,215	39,262	24·5	·4	16·8	4·0	28·1	71·9	72·2	
26,336	23,922	50,258	20·4	·03	9·6	·8	52·4	47·6	86·8	
8,799	54,805	63,604	11·5	1·5	41·6	2·6	13·8	86·2	48·9	
28,998	49,062	78,060	14·6	·07	20·2	5·3	37·1	62·9	59·3	
11,292	53,570	64,862	7·1	2·6	30·9	·9	17·4	82·6	57·9	
23,234	57,966	81,200	11·9	·7	14·3	5·8	28·6	71·4	70·8	
2,32,949	6,30,182	8,63,131	11·3	5·8	23·1	1·6	26·9	73·1	60·9	
5,78,512	4,66,693	10,45,205	12·2	2·1	13·9	2·2	55·3	44·7	81·0	
15,755	31,207	46,962	5·3	10·7	23·1	...	33·5	66·5	72·4	
21,881	32,200	54,081	11·7	·4	51·6	2·0	40·4	59·6	79·8	
11,125	42,925	54,050	6·4	1·7	32·2	...	20·5	79·5	64·8	
15,770	43,017	58,787	11·8	·01	23·0	2·3	26·8	73·2	71·2	
14,691	54,792	69,483	6·5	5·5	26·3	·3	21·1	78·9	69·6	
31,148	47,977	79,125	17·1	1·2	11·0	2·2	39·3	60·7	83·7	
11,938	27,695	39,633	3·0	12·3	22·6	·06	30·1	69·9	73·8	
31,608	13,705	45,313	10·1	3·8	14·7	·6	69·7	30·3	82·0	
16,354	36,093	52,447	3·3	9·4	27·6	...	31·1	68·9	68·3	
27,965	30,158	58,123	17·9	3·1	13·3	·9	48·1	51·9	81·8	
10,787	42,753	53,540	4·2	8·8	23·8	2·7	20·1	79·9	69·3	
19,057	40,005	59,062	8·0	4·5	19·2	2·4	32·2	67·8	75·2	
8,236	20,867	29,103	3·7	8·2	39·9	·01	28·2	71·8	54·6	
13,170	22,720	35,899	15·7	2·9	22·5	·5	36·6	63·4	71·6	
13,791	34,985	48,776	10·2	2·5	20·2	...	28·2	71·8	69·9	
23,557	30,910	54,467	6·2	·02	24·4	2·3	43·2	56·8	71·4	
8,426	36,478	44,904	9·3	·4	39·3	...	18·6	81·4	56·3	
16,167	40,996	57,163	8·5	·1	25·4	2·1	28·3	71·7	69·9	
21,798	54,562	76,360	3·2	1·9	31·4	...	28·5	71·5	66·7	
38,626	42,486	81,112	8·0	·1	25·4	·5	47·6	52·4	71·7	
15,498	50,659	66,157	4·9	8·0	38·2	·1	23·4	76·6	55·9	
37,286	49,062	86,348	9·7	4·0	20·5	3·3	43·1	56·9	72·3	
9,903	31,091	41,054	5·6	20·2	27·2	·1	24·2	75·8	62·9	
16,555	30,749	47,304	9·1	17·6	21·8	2·4	34·9	65·1	66·8	
17,583	36,253	53,836	2·8	13·8	28·7	...	32·6	67·4	65·5	
28,258	32,821	61,079	13·9	9·5	15·2	·8	46·2	53·8	78·9	
1,75,945	5,00,260	6,76,205	5·3	7·7	30·0	·2	26·0	74·0	65·1	
3,21,018	4,56,815	7,77,863	11·3	3·7	19·4	1·8	41·2	58·8	74·9	
63,826	55,560	1,19,386	Incorrect.	·6	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	53·4	46·6	Incorrect.	No reliance can be placed on the correctness of the figures for the former total area.
66,353	63,859	1,30,212	16·3	·09	15·4	2·4	50·9	49·1	78·5	
6,598	8,978	15,576	Incorrect.	2·6	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	42·3	57·7	Incorrect.	
7,108	13,173	20,281	9·3	·3	13·6	1·7	35·0	65·0	82·8	
77,880	33,142	1,11,022	21·7	3·0	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	70·1	29·9	Incorrect.	
92,027	24,237	1,16,264	24·2	2·3	6·0	·5	79·1	20·0	90·9	
13,076	10,188	23,264	19·4	1·5	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	56·2	43·8	Incorrect.	
21,100	4,370	25,580	18·9	·02	9·3	·7	82·9	17·1	87·5	
5,050	4,712	9,762	28·7	2·1	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	51·7	48·3	Incorrect.	
6,171	4,039	10,210	30·9	...	6·9	·6	60·4	39·6	88·9	
32,666	15,693	48,359	3·8	4·1	1·8	·1	67·5	32·5	97·8	
38,945	9,842	48,787	7·1	3·0	3·5	·5	79·8	20·2	95·4	
39,589	25,675	65,264	2·8	2·4	1·5	·9	60·6	39·4	97·4	
50,672	18,252	68,924	7·4	·4	4·5	1·1	73·5	26·5	93·8	
17,896	23,593	41,489	Incorrect.	2·4	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	43·1	56·9	Incorrect.	
23,719	19,297	43,016	20·1	1·4	12·2	·9	55·1	44·9	83·0	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEERUT,—(*concld.*)	ALLYGHUR,—(*continued*).	Tuppul ...	Former Settlement...	94,916	Incorrect.	185	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto ...	95,471	8,149	.....	19,096	478
		Khyr ...	Former ditto ...	97,355	Incorrect.	2,022	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto ...	98,341	14,894	389	6,805	484
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	8,16,354	Incorrect.	15,555	Incorrect.	Incorrect.
			Present ditto ...	8,49,113	1,35,712	7,869	89,185	9,546
		Total Meerut Division	Former Settlement...	53,75,091	5,30,296	2,72,341	11,69,933	
			Present ditto ...	55,24,581	7,78,181	1,51,074	8,37,798	1,26,408
ROHILKUND.	BIJNORE ...	Bijnore ...	Former Settlement...	66,255	7,162	4,843	10,781	2,586
			Present ditto ...	65,990	6,918	318	6,820	2,066
		Dauranuggur ...	Former ditto ...	59,262	8,872	921	8,003	8,267
			Present ditto ...	62,061	7,196	96	7,061	4,517
		Mundawur ...	Former ditto ...	70,197	11,695	4,367	17,175	5,486
			Present ditto ...	66,731	8,465	132	11,387	6,369
		NUJEEBABAD. Nujeebabad Proper ...	Former ditto ...	54,702	11,051	7,015	8,026	4,709
			Present ditto ...	62,462	10,699	1,303	13,049	1,466
		Illaka-Chandi ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present: Demarcated villages ...	9,718	1,215	.....	6,611	65
			Present: Government reserved Forests	39,379	22,757	.....	16,622	...
		Rai Himmut Singh's Forest and Grants ...	Former Settlement...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	92,201	16,918	.....	69,857	...
		Keerutpore ...	Former ditto ...	54,468	9,254	9,140	5,374	2,253
			Present ditto ...	55,736	7,635	530	7,745	1,987
		Akburabad ...	Former ditto ...	35,036	6,102	4,000	2,401	2,484
			Present ditto ...	36,684	4,685	321	5,494	820
		Dhamporo ...	Former ditto ...	96,524	17,403	15,301	13,237	3,829
			Present ditto ...	1,00,386	15,373	2,579	19,553	3,340
		Seohara ...	Former ditto ...	64,900	9,469	8,096	13,399	1,989
			Present ditto ...	67,125	6,774	7,654	14,848	1,744
		Nihtaur ...	Former ditto ...	41,256	4,370	3,142	5,678	1,929
			Present ditto ...	41,495	4,164	511	7,066	920
		Nugeena ...	Former ditto ...	60,328	6,888	5,403	6,315	2,461
			Present ditto ...	64,143	7,597	3,215	7,841	1,643
		Burhspoora ...	Former ditto ...	79,442	45,017	1,898	16,882	3,513
			Present ditto ...	1,23,979	7,093	70,574	27,470	1,540
		Afzulgurh ...	Former ditto ...	1,00,686	33,079	2,230	17,835	4,403
			Present ditto ...	1,17,194	18,155	46	38,175	3,665
		Chandpoor ...	Former ditto ...	85,057	9,715	4,329	16,242	7,887
			Present ditto ...	85,104	6,718	2,884	14,177	5,901
		Boorpoor ...	Former ditto ...	43,898	5,294	12,725	6,359	840
			Present ditto ...	44,765	2,995	15,676	6,138	1,041
		Bashta ...	Former ditto ...	65,483	11,824	2,112	18,476	7,087
			Present ditto ...	65,963	5,447	1,680	14,620	6,192
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	9,78,094	1,97,324	86,572	1,66,183	59,728
			Present ditto ...	12,01,096	1,60,774	1,07,519	2,95,434	43,816
	BUDAON ...	Usudpoor ...	Former Settlement...	89,340	12,151	3,361	28,392	504
			Present ditto ...	92,986	14,471	389	19,256	4,961
		Rajpoora ...	Former ditto ...	96,588	15,141	2,205	32,354	...
			Present ditto ...	1,05,575	14,315	87	34,713	4,168
		Bisowlee ...	Former ditto ...	63,092	7,249	2,076	5,880	...
			Present ditto ...	62,318	6,307	298	2,849	342
		Satasee ...	Former ditto ...	48,838	7,176	3,916	7,147	...
			Present ditto ...	56,125	5,609	1,135	3,658	107
		Islamnuggur ...	Former ditto ...	87,225	12,237	7,115	12,430	...
			Present ditto ...	1,00,962	7,927	547	8,365	3,502
		Suheswan ...	Former ditto ...	1,75,714	38,313	15,666	53,230	270
			Present ditto ...	1,85,704	20,515	5,561	38,856	16,524
		Kote ...	Former ditto ...	98,595	15,374	2,840	13,368	...
			Present ditto ...	1,15,789	13,053	918	3,655	1,092
		Budaon ...	Former ditto ...	1,57,841	15,851	16,017	41,430	...
			Present ditto ...	1,35,131	15,813	20,778	12,190	1,128
		Oonjhanee ...	Former ditto ...	1,42,155	24,199	8,033	29,812	...
			Present ditto ...	1,45,096	21,316	6,536	22,091	11,239
		Ooseith ...	Former ditto ...	1,41,638	14,917	6,178	53,712	1,420
			Present ditto ...	1,28,027	19,374	1,109	20,186	7,978
		Suleympoor ...	Former ditto ...	83,186	2,774	4,755	28,831	187
			Present ditto ...	1,47,966	16,713	1,409	32,523	1,283
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	11,84,212	1,64,412	72,162	3,06,586	2,471
			Present ditto ...	12,76,879	1,55,413	38,767	1,98,342	52,324

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
17,539	39,459	56,998	Incorrect.	·1	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	30·7	69·3	Incorrect.	No reliance can be placed on the correctness of the figures for the former total area.
31,371	36,377	67,748	8·5	...	20·0	·5	46·3	53·7	77·5	
34,344	37,911	72,255	Incorrect.	2·0	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	47·5	52·5	Incorrect.	
44,748	31,021	75,769	15·1	·3	6·9	·4	59·0	41·0	91·2	
3,08,164	2,54,911	5,63,375	Incorrect.	1·9	Incorrect.	Incorrect.	54·7	45·3	Incorrect.	
3,82,301	2,24,167	6,06,771	15·9	·9	10·5	1·1	63·0	37·0	86·0	
31,5 6,097		31,56,097	10·0	5·0	21·7	...	...	...	72,9	
17,01,760	19,28,460	36,30,220	14·0	2·7	15·1	2 2	46·8	53·2	79·0	
...	40,883	40,883	10·8	7·3	16·2	3·9	...	100	75·3	1. The figures in columns 10 and 11 shew the cultivation as recorded at survey. Cultivation since added is not here shewn as cultivation. 2. "Nujeebabad Proper" means the fully cultivated 'des' or open country. 3. The former area of Illaka-Chandi, and of Rai Himmut Singh's Forest, and the grant lands, cannot be ascertained. 4. The present area of Rai Himmut Singh's forest, and of the grant lands, has been received from the Collectorate, these tracts not having been surveyed under the Settlement Department.
194	49,074	49,268	10·4	·4	10·3	4·0	·3	99·7	83·8	
923	32,276	33,199	14·9	1·5	13·4	13·9	2 7	97·3	67·1	
516	42,075	43,191	11·5	·1	11·3	7·2	1·1	98·0	78·8	
...	31,474	31,474	16·6	6·2	24·4	7·8	...	100	58·1	
348	40,030	40,378	12·6	·1	17·6	9·5	·8	99·2	69·4	
1,515	22,386	23,901	20·2	12·8	14·6	8·6	6·3	93·7	65·2	
843	35,102	35,945	17·1	2·0	20·8	2·3	2·3	97·7	71·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
624	1,203	1,827	12·5	...	68·0	·6	34·1	65·9	21·4	
...	...	...	57·7	...	42·2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	5,326	5,426	18·3	...	75·7	...	1·8	98·2	7·2	
...	28,417	28,417	16·3	16·7	9·8	4 1	...	100	78·8	
1,829	36,510	37,839	13·6	·9	13·8	3·5	3·5	96·5	79·5	
158	19,441	19,599	17·3	13·9	6 7	6·9	·8	99·2	80·0	
1,301	24,043	25,344	12·7	·8	14·9	2·2	5·1	94·9	80 0	
6,005	40,749	46,754	18·0	15·8	13·7	3·9	12·8	87·2	73·2	
10,183	48,728	58,511	15·3	2·5	10·4	3·8	18·1	81·9	72·2	
2,899	29,018	31,917	14·5	12·4	20·6	3·0	9·0	91·0	67·4	
1,116	34,989	36,105	10·0	11·4	22·1	2·5	3·0	97·0	68·5	
3,903	22,225	26,128	10·6	7·6	13·7	4·6	14·9	85·1	77·4	
1,678	26,256	27,934	10·0	1·2	10·1	2·2	6·0	94·0	75·8	
419	38,722	39,171	11·4	9·1	10·4	4·0	1·1	98·9	81·6	
7,768	36,079	43,847	11·8	5 0	12·2	2·5	17·7	82 3	82·2	
223	11,879	12,102	5·7	2·3	21·2	4·4	1·8	98·2	37·2	
207	17,095	17,302	5·7	56·0	22·1	1·2	1·1	98·9	37·3	
860	42,279	43,139	32·8	2·2	17·7	4·3	1·9	98·1	65·9	
1,367	55,786	57,153	15·4	·03	32·5	3·1	2·3	97·7	57·7	
3,991	43,893	40,884	11·4	5·0	19·0	9·2	8·6	91·5	66·0	
2,920	52,504	55,424	7·8	3·3	16·6	6·9	5·2	94·8	73·4	
3,910	14,770	18,680	12·0	28 9	14·4	1·9	20·9	79·1	72·1	
1,777	17,138	18,915	6·6	35·0	13·7	2·3	9·3	90·7	72·4	
1,262	24,722	25,984	18·0	3·2	28·2	10·8	4·8	95·2	50·4	
567	37,547	38,114	8·2	2·5	22·1	9·2	1·4	98·6	64·7	
26,098	4,42,194	4,68,292	20·1	8·8	16·9	6·1	5·5	94·5	67·4	
33,468	5,60,085	5,93,553	13·3	8·9	24·3	3·5	5·6	94·4	63·6	
217	44,625	44,842	13·6	3·7	31·7	·6	·4	99 6	60·7	
7,806	46,103	53,906	15·5	·4	20·7	5·3	14·4	85·6	69·0	
194	46,694	46,888	15·6	2·2	33·4	...	·4	99·6	59·1	
8,573	43,719	52,292	13·5	·08	32·8	3·9	16·3	83·7	57·3	
170	47,717	47,887	11·4	3·2	9·3	...	·3	99·7	89·0	
17,065	35,457	52,522	10·1	·4	4·5	·5	32·4	67 6	94·2	
161	30,438	30,599	14·6	8·0	14·6	...	·5	99·5	81·0	
16,416	29,140	45,556	9·9	2·0	6·5	·2	36·0	64·0	92·2	
176	55,267	55,443	14·0	8·1	14·2	...	·3	99·7	81·6	
21,180	59,441	80,621	7·8	·5	8·2	3·4	26·2	73·8	87·1	
1,119	67,116	68,235	21·8	8·9	30·2	·1	1·6	98·4	56·0	
16,370	87,878	1,04,248	11 0	2·9	20·9	8·8	15·7	84·3	65·3	
441	66,572	67,013	15·5	2·8	13·5	...	·6	99·4	76·1	
27,004	70,127	97,131	11·2	·7	3·1	·8	27·8	72·2	86·5	
362	84,181	84,543	10·0	10·1	20·2	...	·4	99·6	72·8	
19,416	66,106	85,522	11·6	15·3	9·0	·8	22·7	77·3	71·7	
566	79,545	80,111	17·0	5·6	20·9	...	·7	99·3	61·6	
20,671	64,143	84,811	14·6	4·1	15·1	7·6	24·3	75·7	73·9	
1,147	65,234	66,381	9·8	4·3	37·9	10·0	1·7	98·3	54·6	
18,059	61,321	79,380	15·1	·8	15·7	6·2	22·7	77·3	73·8	
438	46,201	46,639	3·3	5·7	34·6	·2	·9	99·1	85·3	
20,945	66,093	96,038	11·2	·9	21·9	·8	31·1	68·9	95·4	
4,091	6,33,590	6,38,681	13·8	6·0	25·8	·2	·7	99·3	67·3	
2,02,505	6,29,528	8,32,033	12·1	8·0	15·5	4.0	24·3	75·7	76.8	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ROHILKUND,—(*continued.*)	Bareilly ...	Crore ...	Former Settlement...	1,99,362	26,578	31,532	30,828	8,960
			Present ditto ...	2,02,187	20,300	16,652	20,752	3,886
		Fureedpore ...	Former ditto ...	1,54,779	16,696	5,045	32,951	10,564
			Present ditto ...	1,60,187	16,688	849	25,370	3,951
		Meergunj ...	Former ditto ...	97,885	9,446	10,599	22,321	1,611
			Present ditto ...	98,286	10,040	5,794	14,614	779
		Aonlah ...	Former ditto ...	79,174	5,091	6,730	34,296	768
			Present ditto ...	82,107	9,767	762	15,560	461
		Sunêha ...	Former ditto ...	52,851	4,022	4,519	17,332	1,034
			Present ditto ...	53,337	4,606	2,888	7,558	190
		Serouli ...	Former ditto ...	37,627	6,969	1,637	8,511	1,185
			Present ditto ...	38,091	4,157	2,014	3,218	211
		Bullêah ...	Former ditto ...	23,268	4,300	1,475	3,239	193
			Present ditto ...	24,107	3,105	417	2,558	71
		Nawabgunj ...	Former ditto ...	1,12,507	18,278	12,275	18,184	5,536
			Present ditto ...	1,44,544	13,550	7,356	14,042	1,635
		Beosulpore ...	Former ditto ...	2,32,159	32,633	7,599	58,447	7,241
			Present ditto ...	2,35,176	31,340	2,846	48,167	1,830
		Ritcha ...	Former ditto ...	1,05,289	8,164	18,018	12,029	3,408
			Present ditto ...	1,08,470	10,616	11,944	6,205	1,167
		Chowmahla ...	Former ditto ...	58,080	4,234	1,574	15,535	3,308
			Present ditto ...	59,408	6,049	429	7,237	909
		Kabur ...	Former ditto ...	34,175	3,125	3,370	4,076	667
			Present ditto ...	34,844	3,960	301	3,237	233
		Sirsawan ...	Former ditto ...	20,608	1,687	1,189	2,151	316
			Present ditto ...	20,798	2,865	269	1,835	285
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	12,37,714	1,41,223	1,05,557	2,50,400	44,851
			Present ditto ...	12,61,492	1,37,943	52,521	1,70,363	15,608
	Pillibheet *Sub-Division.*	Jehanabad ...	Former Settlement...	1,12,392	8,521	7,275	26,984	6,088
			Present ditto ...	1,15,659	12,985	1,045	15,557	1,634
		Pillibheet ...	Former ditto ...	1,12,536	19,785	8,163	17,712	13,668
			Present ditto ...	1,27,514	12,243	1,371	29,134	2,350
		Poorunpore ...	Former ditto ...	3,40,900	49,632	4,220	1,84,083	19,891
			Present ditto ...	2,96,578	26,659	827	1,41,050	29,151
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	5,65,848	77,888	19,658	2,28,779	39,647
			Present ditto ...	5,39,751	51,867	3,843	1,85,741	33,135
	Shahjehanpore ...	Shahjehanpore ...	Former Settlement...	98,808	18,555	3,990	17,200	3,167
			Present ditto ...	99,047	14,808	2,214	16,451	803
		Jumour ...	Former ditto ...	64,658	10,722	1,873	12,653	2,833
			Present ditto ...	65,251	7,669	286	13,070	497
		Kant ...	Former ditto ...	90,149	9,406	2,054	13,166	5,333
			Present ditto ...	92,276	5,961	532	13,342	1,279
		Jellalabad ...	Former ditto ...	1,95,275	21,625	4,452	69,155	5,343
			Present ditto ...	2,03,661	24,743	219	44,921	4,453
		Tilhur ...	Former ditto ...	79,130	6,158	4,065	16,529	5,176
			Present ditto ...	80,988	7,139	987	10,126	1,501
		Khera Bujhera ...	Former ditto ...	54,032	6,607	923	11,923	2,215
			Present ditto ...	56,533	5,338	48	7,709	966
		Meeranpore Kuttra	Former ditto ...	8,156	1,383	140	2,724	190
			Present ditto ...	8,380	1,162	1	1,967	143
		Negohee ...	Former ditto ...	70,819	5,492	2,701	25,568	...
			Present ditto ...	72,095	8,574	1,012	16,979	...
		Julalpore ...	Former ditto ...	46,883	9,232	1,144	6,494	1,064
			Present ditto ...	48,051	6,232	224	7,689	547
		Buragaon ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Khotar ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Powayan ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	7,07,910	88,150	21,342	1,75,412	25,351
			Present ditto ...	7,27,188	81,626	5,523	1,32,204	10,189
	Total Rohilkund Division.		Former ditto ...	46,73,778	669,027	305,291	11,36,360	1,72,043
			Present ditto ...	50,06,406	587,623	208,173	982,074	1,55,072

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
35,330	66,634	1,01,964	13·3	15·8	15·2	4·4	34·6	65·4	72·1	
53,430	87,167	1,40,597	10·0	8·2	10·2	1·9	38·0	62·0	85·0	
37,479	52,044	89,523	10·7	3·2	21·2	0·8	41·8	58·2	67·2	
54,502	58,777	1,13,279	10·4	·5	15·8	2·5	48·1	51·9	79·4	
6,028	47,880	53,908	9·6	10·8	22·8	1·6	11·1	88·9	69·2	
17,798	49,261	67,059	10·2	5·8	14·8	·7	26·5	73·5	81·3	
8,653	23,636	32,289	6·4	8·5	43·3	·9	26·7	73·3	47·9	
14,898	40,659	55,557	11·8	·9	18·9	·5	26·8	73·2	77·6	The irrigated area of former settlement of Pergunnah Aoulah is unreliable.
8,254	17,690	25,944	7·6	8·5	32·7	1·9	31·8	68·2	58·5	
10,510	27,585	38,095	8·6	5·4	14·1	·3	27·5	72·5	83·0	
2,031	17,294	19,325	18·5	4·3	22·6	3·1	10·5	89·5	66·5	
4,928	23,563	28,491	10·9	5·2	8·4	·5	17·2	82·8	89·2	
4,502	9,559	14,061	18·1	6·3	13·9	·8	32·0	68·0	80·3	
2,766	15,190	17,956	12·8	1·7	10·6	·2	15·4	84·6	87·2	
46,036	42,198	88,234	12·8	8·6	12·7	3·8	52·1	47·9	78·8	
61,139	46,822	1,07,961	9·3	5·0	9·7	1·1	56·6	43·4	87·3	
78,852	47,387	1,26,239	14·0	3·2	25·1	3·1	62·4	37·6	65·7	
1,18,374	32,619	1,50,993	13·3	1·2	20·4	·7	78·3	21·7	75·1	
27,781	35,831	63,615	7·7	17·1	11·4	3·2	43·6	56·4	80·4	
48,321	30,217	78,538	9·7	11·0	5·7	1·0	61·5	38·5	91·4	
9,227	24,152	33,379	7·2	2·7	20·7	5·7	27·6	72·4	68·9	
22,429	21,455	43,884	11·6	·7	12·1	1·5	51·1	48·9	84·8	
4,589	18,348	22,947	9·1	9·8	11·9	1·9	20·0	80·0	82·8	
13,045	14,068	27,113	11·3	·8	9·2	·6	48·1	51·9	88·6	
8,531	6,734	15,245	8·1	5·7	16·4	1·5	55·8	44·2	80·0	
9,604	5,940	15,544	13·7	1·2	8·8	1·3	61·7	38·3	87·9	
2,77,296	4,09,387	6,86,683	11·4	8·5	20·9	3·6	40·4	59·6	69·2	
4,31,744	4,53,323	8,85,067	10·9	4·1	13·1	1·2	48·7	51·3	82·6	
17,182	46,342	63,524	7·5	6·4	24·0	5·1	27·0	73·0	65·7	
31,291	52,577	83,858	11·2	1·4	13·4	1·4	37·3	62·7	82·9	
6,557	46,721	53,278	17·5	7·2	15·7	12·1	12·3	87·7	62·9	
34,401	48,015	82,416	9·6	1·0	22·8	1·8	41·7	58·3	72·3	
25,869	57,205	83,074	14·5	1·2	53·9	5·8	31·1	68·9	28·9	
12,761	86,130	98,891	8·9	·2	17·5	0·8	12·9	87·1	36·7	
49,608	1,50,268	1,99,876	13·7	3·4	40·4	7·0	24·8	75·2	42·6	
78,443	1,86,722	2,65,165	9·6	·7	34·4	6·1	29·5	70·5	51·7	
30,399	25,497	55,896	18·7	4·0	17·4	3·2	54·3	45·7	73·2	The entries of irrigated area of last settlement are quite untrustworthy.
32,888	32,783	65,671	14·8	2·2	16·4	·8	50·0	50·0	79·1	
20,558	16,019	36,577	16·5	2·8	19·5	4·3	56·2	43·8	70·2	
22,177	21,552	43,729	11·7	·4	20·0	·7	50·7	49·3	76·3	
26,689	33,501	60,190	10·4	2·2	14·6	5·9	44·3	55·7	76·4	
25,630	45,532	71,162	6·4	·5	14·4	1·3	36·0	64·0	82·9	The barren waste was, as a rule, over-stated at last settlement, and the culturable waste under-stated. Much of what was entered as barren is really culturable, and has now been entered as such.
38,249	56,451	94,700	11·0	2·2	35·4	2·7	40·3	59·7	55·9	
49,081	80,247	1,29,328	12·1	·1	22·0	2·1	37·9	62·1	72·3	
22,991	25,211	48,202	6·5	5·1	20·8	6·5	47·6	52·4	68·9	
29,129	32,106	61,235	8·8	1·2	12·5	1·8	47·5	52·5	84·0	
8,312	24,022	32,334	12·2	1·7	22·0	4·7	25·7	74·3	69·5	
12,879	29,593	42,472	9·4	·08	13·6	1·7	30·3	69·7	83·0	
3,257	462	3,719	16·9	1·7	33·3	2·3	87·5	12·5	56·0	
2,535	2,572	5,107	13·8	·01	23·4	1·7	49·6	50·4	70·7	
18,212	18,816	37,058	7·7	3·8	36·1	...	49·2	50·8	59·1	
15,844	29,686	45,530	11·8	1·4	23·5	...	34·7	65·3	72·8	
25,450	3,499	28,949	19·6	2·4	13·8	2·2	87·9	12·1	79·2	
12,604	20,808	33,412	12·9	·4	15·8	1·1	37·7	62·3	80·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The areas of these pergunnahs cannot be given yet.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,91,147	2,06,478	3,97,625	12·4	3·0	24·7	3·5	48·8	51·2	66·4	
2,02,767	2,94,879	4,97,646	11·2	·7	18·1	1·4	40·7	59·3	77·7	
5,52,140	18,38,917	23,91,057	14·3	6·5	24·3	3·6	23·0	77·0	64·6	
9,48,927	21,24,537	30,73,464	11·7	4·1	19·6	3·0	30·8	69·2	72·9	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRA.	FURRUCKABAD	Kumpil	Former Settlement	1,14,511	37,154	5,017	22,624	6,556
			Present ditto	1,14,462	17,945	3,211	20,667	6,757
		Shumshabad (west)	Former ditto	1,23,268	23,484	8,726	26,438	7,097
			Present ditto	1,25,484	26,290	5,583	12,178	1,862
		Imratpore	Former ditto	76,409	30,201	.....	3,748	2,563
			Present ditto	77,555	19,403	29	11,541	1,208
		Khakutmow	Former ditto	17,491	3,219	.....	1,352	480
			Present ditto	21,151	4,064	.....	1,831	246
		Purum Nugger	Former ditto	20,361	6,576	.....	2,104	662
			Present ditto	21,235	8,770	.....	1,854	220
		Pahara	Former ditto	25,890	8,891	4,722	2,052	338
			Present ditto	27,941	5,649	3,875	5,520	542
		Mohumdabad	Former ditto	32,135	5,433	1,678	9,700	477
			Present ditto	32,848	10,998	739	2,549	741
		Shumshabad (east)	Former ditto	80,886	17,937	3,046	13,290	2,298
			Present ditto	84,819	20,315	2,869	8,230	1,644
		Bojepore	Former ditto	71,633	13,268	7,667	7,333	1,248
			Present ditto	74,379	8,577	6,465	8,427	1,623
		Chihramow	Former ditto	80,663	21,372	1,109	5,839	2,577
			Present ditto	78,885	13,810	3,921	7,716	819
		Telgram	Former ditto	72,305	24,919	254	4,536	2,124
			Present ditto	76,703	15,397	55	9,780	1,146
		Sukrawah	Former ditto	25,351	12,334	13,017	Nil.	Nil.
			Present ditto	25,288	9,882	13,773	305	14
		Suketpore	Former ditto	38,390	17,955	80	2,070	5,604
			Present ditto	40,309	16,219	88	5,773	1,113
		Sourick	Former ditto	50,311	15,134	453	2,903	2,179
			Present ditto	50,692	11,320	568	5,532	2,107
		Tirwa	Former ditto	1,25,338	42,314	.....	14,049	29,562
			Present ditto	1,32,390	45,995	.....	17,092	2,903
		Kunouj	Former ditto	1,22,910	23,711	235	10,890	16,198
			Present ditto	1,17,898	12,887	163	9,856	2,252
		Total	Former ditto	10,77,852	3,03,902	46,034	1,28,928	79,953
			Present ditto	11,02,188	2,47,471	41,339	1,28,941	25,287
	MYNPOORY	Ghiror	Former Settlement	94,845	49,343	294	2,431	5,930
			Present ditto	96,693	49,848	.....	11,143	1,057
		Mynpoory	Former ditto	1,01,368	53,760	265	2,531	8,357
			Present ditto	1,08,081	44,774	.....	11,698	1,308
		Koraoli	Former ditto	48,467	17,290	231	4,002	9,144
			Present ditto	48,942	15,437	.....	4,183	460
		Karhal	Former ditto	75,808	38,249	289	2,299	6,760
			Present ditto	82,641	33,287	106	13,219	2,287
		Burnahul	Former ditto	58,831	20,515	1,021	701	4,553
			Present ditto	59,327	15,481	.....	4,758	1,736
		Allypurputti	Former ditto	19,499	4,821	102	1,442	3,700
			Present ditto	19,556	3,674	.....	2,141	197
		Bhongaon	Former ditto	1,81,102	76,128	802	10,076	18,759
			Present ditto	1,77,383	57,300	.....	19,300	2,435
		Bewar	Former ditto	27,702	4,628	357	3,014	2,412
			Present ditto	28,003	3,435	.....	2,262	1,246
		Kishni Nubeegunge	Former ditto	72,854	33,286	217	2,918	7,671
			Present ditto	72,761	24,300	.....	8,319	3,404
		Mustuffabad	Former ditto	1,96,549	74,091	1,321	4,319	6,377
			Present ditto	2,05,399	68,859	4	15,304	4,707
		Shekoabad	Former ditto	1,88,767	55,513	2,692	4,050	9,433
			Present ditto	1,87,950	49,880	1,290	1,188	7,548
		Total	Former ditto	10,68,792	4,26,633	7,591	37,783	83,005
			Present ditto	10,86,736	3,57,075	1,400	93,885	26,385
	ETAWAH	Puphoond	Former Settlement	1,46,309	53,428	421	7,481	18,308
			Present ditto	1,47,367	38,080	1,104	26,332	3,971
		Bidhoonah	Former ditto	1,94,283	80,738	2,120	13,436	21,580
			Present ditto	2,00,759	65,919	2,120	37,557	9,951
		Bhurtnah	Former ditto	2,53,704	1,04,870	12	17,648	22,071
			Present ditto	2,66,485	72,541	12,434	52,826	2,353
		Etawah	Former ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Dulelnuggur	Former ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total	Former ditto	5,94,356	2,39,036	2,553	38,565	61,959
			Present ditto	6,14,611	1,76,540	15,658	1,16,715	16,275

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
43,130		43,130	32·4	4·4	19·7	5·7	...	..	59·6	The details of irrigated and unirrigated land at last settlement cannot be given.
26,532	39,350	65,882	15·6	2·8	18·0	5·9	40·2	59·8	70 6	
57,523		57,523	19·0	7·0	21·4	5·7	...	...	63·1	
49,886	29,685	79,571	20·9	4·4	9·7	1·4	62·6	37·4	85·0	
39,897		39,897	39·5	...	4·9	3·3	...	...	86·3	
24,115	21,259	45,374	25·0	·03	14·8	1·5	53·1	46·9	78·0	
12,440		12,440	18·4	...	7·7	2·7	...	...	87·1	
6,852	8,158	15,010	19·2	...	8·6	1·1	45·6	54·4	87·8	
11,029		11,029	32·2	...	10·3	3·2	...	...	80·0	
5,521	4,870	10,391	41·2	...	8·7	1·0	53·1	46·9	83·2	
9,887		9,887	34·3	18·2	7·9	1·3	...	...	80·5	
6,993	5,362	12,355	20·2	13·8	19·7	1·9	56·6	43·4	67 0	
14,847		14,847	16·9	5·2	30·1	1·1	...	...	59·3	
10,488	7,333	17,821	33·4	2·2	7·7	2·2	58·8	41·2	84·1	
44,315		44,315	22·1	3·7	16·4	2·8	...	...	73·9	
33,051	18,710	51,761	23·9	3·3	9·7	1·9	63·8	36·2	83·9	
42,117		42,117	18·5	10·7	10·2	1·7	...	...	88·0	
21,303	27,984	49,287	11·5	8·6	11·3	2·1	43·2	56·8	83·0	
49,766		49,766	26·4	1·3	7·2	3·1	...	...	85·5	
29,889	22,730	52,619	17·5	4·9	9·7	1·0	56·8	43·2	86·0	
40,472		40,472	34·4	·3	6 2	2·0	...	...	85·8	
31,314	19,101	50,415	20·0	·07	12·7	1·4	62·1	37·9	82·1	
Nil.	...	...	48·6	51·3	...	...	...	...	...	
1,041	233	1,274	38·8	54·4	1·6	·05	81·7	18·3	75·6	
12,681		12,681	40·7	·2	5·3	14·5	...	...	62·2	
14,672	2,444	17,116	40·2	·2	14·3	2·7	85·7	14·3	71·8	
29,642		29 642	30·0	·9	5·7	4·3	...	...	85·3	
18,757	12,318	31,075	22·3	1·1	10·9	4·3	60·3	39·7	80·0	
39,413		39,413	33·7	...	11·2	23·5	...	...	47·4	
44,092	22,317	66,409	34·7	...	12 9	2·1	66·3	33·7	76·8	
71,876		71,876	19·2	·1	8·6	13·1	...	...	72·6	
46,532	46,208	92,740	10·9	·1	8·3	1·9	50·1	49·9	88·4	
519,035		5,19,035	28·1	4·2	11·9	7·4	...	...	71·3	
3,71,038	2,88,062	6,59,100	22·4	3·7	11·6	2·2	56·2	43·8	81·0	
32,302	4,536	36,838	52·0	·3	2·5	6·2	87·6	12·4	81·4	
36,663	6,682	43,345	42·2	...	11 8	1·0	84·5	15·5	77·6	
27,901	11,542	39,446	51·5	·2	2·4	8·0	70·7	29·3	78·3	
37,285	13,016	50,301	41·4	...	10·8	1·2	74·1	25·9	79·4	
11,474	6,326	17,800	35·6	·4	8·2	18·8	64·4	35·6	57·5	
15,507	13,355	28,862	31·5	...	8·5	·9	53·7	46·3	86·1	
24,075	4,136	28,211	50·4	·3	3·0	8 9	85·3	14·7	75·6	
30,429	3,313	33,742	40·2	·1	15·9	2·7	90·1	9·9	68·5	
26,820	5,221	32,041	34·8	1·7	1·1	7·7	83·7	16·3	85·9	
31,128	6 224	37,352	26·0	...	8·0	2·9	83·3	16·7	85·1	
4,866	4,568	9,434	24·7	·5	7·3	18·9	51·5	48·5	64·7	
8,003	5,541	13,544	18·7	...	10·9	1·0	59·0	41·0	85·2	
44,456	31,881	76,337	41·4	·4	5·5	10·3	58·2	41·8	72·5	
63,917	34,341	98,258	32·3	...	10·9	1·3	65·0	35·0	81·8	
5,291	12,000	17,291	16·7	1·2	10·8	8·7	30·5	69·5	76·1	
9,757	11,303	21,060	12·2	...	8·0	4·4	46·3	53·7	85·7	
19,193	9,669	28,862	45·6	·2	4·0	10·3	66·4	33·6	73·3	
26,898	9,840	36,738	33·3	...	11·4	4·6	73·2	26·8	75·8	
95,870	14,571	1,10,441	37·6	·6	2·1	3·2	86·8	13·2	91·1	
1,01,592	14,933	1,16,525	33·5	·001	7·4	2·2	87·1	12·9	85·3	
87,674	29,405	1,17,079	29·4	1·4	2·1	4·9	74·8	25·2	89·6	
81,807	46,457	1,28,264	26·4	·6	·6	4·0	60·8	39·2	93·6	
3,79,925	1,33,855	5,13,780	39·9	·7	3·5	7·7	73·9	26·1	80·9	
1,42,986	1,65,005	6,07,991	32·8	·1	8·6	2·4	72·8	27·2	83·4	
36,488	30,183	66,671	36·5	·3	5·1	12·5	54·7	45·3	72·1	
58,773	19,107	77,880	25·8	·7	17·8	2·6	75·4	24·6	71 9	
53,735	22,674	76,409	41·5	1·1	6·9	11·1	70·3	29·7	68 5	
66,926	18,286	85,212	32·8	1·0	18·7	4·9	78·5	21·5	64·2	
60,352	48,811	1,09,163	41·3	·006	6 9	8·7	55·2	44·8	73·3	
58,588	67,743	1,26,331	27·2	4·7	19·8	·9	46·3	53·7	69·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The papers for these pergunnahs are in an unfinished state.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,50,575	1,01,668	2,52,243	40·2	·4	6·4	10·4	59·6	40·4	71·5	
1,84,287	1,05,136	2,89,423	28·7	2·5	18·9	2·6	63·6	36·4	68·5	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRA,—*(continued.)*	Etah ...	Bilram ...	Former Settlement...	65,371	3,610	3,270	8,282	...
			Present ditto ...	66,220	4,478	3,177	4,971	1,625
		Puchlana ...	Former ditto ...	25,462	2,658	129	5,502	4,821
			Present ditto ...	25,637	2,584	.....	4,403	1,480
		Soron ...	Former ditto ...	24,927	3,694	41	4,117	3,368
			Present ditto ...	26,223	2,510	681	3,356	304
		Olaic ...	Former ditto ...	28,824	5,683	61	9,829	724
			Present ditto ...	31,041	4,158	.....	6,647	1,206
		Faizpore ...	Former ditto ...	36,226	7,371	86	8,894	2,212
			Present ditto ...	31,504	5,711	32	5,403	601
		Sirpoora ...	Former ditto ...	58,005	8,057	319	14,912	11,457
			Present ditto ...	57,905	6,064	.....	8,493	1,220
		Sahawur & Kursana ...	Former ditto ...	66,852	2,932	693	9,483	11,632
			Present ditto ...	74,531	6,504	.....	6,648	1,532
		Souhar ...	Former ditto ...	20,882	3,055	71	4,982	1,789
			Present ditto ...	21,977	3,964	.....	1,769	1,622
		Marhera ...	Former ditto ...	82,040	8,636	2,665	3,617	6,414
			Present ditto ...	1,28,029	39,127	5,755	10,629	535
		Etah & Sukeet ...	Former ditto ...	1,58,043	68,090	882	5,450	10,689
			Present ditto ...	1,64,342	59,584	.....	15,573	2,653
		Burna ...	Former ditto ...	23,904	2,890	.....	4,922	1,608
			Present ditto ...	24,573	1,764	.....	2,503	1,472
		Puttialee ...	Former ditto ...	41,553	5,317	81	11,372	2,552
			Present ditto ...	42,590	3,515	147	8,554	2,396
		Nidhpore ...	Former ditto ...	96,431	18,907	1,914	33,717	13,054
			Present ditto ...	1,07,629	22,404	2,484	26,538	3,280
		Azumnugger ...	Former ditto ...	1,54,805	21,410	4,792	41,143	12,496
			Present ditto ...	1,64,100	23,608	583	25,566	4,293
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	8,83,325	1,63,210	15,004	1,60,222	82,816
			Present ditto ...	9,60,301	1,86,065	12,859	1,31,053	24,219
		Total Agra Division...	Former ditto ...	36,24,325	11,32,781	71,182	3,71,498	3,07,733
			Present ditto ...	37,09,786	9,67,151	71,256	4,70,594	92,166
JHANSIE.	Jaloun ...	Oorai ...	Former Settlement...	1,83,961	48,458	16,173	31,867	4,685
			Present ditto ...	1,86,339	42,734	3,299	20,648	6,394
		Atta ...	Former ditto ...	1,88,154	67,088	9,800	34,367	7,911
			Present ditto ...	1,90,279	54,233	2,440	16,224	8,394
		Jaloun ...	Former ditto ...	1,27,178	17,365	32,688	11,813	2,670
			Present ditto ...	1,37,865	9,958	8,470	12,601	2,019
		Madhogurh ...	Former ditto ...	75,887	9,748	18,697	4,239	2,337
			Present ditto ...	87,223	19,356	2,006	5,706	1,077
		Koonch ...	Former ditto ...	1,29,267	11,891	14,382	8,211	2,699
			Present ditto ...	1,46,491	19,427	5,551	6,841	1,518
		Kunnar ...	Former ditto ...	72,736	17,712	10,996	6,900	2,352
			Present ditto ...	77,579	14,759	1,764	7,775	1,209
		Calpee ...	Former ditto ...	1,10,699	41,920	1,064	28,946	2,194
			Present ditto ...	1,13,115	41,723	53	9,050	1,805
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	8,67,882	2,14,182	1,03,800	1,26,343	24,848
			Present ditto ...	9,38,891	2,02,190	23,583	78,845	22,416
	Jhansie ...	Gurotha ...	Former Settlement...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,77,801	61,330	11,014	24,153	2,707
		Mote ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,19,961	29,671	10,155	15,360	1,294
		Bhandere ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	80,801	14,150	18,538	12,296	843
		Mow ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	2,19,924	52,689	34,420	49,786	11,524
		Pundawah ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,24,858	32,265	2,706	25,941	6,396
		Jhansie ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,83,018	40,350	10,651	40,617	28,719
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	9,06,363	2,30,455	87,484	1,68,153	51,583

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total Cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
25,900	24,309	50,209	5·5	5·0	12·6	...	51·5	48·5	85·8	
19,662	32,307	51,969	6·7	4·7	7·5	2·4	37·8	62·2	88·7	
4,879	7,473	12,352	10·4	·5	21·6	18·9	39·5	60·5	54·4	
4,250	12,920	17,170	10·9	...	17·1	5·7	24·7	75·3	74·4	
3,807	9,810	13,707	14·8	·1	16·5	13·5	28·4	71·6	64·6	
4,040	15,332	19,372	9·5	2·5	12·7	1·1	20·8	79·2	84·1	
9,535	2,992	12,527	19·7	·2	34·1	2·5	76·1	23·9	54·2	
5,155	13,875	19,030	13·3	...	21·4	3·8	27·0	73·0	70·7	
15,235	2,428	17,663	20·3	·2	24·5	6·1	86·2	13·8	61·3	
3,628	16,129	19,757	18·1	·1	17·1	1·9	18·3	81·7	76·6	
9,617	13,643	23,260	13·1	·5	25·7	19·7	41·3	58·7	46·8	
14,058	28,070	42,128	10·4	...	14·6	2·1	33·3	66·7	81·2	
12,055	30,057	42,112	4·3	1·0	14·1	17·3	28·6	71·4	66·6	
18,086	41,071	59,757	8·8	...	8·9	2·0	30·2	69·8	87·9	
3,009	7,976	10,985	14·6	·3	23·8	8·5	27·3	72·7	61·8	
6,237	8,385	14,622	18·0	...	8·0	7·3	42·6	57·4	81·1	
37,584	23,124	60,708	10·5	3·2	4·4	7·8	61·9	38·1	85 8	
50,322	21,661	71,983	30·5	4·4	8·3	·4	69·9	30·1	89·5	
52,847	19,185	72,032	43·6	·5	3·4	0·7	73·3	26·7	81·6	
57,213	29,316	86,532	30·2	...	9·4	1·6	66·1	33·9	82·6	
1,821	12,663	14,484	12·0	...	20·5	0·7	12·5	87·5	68·9	
5,841	12,993	18,834	7·1	...	10·1	5·9	31·0	69·0	82·5	
6,433	15,798	22,231	12·7	·1	27·3	6·1	28·9	71·1	61·4	
8,006	19,882	27,978	8·2	·3	20·8	5·6	28·9	71·1	71·8	
25,592	3,247	28,839	19·6	1·9	34·9	13·5	88·7	11·3	88·1	
16,342	36,581	52,923	20·8	2·3	21·6	3·0	30·8	69·2	63·9	
15,770	58,194	74,964	18·8	3·0	26·5	8·0	21·0	79·0	58·2	
37,814	72,236	1,10,050	14·3	·3	15·5	2·6	34·3	65·7	78·6	
2,24,174	2,31,899	4,56,073	18·4	1·6	18·8	9·3	48·0	52·0	65·1	
2,50,714	3,61,361	6,12,105	10·2	1·3	13·5	2·5	40·9	59·1	79·7	
17,41,131		17,41,131	31·2	1·9	10·3	8·4	...	...	71·9	
12,49,055	9,19,564	21,68,619	25·6	1·8	12·4	2·4	57·5	42·5	79·3	
82,778		82,778	26·3	8·7	17·3	2·5	...	...	66·3	The details of irrigated and unirrigated areas at last settlement are unknown. In this district artificial irrigation is very sparingly practised. The entries under column "Irrigated" are principally composed of lands naturally irrigated by inundation and as before. The entries in Pergunnah Koonch include the areas of the Indorkee and Regulation villages, as also those of the 17 Duboh villages.
3,864	1,09,400	1,13,264	22·9	1·7	11·0	3·4	3·4	96·6	80·7	
68,988		68,988	35·6	5·2	18·2	4·2	...	...	62·0	
4,631	1,04,357	1,08,988	28·4	1·2	8·5	4·4	4·2	95·8	81·5	
62,642		62,642	13·6	25·7	9·2	2·0	...	...	81·2	
1,669	1,03,148	1,04,817	7·2	0·1	9·1	1·4	1·5	98·5	67·7	
40,866		40,866	12·8	24·6	5·5	3·0	...	...	86·1	
5,322	53,756	59,078	22·1	2·2	6·5	1·2	9·0	91·0	89·7	
92,084		92,084	9·1	11·1	6·3	2·0	...	...	89·4	
825	1,12,329	1,13,154	13·2	3·7	4·6	1·0	·7	99·3	93·1	
34,776		34,776	24·3	15·1	9·4	3·2	...	...	78·9	
3,334	48,738	52,072	19·0	2·2	10·0	1·5	6·3	93·7	85·2	
36,575		36,575	37·8	·9	26·1	1·9	...	...	54·0	
6,158	54,326	60,484	36·8	·03	8·0	1·5	10·1	89·9	84·7	
4,18,709		4,18,709	24·1	11·6	14·2	2·7	...	...	73·4	
25,803	5,86,054	6,11,857	21·5	2·5	8·3	2·3	4·2	95·8	85·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no record of the areas of the different Pergunnahs according to measurements of former settlement.
106	78,491	78,597	34·4	6·1	13·5	1·5	·2	99·8	74·5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
527	62,954	63,481	24·7	8·4	12·8	1·0	·8	99·2	79·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,038	33,836	34,874	17·5	22·9	15·2	1·1	2·9	97·1	72·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,320	66,185	71,505	23·9	15·6	22·6	5·2	7·4	92·6	53·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
152	57,398	57,550	25·8	2·1	20·7	5·1	·2	99·8	64·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,027	49,654	62,681	22·0	5·8	22·1	15·6	20·7	79·3	47·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20,260	3,48,428	3,68,688	25·4	9·6	18·5	5·6	5·4	94·6	62·6	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JHANSIE.—(*continued*)	Lullutpore ...	Lullutporo ...	Former Settlement...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	2,79,731	38,066	12,250	1,46,260	18,825
		Marowra ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	2,59,365	63,525	36,492	95,977	9,153
		Banpore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	2,10,749	37,037	13,745	86,589	19,888
		Mehrownee ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	98,258	9,375	1,453	53,905	4,621
		Talbehut ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,81,712	71,784	2,630	60,960	11,907
		Bansie ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	95,616	29,288	6,313	34,699	5,317
		Balabehut ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	1,20,913	63,856	660	36,296	2,948
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	12,46,344	3,12,031	73,552	5,14,686	72,659
		Total Jhansie Division	Former ditto ...	8,87,882	2,14,182	1,03,800	1,26,343	24,848
			Present ditto ...	30,91,598	7,45,576	1,84,619	7,61,084	1,46,658
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	Kurrah ...	Former Settlement...	1,45,501	52,281	4,065	13,683	2,791
			Present ditto ...	1,50,152	42,989	3,809	20,723	1,636
		Kurraree ...	Former ditto ...	93,276	27,036	1,569	9,601	1,618
			Present ditto ...	98,072	25,124	.....	10,317	960
		Uthurbun ...	Former ditto ...	71,168	19,846	817	4,414	1,406
			Present ditto ...	75,055	14,711	3	10,926	1,981
		Nawabgunge ...	Former ditto ...	59,878	17,866	1,214	2,275	541
			Present ditto ...	65,560	15,742	.....	8,647	1,290
		Mirzaporee Chowharee	Former ditto ...	12,314	4,541	818	1,136	146
			Present ditto ...	12,105	4,262	421	992	216
		Secundra ...	Former ditto ...	1,01,898	41,000	2,778	7,642	2,118
			Present ditto ...	1,05,469	41,047	414	8,111	2,409
		Jhoonsie ...	Former ditto ...	70,753	15,740	1,342	4,024	741
			Present ditto ...	75,935	16,858	.....	9,487	1,142
		Arail ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Muh ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Kewace ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Khyragurh ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Barrah ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Chail ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Soraon ...	Former ditto ..	90,289	32,078	2,659	6,319	1,611
			Present ditto ...	90,375	27,360	807	8,812	1,385
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	6,48,077	2,10,388	15,262	49,044	10,972
			Present ditto ...	6,72,723	1,88,096	5,514	78,015	11,028
		Total Allahabad Division.	Former ditto ...	6,48,077	2,10,388	15,262	49,044	10,972
			Present ditto ...	6,72,723	1,88,096	6,514	78,015	11,028
BENARES.	Goruckpore and Bustee.	Sulempore Mujholee..	Former Settlement...	3,62,349	68,539	6,127	57,826	18,294
			Present ditto ...	3,74,398	70,782	5,612	28,589	12,143
		Silhut ...	Former ditto ...	1,76,025	37,995	12,284	59,766	10,930
			Present ditto ...	1,79,089	31,600	1,454	42,342	4,020
		Sidhooa Jobna ...	Former ditto ...	5,20,404	1,15,341	5,035	1,37,036	39,815
			Present ditto ...	5,33,063	60,120	6,034	92,763	35,278
		Shahjehanpore ...	Former ditto ...	88,083	14,159	756	21,053	...
			Present ditto ...	88,432	11,015	1,084	10,611	4,502
		South Huveylee ...	Former ditto ...	3,82,684	.....	1,02,658	1,17,994	...
			Present ditto ...	3,80,748	48,184	23,323	66,730	16,238
		North Huveylee ...	Former ditto ...	1,49,799	.....	.....	59,807	...
			Present ditto ...	2,48,148	28,504	1,637	43,543	16,264
		Benackpore (east) ...	Former ditto ...	30,914	12,429	231	14,726	1,098
			Present ditto ...	31,051	1,947	300	11,205	2,281
		Benackpore (west) ...	Former ditto ...	27,278	3,327	283	11,915	1,329
			Present ditto ...	27,445	2,524	396	4,517	887
		Tilpur ...	Former ditto ...	1,22,330	27,130	4,655	31,469	13,181
			Present ditto ...	1,15,881	9,021	1,299	32,788	13,593

I,—(continued.)

of Area,—(continued.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,417	59,913	64,330	13·6	4·4	52·2	6·7	6·8	93·2	28·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
892	53,326	54,218	21·4	14·0	37·0	3·5	1·6	98·4	34·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,263	44,227	53,490	17·5	6·5	41·0	9·4	17·3	82·7	8·3	There is no record of area according to measurements of former settlement.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,095	27,809	28,904	9·5	1·4	54·8	4·7	3·7	96·3	33·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,176	26,246	34,422	39·5	1·4	33·5	6·5	23·7	76·3	32·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,669	16,330	19,999	30·6	6·6	36·2	5·5	18·3	81·7	33·3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
262	16,891	17,153	52·8	·5	30·0	2·4	17·1	82·9	30·4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27,774	2,44,742	2,72,516	25·1	5·9	41·2	5·8	10·1	89·9	31·7	
4,18,709		4,18,709	24·1	11·6	14·2	2·7	...	...	73·4	The total of former settlement of the Jhansie Division, represents the total of the Jaloun District only. The figures for the other districts are not available.
73,837	11,79,224	12,53,061	24·1	5·9	24·6	4·7	5·8	94·2	57·9	
37,767	34,964	72,731	35·9	2·7	9·3	1·9	51·9	48·1	81·5	
38,630	42,305	80,935	28·6	2·5	13·8	1·0	47·7	52·3	78·3	
22,888	30,564	53,452	28·9	1·6	10·2	1·7	42·8	57·2	82·6	
20,451	41,211	61,662	25·6	...	10·5	·9	33·1	66·9	84·5	
6,513	38,172	44,685	27·8	1·1	6·2	1·9	14·5	85·5	88·4	
13,332	34,099	47,431	19·6	·004	14·5	2·6	28·1	71·9	78·6	
18,143	19,839	37,982	29·8	2·0	3·7	·9	47·7	52·3	93·0	
20,917	18,964	39,881	24·0	...	13·1	1·9	52·4	47·6	80·0	
4,415	1,258	5,673	36·8	6·6	9·2	1·1	77·8	22·2	81·5	
5,703	511	6,214	35·2	3·4	8·1	1·7	91·7	8·3	83·7	
34,210	17,150	51,360	39·0	2·6	7·2	2·0	66·6	33·4	84·0	
41,821	11,667	53,488	38·9	·3	7·6	2·2	78·1	21·9	83·5	
13,488	35,418	48,906	22·2	1·8	5·6	1·0	27·5	72·5	91·1	
16,485	31,963	48,448	22·2	...	12·4	1·5	34·0	66·0	82·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28,705	18,917	47,622	35·5	2·9	6·9	1·7	60·2	39·8	85·7	
39,875	12,136	52,011	30·2	·8	9·7	1·5	76·6	23·4	83·6	
1,66,129	1,96,282	3,62,411	32·4	2·3	7·5	1·6	45·8	54·2	85·7	
1,97,214	1,92,856	3,90,070	27·9	·8	11·5	1·6	50·5	49·5	81·4	
1,66,129	1,96,282	3,62,411	32·4	2·3	7·5	1·6	45·8	54·2	85·7	
1,97,214	1,92,856	3,90,070	27·9	·8	11·5	1·6	50·5	49·5	81·4	
2,04,944	6,619	2,11,563	18·9	1·6	15·9	5·0	96·8	3·2	73·5	
2,22,151	35,121	2,57,272	18·9	1·4	7·6	3·2	86·3	13·7	86·3	
38,139	16,911	55,050	21·5	6·9	33·9	6·2	69·2	30·8	43·7	
88,724	10,949	99,673	17·6	·8	23·6	2·2	89·0	11·0	68·2	
1,10,348	1,12,226	2,22,574	22·1	1·0	26·3	7·6	49·5	50·5	55·7	
1,21,892	2,26,076	3,47,968	9·4	1·3	17·4	6·6	35·0	65·0	73·1	
45,789	6,026	51,815	16·4	·8	23·9	...	88·3	11·7	71·1	
23,907	37,313	61,220	12·4	1·2	11·9	5·0	39·0	61·0	80·2	
72,777	89,255	1,62,032	...	26·8	30·8	...	44·9	55·1	57·8	
1,61,471	64,502	2,25,973	12·7	6·1	17·5	4·2	71·4	28·6	73·1	
40,296	49,696	89,992	...	...	39·9	...	44·7	55·3	60·0	
57,780	1,00,420	1,58,200	11·4	·6	17·5	6·5	36·5	63·5	72·5	
...	2,430	2,430	40·2	·7	47·6	3·5	...	100	13·3	
3,365	11,953	15,318	6·2	·9	36·0	7·3	21·9	78·1	53·1	
...	10,424	10,424	12·1	1·0	43·6	4·8	...	100	44·0	
6,703	12,418	19,121	9·1	1·4	16·4	3·1	35·0	65·0	77·9	
45,392	503	45,895	22·1	3·8	25·7	10·7	98·9	1·1	59·6	
11,565	47,610	59,175	7·7	1·1	28·2	11·7	19·5	80·5	56·0	

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Period of Settlement.	Total Area.	Barren.	Revenue free.	Cultivable.	Recently abandoned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BENARES,—*(continued.)*	GORUCKPORE and BUSTEE,—*(continued.)*	Dhariyapar ...	Former Settlement...	1,86,647	47,422	4,827	43,780	4,944
			Present ditto ...	2,03,222	55,697	4,310	20,165	7,332
		Annowla ...	Former ditto ...	70,690	18,921	1,375	18,152	3,804
			Present ditto ...	71,303	14,371	1,542	7,769	2,345
		Chiloopar ...	Former ditto ...	59,895	22,467	548	6,735	2,409
			Present ditto ...	66,149	17,245	573	8,831	4,989
		Bhawapar ...	Former ditto ...	89,181	26,523	7,592	15,840	3,536
			Present ditto ...	90,867	20,036	4,541	9,159	3,892
		Hussunpore Mughur	Former ditto ...	1,67,964	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	3,63,838	68,828	5,844	49,641	20,398
		Ruttunpore Banace...	Former ditto ...	4,28,032	41,158	4,573	1,08,384	50,536
			Present ditto ...	4,36,037	45,665	6,044	73,233	33,512
		Russoulpore Ghous...	Former ditto ...	2,11,868	19,702	1,885	35,255	24,920
			Present ditto ...	2,11,577	22,796	2,670	35,225	9,489
		Muholee ...	Former ditto ...	2,42,833	38,371	3,238	65,679	17,868
			Present ditto ...	2,16,651	50,678	3,868	32,327	14,794
		Aurungabad Nuggur	Former ditto ...	1,30,324	13,919	1,644	34,670	3,841
			Present ditto ...	1,38,578	15,739	1,921	28,618	5,906
		Amorha ...	Former ditto ...	1,70,665	17,867	4,003	38,315	3,725
			Present ditto ...	1,83,014	22,569	4,490	39,182	11,167
		Bustee ...	Former ditto ...	1,78,459	22,334	1,809	51,741	5,493
			Present ditto ...	1,68,342	17,515	2,608	20,782	5,291
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	37,96,433	5,47,907	1,64,123	9,30,152	2,11,723
			Present ditto ...	41,57,833	6,14,136	80,450	6,67,050	2,24,926
	AZIMGURH ...	Deogaon ...	Former Settlement...	1,24,828	50,160	2,637	3,493	4,966
			Present ditto ...	1,27,748	44,530	301	11,413	4,439
		Belhabans ...	Former ditto ...	38,829	10,312	1,471	7,655	880
			Present ditto ...	39,286	11,866	32	4,925	759
		Nizamabad ...	Former ditto ...	2,81,719	1,13,858	6,977	37,164	3,888
			Present ditto ...	2,82,987	84,387	917	33,179	6,568
		Mahoul ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Kowrya ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Atrowlya ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Sugree ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Ghosee ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Gopalpore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Mohamdabad ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Mhownath Bhunjun	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Cherayakoto ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Kuryath Mithoo ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Nuthoopore ...	Former ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
			Present ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
		Total ...	Former ditto ...	4,45,376	1,83,330	13,085	48,312	9,734
			Present ditto ...	4,50,021	1,40,783	1,250	49,517	11,766
		Total Benares Division	Former ditto ...	42,41,809	7,31,237	1,77,208	9,78,464	2,21,457
			Present ditto ...	46,07,854	7,54,919	81,700	7,16,567	2,36,092
		Grand Total ...	Former ditto ...	1,94,50,962	34,96,911	9,45,084	45,68,695	
			Present ditto ...	2,26,72,948	40,21,546	7,03,236	38,46,732	7,67,424

Note.—In the Grand Total the sum of the figures under the different heads of the former settlement does not make up the

I,—(concluded.)

of Area,—(concluded.)

Cultivated.			Percentage of Barren on total area.	Percentage of Revenue-free on total area.	Percentage of Cultivable on total area.	Percentage of Recently abandoned on total area.	Percentage of Irrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Unirrigated on cultivated area.	Percentage of Cultivated on assessable area.	Remarks.
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivation.								
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
77,470	8,204	85,674	25·4	2·5	23·4	2·6	90·4	9·6	63·7	
93,655	22,063	1,15,718	27·4	2·1	9·9	3·6	80·9	19·1	80·8	
28,447	...	28,447	26·7	1·9	25·6	5·3	100	...	56·4	
39,370	5,906	45,276	20·1	2·1	10·8	3·2	86·9	13·1	83·5	
27,736	...	27,736	37·5	·9	11·2	4·0	100	...	75·2	
13,009	21,502	34,511	26·0	·8	13·3	7·5	37·6	62·4	71·4	
25,783	9,898	35,681	29·7	8·5	17·7	3·9	72·2	27·8	64·7	
33,604	19,636	53,239	22·0	4·9	10·7	4·2	63·1	36·9	80·3	
...	*1,67,964	1,67,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* This represents the total cultivated area, the areas under the other heads cannot be correctly given.
1,54,682	64,445	2,19,127	18·9	1·6	13·6	5·6	70·5	29·5	75·7	
1,40,937	76,444	2,17,381	9·6	1·0	25·3	13·2	64·8	35·2	57·6	
1,20,353	1,57,230	2,77,583	10·4	1·3	18·7	7·6	43·3	56·7	72·2	
90,113	39,993	1,30,106	9·3	·8	16·6	11·7	69·2	30·8	68·3	
1,05,201	36,196	1,41,397	10·7	1·2	16·6	4·4	74·4	25·6	75·9	
68,390	49,287	1,17,677	15·8	1·3	27·0	7·3	58·1	41·9	58·4	
1,05,334	30,650	1,35,984	24·1	1·5	13·1	5·9	77·4	22·6	74·2	The total area under the different heads of the last settlement is not correct. In many cases the old areas of some pergunnahs cannot be accurately given.
76,250	...	76,250	10·6	1·2	26·6	2·9	100	...	66·4	
75,306	11,058	86,364	11·3	1·3	20·6	4·2	87·1	12·9	71·4	
1,06,755	...	1,06,755	10·4	2·3	22·4	2·1	100	...	71·7	
80,919	24,687	1,05,606	12·3	2·4	21·4	6·1	76·6	23·4	67·7	
95,183	1,899	97,082	13·0	1·0	28·9	3·0	98·0	2·0	62·9	
95,773	17,373	1,13,146	10·4	1·5	17·6	3·1	84·6	15·4	70·3	
12,94,749	6,47,779	19,42,528	14·4	4·3	24·5	5·3	61·5	38·5	62·9	
16,14,764	9,57,107	25,71,871	14·7	1·9	16·4	5·3	62·7	37·3	74·0	
54,572	...	54,572	40·3	2·0	2·7	3·9	100	...	86·5	
63,822	3,243	67,065	34·8	·2	8·9	3·4	95·1	4·9	80·8	
18,511	...	18,511	26·5	3·7	19·7	2·2	100	...	68·4	
20,974	730	21,704	30·2	·08	12·5	1·9	96·6	3·4	79·2	
1,17,822	10	1,17,832	40·4	3·1	13·1	1·3	99·9	·1	74·1	
1,42,662	15,274	1,57,936	29·8	·3	11·7	2·3	90·3	9·7	79·8	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	These pergunnahs have not been measured yet.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,90,905	10	1,90,915	41·1	2·9	10·8	2·1	99·9	·1	76·6	
2,27,458	19,247	2,46,705	31·2	·2	11·0	2·6	92·1	7·9	80·1	
14,85,654	6,47,789	21,33,443	17·2	4·1	23·0	5·2	69·6	30·4	64·0	
18,42,222	9,76,354	28,18,576	16·3	1·7	15·5	5·1	65·3	34·7	74·7	
1,02,0	2,848	1,02,02,848	17·9	4·8	23·4		...	...	69·0	
60,13,015	73,20,995	1,33,34,010	17·7	3·1	16·9	3·3	45·0	55·0	74·2	

Total area. The difference, 2,37,424 acres, is due to the entries of the former settlement of the Allygurh District being incorrect.

APPEN

Comparative statement shewing the Assessable and the Cultivated Areas of the two Settlements, together with the

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Assessable Area.				Cultivated Area.			
			Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MEERUT.	DEHRA DOON ...	Dehra Doon ...	60,131	74,619	14,488	...	29,884	37,181	7,297	...
		Total ...	60,131	74,619	14,488	...	29,884	37,181	7,297	...
	SAHARUNPORE ...	Sultanpore ...	...	49,632	...	...	...	40,329	...	...
		Sirsawah ...	...	53,947	...	...	...	43,257	...	...
		Nukoor ...	...	57,791	...	...	...	44,995	...	...
		Gungoh ...	...	72,869	...	...	...	47,139	...	...
		Saharunpore ...	...	65,886	...	...	...	58,691	...	...
		Hurowrah ...	...	59,672	...	...	...	52,387	...	...
		Faizabad ...	...	62,236	...	...	...	45,226	...	...
		Moozufferabad ...	...	42,924	...	...	...	33,067	...	...
		Deobund ...	...	73,457	...	...	...	67,222	...	...
		Nagul ...	...	70,240	...	...	...	61,316	...	...
		Rampore ...	...	72,247	...	...	...	59,537	...	...
		Bhugwanpore ...	...	71,249	...	...	...	52,875	...	...
		Roorkee ...	...	47,471	...	...	...	35,648	...	...
		Jowalapore ...	...	58,143	...	...	...	30,131	...	...
		Munglour ...	...	66,370	...	...	...	59,311	...	...
		Total ...	890,688	924,134	33,446	...	6,06,847	7,32,031	1,25,184	...
	MOOZUFFERNUGGUR ...	Bidoulee ...	42,418	41,090	...	1,328	24,807	20,544	...	4,263
		Jhinjhana ...	47,004	43,997	...	3,007	29,575	25,011	...	4,564
		Kyranah ...	45,251	50,148	4,897	...	29,116	33,642	4,526	...
		Shamlee ...	54,198	52,654	...	1,544	45,752	45,455	...	297
		Thanah Bhawn ...	41,979	39,438	...	2,541	30,361	27,692	...	2,669
		Kaudlah ...	51,742	56,356	4,614	...	46,590	50,329	3,730	...
		Boorhana ...	39,993	41,803	1,810	...	33,666	35,282	1,616	...
		Shikarpoor ...	50,952	54,410	3,458	...	43,953	48,487	4,534	...
		Churtawul ...	46,778	51,846	5,068	...	39,586	44,349	4,763	...
		Bugrah ...	46,202	49,152	2,860	...	39,434	42,038	2,604	...
		Gordhanpoor ...	27,770	33,679	5,909	...	16,550	16,118	...	438
		Khatouli ...	45,411	46,979	1,568	...	37,250	42,222	4,972	...
		Total ...	5,39,788	5,61,552	30,184	8,420	4,16,655	4,31,169	26,745	12,231
	MEERUT ...	Meerut ...	1,95,464	1,94,163	...	1,301	1,50,021	1,68,045	18,024	...
		Haupper ...	86,294	90,389	4,095	...	64,735	77,844	13,109	...
		Pooth ...	30,477	32,952	2,475	...	20,831	24,076	3,245	...
		Sarawah ...	40,832	43,870	3,038	...	29,799	33,114	6,315	...
		Gurhmooktesur ...	50,098	56,796	6,698	...	30,112	44,267	14,155	...
		Baghput ...	95,386	1,11,239	15,853	...	79,952	98,369	18,417	...
		Barout ...	40,575	43,921	3,346	...	33,380	39,745	6,365	...
		Kotana ...	38,094	41,836	3,742	...	26,718	35,943	9,225	...
		Chuprowlee ...	31,658	33,691	2,033	...	24,932	28,924	3,992	...
		Dasna ...	74,480	77,173	2,693	...	47,943	61,932	13,989	...
		Lonee ...	74,676	83,798	9,122	...	52,229	61,879	9,650	...
		Jellalabad ...	1,08,742	1,10,355	1,613	...	83,394	92,189	87,95	...
		Sirdhana ...	70,889	75,048	4,159	...	51,357	66,360	15,003	...
		Burnawa ...	54,377	57,875	3,498	...	39,262	50,258	10,996	...
		Hustinapoor ...	1,29,831	1,31,505	1,674	...	63,604	78,060	14,456	...
		Kithoor ...	1,11,856	1,05,568	...	6,288	64,862	81,200	16,338	...
		Total ...	12,33,729	12,90,179	64,039	7,589	8,63,181	10,45,205	1,82,074	...
	BOOLUNDSHUHUR ...	Anoopshuhur ...	64,863	67,734	2,871	...	46,962	54,081	7,119	...
		Ahar ...	83,357	82,538	...	819	54,050	58,787	4,737	...
		Debaiee ...	99,828	94,497	...	5,331	69,483	79,125	9,642	...
		Agowtha ...	53,566	55,249	1,683	...	39,533	45,313	5,780	...
		Burrun ...	76,786	70,970	...	5,816	52,447	58,123	5,676	...
		Syanah ...	77,215	78,501	1,286	...	53,540	59,062	5,522	...
		Shikarpore ...	53,291	50,130	...	3,161	29,103	35,899	6,796	...
		Puhasoo ...	69,749	76,258	6,509	...	48,776	54,467	5,691	...
		Jewur ...	79,741	81,851	2,110	...	44,904	57,163	12,259	...
		Koorjah ...	1,14,365	1,13,122	...	1,243	76,360	81,112	4,752	...
		Dadree ...	1,18,167	1,19,464	1,297	...	66,157	86,348	20,191	...
		Dunkour ...	65,209	70,801	5,592	...	41,054	47,304	6,250	...
		Secundrabad ...	82,182	77,325	...	4,857	53,836	61,079	7,243	...
		Total ...	10,38,319	10,38,440	21,348	21,227	6,76,205	7,77,863	1,01,658	...

DIX II.

former and present Assumed Rentals and the incidence thereof per acre of assessable land and of cultivation.

Assumed Rental.				Assumed rent rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent rate per acre of cultivation.				Remarks.
Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
25,631	63,274	37,643	...	0 6 9	0 13 6	0 6 9	...	0 13 8	1 11 2	0 13 6	...	
25,631	63,274	37,643	...	0 6 9	0 13 6	0 6 9	...	0 13 8	1 11 2	0 13 6	...	
75,705	1,21,977	46,272	...	...	2 7 3	...	...	...	3 0 4	...	...	The assessable and cultivated areas of the different pergunnahs cannot be given for the former settlement.
87,532	1,24,038	36,506	...	...	2 4 9	...	...	...	2 13 10	...	...	
96,295	1,32,019	35,824	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	...	2 14 11	...	...	
1,12,704	1,45,217	25,513	...	...	1 15 10	...	...	...	3 1 3	...	...	
1,32,157	2,34,066	1,01,909	...	...	3 8 10	...	...	...	3 14 11	...	...	
1,18,956	1,66,376	47,420	...	...	2 12 7	...	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	
70,021	1,31,818	61,797	...	...	2 1 10	...	...	...	2 14 7	...	...	
82,774	1,28,812	46,038	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 8	...	...	
1,43,820	1,87,318	38,398	...	...	2 8 9	...	...	...	2 12 7	...	...	
1,52,215	1,82,614	30,399	...	...	2 9 7	...	...	...	2 15 7	...	...	
1,45,284	2,30,942	85,658	...	...	3 3 1	...	...	...	3 14 0	...	...	
1,28,460	1,43,601	15,141	...	...	2 0 2	...	...	...	2 11 5	...	...	
73,804	88,955	15,151	...	...	1 13 11	...	...	...	2 7 10	...	...	
76,267	73,479	...	2,788	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	
1,41,021	1,86,916	45,895	...	...	2 13 0	...	...	...	3 2 5	...	...	
16,51,015	22,78,148	6,29,921	2,788	1 13 7	2 7 5	0 9 10	...	3 12 0	3 1 9	...	0 10 3	
58,315	58,250	...	65	1 6 0	1 6 8	0 0 8	...	2 5 7	2 13 4	0 7 9	...	
97,009	1,13,396	16,387	...	2 1 0	2 0 3	0 8 3	...	3 4 6	4 8 7	1 4 1	...	
76,263	1,04,614	28,351	...	1 11 0	2 1 5	0 6 5	...	2 9 10	3 1 9	0 7 11	...	
1,85,102	2,40,114	55,012	...	3 6 8	4 9 0	1 2 4	...	4 0 9	5 4 6	1 3 9	...	
86,529	1,14,162	27,633	...	2 1 0	2 14 3	0 13 3	...	2 13 7	4 1 11	1 4 4	...	
1,55,014	2,22,820	67,806	...	2 15 11	3 15 3	0 15 4	...	3 5 3	4 6 10	1 1 7	...	
1,15,411	1,39,692	24,281	...	2 14 2	3 5 6	0 7 4	...	3 6 10	3 15 4	0 8 6	...	
1,63,157	2,06,602	43,445	...	3 3 3	3 12 9	0 9 6	...	3 11 4	4 4 2	0 8 10	...	
1,00,631	1,22,514	21,883	...	2 2 5	2 5 10	0 3 5	...	2 8 8	2 12 2	0 3 6	...	
1,32,865	1,63,382	30,517	...	2 13 11	3 5 2	0 7 3	...	3 5 11	3 14 2	0 8 3	...	
29,935	34,434	4,499	...	1 1 3	1 0 4	...	0 0 11	1 12 11	2 2 2	0 5 3	...	
1,01,405	1,93,270	91,865	...	2 3 8	4 1 9	1 14 1	...	2 11 6	4 9 2	1 13 8	...	
13,01,636	17,13,250	4,11,679	65	2 10 1	3 5 3	0 11 2	...	3 6 11	4 6 5	0 15 6	...	
5,01,837	8,28,018	3,26,181	...	2 9 0	4 4 2	1 11 2	...	3 5 6	4 14 10	1 9 4	...	
1,80,870	2,67,800	86,930	...	2 1 6	2 15 4	0 13 10	...	2 12 8	3 7 0	0 10 4	...	
60,295	80,050	19,755	...	1 15 7	2 6 10	0 7 3	...	2 14 3	3 5 2	0 6 11	...	
78,828	1,21,600	42,772	...	1 14 10	2 12 4	0 13 6	...	2 10 3	3 5 10	0 11 7	...	
72,144	1,17,760	45,616	...	1 7 0	2 1 2	0 10 2	...	2 6 4	2 10 6	0 4 2	...	
2,22,431	4,20,070	1,97,739	...	2 5 3	3 12 5	1 7 2	...	2 12 5	4 4 3	1 7 10	...	
1,61,217	2,30,800	69,583	...	3 15 6	5 4 0	1 4 6	...	4 13 3	5 12 10	0 15 7	...	
1,31,809	1,98,850	67,041	...	3 7 4	4 12 0	1 4 8	...	4 14 11	5 8 6	0 9 7	...	
1,25,782	1,79,600	53,818	...	3 15 6	5 5 3	1 5 9	...	5 0 8	6 3 4	1 2 8	...	
1,45,744	2,46,100	1,00,356	...	1 15 3	3 3 0	1 3 9	...	3 0 7	3 15 6	0 14 11	...	
1,15,317	1,90,522	75,205	...	1 8 8	2 4 4	0 11 8	...	2 3 3	3 1 3	0 14 0	...	
2,15,221	3,53,800	1,38,579	...	1 15 8	3 3 3	1 3 7	...	2 9 3	3 13 4	1 4 1	...	
2,36,571	3,42,360	1,05,789	...	3 5 4	4 8 11	1 3 7	...	4 9 8	5 2 6	0 8 10	...	
1 81,192	2,57,900	76,708	...	3 5 3	4 7 3	1 2 0	...	4 9 10	5 2 1	0 8 3	...	
1,71,693	2,95,300	1,23,607	...	1 5 1	2 3 11	0 14 10	...	2 11 2	3 12 6	1 1 4	...	
1,38,355	2,38,760	1,00,405	...	1 3 9	2 4 2	1 0 5	...	2 2 1	2 15 0	0 12 11	...	
27,39,206	43,69,350	16,30,144	...	2 3 6	3 6 2	1 2 8	...	3 2 9	4 2 10	1 0 1	...	
1,16,562	1,59,992	43,430	...	1 12 9	2 5 8	0 8 11	...	2 7 8	2 15 4	0 7 8	...	
1,17,685	1 68,239	50,554	...	1 6 7	2 0 7	0 10 0	...	2 2 10	2 13 9	0 10 11	...	
1,64,578	2,62,826	98,248	...	1 10 4	2 12 6	1 2 2	...	2 5 10	3 5 1	0 15 3	...	
1,16,331	1,73,965	57,634	...	2 2 8	3 2 4	0 15 8	...	2 15 0	3 13 5	0 14 5	...	
1,37,979	1,99,253	61,274	...	1 12 9	2 12 11	1 0 2	...	2 10 1	3 6 10	0 12 9	...	
1,37,797	2,00,220	62,423	...	1 12 6	2 8 9	0 12 3	...	2 9 2	3 6 2	0 13 0	...	
71,202	1,18,166	46,874	...	1 5 4	2 5 8	1 0 4	...	2 7 2	3 4 7	0 13 5	...	
1,11,675	1,75,250	63,575	...	1 9 7	2 4 9	0 11 2	...	2 4 7	3 3 5	0 14 10	...	
1,26,802	1,59,649	32,847	...	1 9 5	1 15 2	0 5 9	...	2 13 2	2 12 8	...	0 0 6	
1,88,457	2,75,116	86,659	...	1 10 4	2 6 10	0 12 6	...	2 7 5	3 6 3	0 14 10	...	
1,66,492	2,42,073	75,581	...	1 6 6	2 0 5	0 9 11	...	2 8 3	2 12 10	0 4 7	...	
92,094	1,34,398	41,404	...	1 6 9	1 14 4	0 7 7	...	2 4 2	2 13 5	0 9 3	...	
1,21,881	1,90,286	68,405	...	1 7 8	2 7 4	0 15 8	...	2 4 2	3 1 10	0 13 8	...	
16,70,525	24,59,433	7,88,908	...	1 9 8	2 5 10	0 12 2	...	2 7 6	3 2 7	0 11 1	...	

APPENDIX

Comparative statement shewing the Assessable and the Cultivated

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Assessable Area. Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cultivated Area. Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meerut,—(*contd.*)	Allyghur ...	Atrowlee ...	...	1,65,782	1,65,782	...	1,19,386	1,30,212	10,826	...
		Gungeree ..	...	24,468	24,468	...	15,576	20,281	4,705	...
		Koel ...	...	1,27,836	1,27,836	...	1,11,022	1,16,264	5,242	...
		Morethul ...	...	29,196	29,196	...	23,264	25,560	2,296	...
		Burrowlee ...	...	11,478	11,478	...	9,762	10,210	448	...
		Goriee ...	...	51,097	51,097	...	48,359	48,787	428	...
		Hussuugurh ...	...	73,467	73,467	...	65,264	68,924	3,660	...
		Chundous ...	...	51,798	51,798	...	41,489	43,016	1,527	...
		Tuppul ...	...	87,322	87,322	...	50,998	67,748	10,750	...
		Khyr ...	...	83,058	83,058	...	72,255	75,769	3,514	...
		Total ...	...	7,05,502	7,05,502	...	5,63,375	6,06,771	43,396	...
		Actual Totals ...	37,62,655	45,94,426	8,69,007	37,236	31,56,097	36,30,220	4,86,354	12,231
	Total Meerut Division.	Totals for comparison, after deduction of the assessable area of Allygurh.	37,62,655	38,88,924	1,63,505	37,236	31,56,097	36,30,220	4,86,354	12,231
Rohilkund.	Bijnorh ...	Bijnore ...	54,250	58,754	4,504	...	40,883	49,268	8,385	...
		Duranuggur ...	49,469	54,769	5,300	...	38,199	43,191	9,992	...
		Mundawur ...	54,135	58,134	3,999	...	31,474	40,378	8,904	...
		Nujeebabad. Nujeebabad Proper	36,636	50,460	13,824	...	23,901	35,945	12,044	...
		Nujeebabad. Haka Chandi. Demarcated Villages ...	Unknown.	8,503	8,503	...	Unknown.	1,827	1,827	...
		Nujeebabad. Haka Chandi. Government reserved Forest ...	Ditto	16,622	16,622	...	Ditto	...	...	...
		Nujeebabad. Rai Himmut Singh's Forest and Grants	Ditto	75,283	75,283	...	Ditto	5,426	5,426	...
		Keerutpore ...	36,074	47,571	11,497	...	28,447	37,839	9,392	...
		Akburabad ...	24,484	31,658	7,174	...	19,599	25,344	5,745	...
		Dhampore ...	63,820	82,434	18,614	...	46,754	59,541	12,787	...
		Seohara ...	47,335	52,697	5,362	...	31,947	36,105	4,158	...
		Nihtaur ...	33,735	36,820	3,085	...	26,128	27,934	1,806	...
		Nugeena ...	47,947	53,331	5,384	...	39,171	43,847	4,676	...
		Burhapoora ...	32,497	46,312	13,815	...	12,102	17,302	5,200	...
		Afzulgurh ...	65,377	98,993	33,616	...	43,139	57,153	14,014	...
		Chandpoor ...	71,013	75,502	4,489	...	46,884	55,424	8,540	...
		Boorpoor ...	25,879	26,094	215	...	18,680	18,915	235	...
		Bashta ...	51,547	58,866	7,319	...	25,984	38,114	12,130	...
		Actual Totals ...	6,94,198	9,32,803	2,38,605	...	4,68,292	5,93,553	1,25,161	...
		Totals for comparison, after deduction of figures, relating to Chandi the Nujeebabad Forests, and the Grants.	6,94,198	8,32,395	1,38,197	...	4,68,292	5,86,300	1,18,008	...

II,—(continued.)

Area of the two Settlements, &c., &c.,—(continued.)

Assumed Rental.				Assumed rent rate per acre of Assessable land.				Assumed rent rate per acre of cultivation.				Remarks.
Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
3,64,370	5,71,714	2,07,344	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	2 11 2	3 12 9	1 1 7	...	The Assessable Area of former Settlement cannot be correctly given. The increase exhibited in column 6 is, therefore, fictitious.
4,31,913	7,07,310	2,75,397	...	...	4 3 1	...	...	2 15 11	4 10 5	1 10 6	...	
3,94,082	5,69,690	1,75,608	...	...	4 9 2	...	...	3 7 5	4 13 5	1 6 0	...	
5,11,699	7,82,575	2,70,876	...	...	3 8 4	...	...	2 15 11	4 3 1	1 3 2	...	
17,02,064	26,31,289	9,29,225	...	...	3 11 8	...	...	3 0 4	4 5 4	1 5 0	...	
90,90,077	1,35,14,744	44,27,520	2,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73,88,013	1,08,83,455	34,98,195	2,853	1 15 4	2 12 9	0 13 5	...	2 14 0	3 11 6	0 13 6	...	
1,47,757	1,74,200	26,443	...	2 11 7	2 15 5	0 3 10	...	3 9 10	3 8 7	...	0 1 3	
1,10,284	1,33,682	23,398	...	2 3 8	2 7 1	0 3 5	...	3 5 2	3 1 6	...	0 3 8	
97,176	1,38,514	41,338	...	1 12 9	2 6 1	0 9 4	...	3 1 5	3 6 11	0 5 6	...	
1,04,287	1,35,920	31,633	...	2 13 7	2 11 1	...	0 2 6	4 5 10	3 12 6	...	0 9 4	
Unknown	4,652	4,652	...	...	0 8 9	...	...	...	2 8 9	...	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,33,894	1,73,660	40,766	...	3 10 11	3 10 5	...	0 0 6	4 10 9	4 9 5	...	0 1 4	
85,701	97,970	12,269	...	3 8 0	3 1 6	...	0 6 6	4 6 0	3 13 10	...	0 8 2	
1,79,754	2,55,170	75,416	...	2 13 1	3 1 6	0 4 5	...	3 13 6	4 4 7	0 7 1	...	
1,17,777	1,44,280	26,503	...	2 7 10	2 11 10	0 4 0	...	3 11 1	3 15 11	0 4 10	...	
1,05,768	1,27,840	22,072	...	3 2 2	3 7 7	0 5 5	...	4 0 9	4 9 3	0 8 6	...	
1,73,027	2,57,630	84,603	...	3 9 9	4 13 4	1 3 7	...	4 6 8	5 14 0	1 7 4	...	
38,791	57,974	19,183	...	1 3 1	1 4 0	0 0 11	...	3 3 3	3 5 7	0 2 4	...	
1,55,931	2,16,146	60,215	...	2 6 2	2 2 11	...	0 3 3	3 9 10	3 12 6	0 2 8	...	
1,40,622	2,20,040	79,418	...	1 15 8	2 14 7	0 14 11	...	3 0 0	3 15 6	0 15 6	...	
64,654	85,170	20,516	...	2 8 0	3 4 3	0 12 3	...	3 7 6	4 8 1	1 0 7	...	
60,436	1,07,000	46,564	...	1 2 9	1 13 1	0 10 4	...	2 5 2	2 12 11	0 7 9	...	
17,14,859	23,29,848	6,14,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,14,859	23,25,196	6,10,337	...	2 7 6	2 12 8	0 5 2	...	3 10 7	3 15 5	0 4 10	...	

1.—The cultivated area here shown is that recorded at survey. That added since is not shown here. For this reason, the rate of rental of proposed Settlement in Pergunnahs Nugeenah, Chandpoor, Boorpoor and Bashta is deceptive, and higher than it is in reality. In the present assumed rental of those Pergunnahs is included the assumed rental of the newly-added cultivation, *i.e.*, the figures show the real assumed present rental of the *Pergunnah*, not of the recorded cultivation, only. This is not the case in any other Pergunnah. In all the others the present rental here assumed is the jumma doubled, and their jumma was assessed on the cultivation of the year of survey only; *plus* a little sometimes for culturable waste. 2.—*Vide* Remarks 3,—4, and 5 in Table I. 3.—The increase in cultivated and cultivable here shown is deceptive. It is not yielded by a comparison of the areas of the same villages. It is a comparison of the khalisa of the district *now* with the khalisa of the district in 1836-40. That those are not the something is evident from the totals of columns 6, table I. There are 20,947 acres more revenue-free land now than there were then. For example, in Pergunnah Bhurhapoorn, in 1837, there were only 12,102 acres of cultivation, including the present Barhapoora Jageer (then khalisa); there are now 17,302 acres, *besides* the jageer with 12,374 acres of cultivation.

APPENDIX

Comparative statement shewing the Assessable and the Cultivated

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Assessable Area.				Cultivated Area.			
			Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ROHILKUND.—(*contd.*)	Budaon ...	Usudpoor ...	73,828	78,126	4,298	...	44,842	53,909	9,067	..
		Rujpoora ...	79,242	91,173	11,931	...	46,888	52,292	5,404	...
		Bissowlee ...	53,767	55,713	1,946	...	47,887	52,522	4,635	...
		Satasee ...	37,746	49,381	11,635	...	30,599	45,556	14,957	...
		Islamnuggur ...	67,873	92,488	24,615	...	55,443	80,621	25,178	
		Suheswan ...	1,21,735	1,59,628	37,893	...	68,235	1,04,248	36,013	...
		Kote ...	80,381	1,01,818	21,437	...	67,013	97,131	30,118	...
		Budaon ...	1,25,973	98,840	...	27,133	84,543	85,522	979	...
		Oojhanee ...	1,09 923	1,18,144	8,221	...	80,111	84,814	4,703	...
		Ooseith ...	1,21,513	1,07,544	...	13,969	66,331	79,330	12,999	...
		Suleympoor ...	75,657	1,29,844	54,187	...	46,639	96,038	49,399	...
		Total ...	9,47,638	10,82,699	1,76,163	41,102	6,38,581	8,32,033	1,93,452	...
	Bareilly ...	Crore ...	1,41,252	1,65,235	23,983	...	1,01,964	1,40,597	38,633	...
		Fureedpore ...	1,33,038	1,42,600	9,562	...	89,523	1,13,279	23,756	...
		Meergunj ...	77,840	82,452	4,612	..	53,908	67,059	13,151	...
		Aonlah ...	67,353	71,578	4,225	...	32,289	55,557	23,268	...
		Sunecha ...	44,310	45,843	1,533	...	25,944	38,095	12,151	...
		Serouli ...	29,021	31,920	2,899	...	19,325	28,491	9,166	...
		Bulleah ...	17,493	20,585	3,092	...	14 061	17,956	3,895	...
		Nawabgunj ...	1,11,954	1,23,638	11,684	...	88,234	1,07,961	19,727	...
		Beesulpore ...	1,91,927	2,00,990	9,063	...	1,26,239	1,50,993	24,754	...
		Ritcha ...	79,112	85,910	6,798	...	63,615	78,538	14,923	...
		Chowmahla ...	52,222	52,030	...	192	33,379	43,884	10.505	...
		Kabur ...	27,680	30,583	2,903	...	22,937	27,113	4,176	...
		Sirsawan ...	17,732	17,664	...	68	15,265	15,544	279	...
		Total ...	9,90,934	10,71,028	80,354	260	6,86,683	8,85,067	1,98,384	...
	Pillibheet (*Sub-division*) ...	Jehanabad ...	96,596	1,01,049	4.453	...	63,524	83,858	20,334	...
		Pillibheet ...	84,658	1,13,900	29,242	...	53,278	82,416	29,138	...
		Poorunpore ...	2,87,648	2,69,092	...	17,956	83,074	98,891	15,817	...
		Total ...	4,68,902	4,84,041	33,695	17,956	1,99,876	2,65,165	65,289	...
	Shahjehanpoor ...	Shahjehanpore ...	76,263	82,925	6,662	...	56,896	65,671	9.775	...
		Jumour ...	52,063	57.296	5.233	...	36,577	43,729	7,152	...
		Kant ...	78,689	85,783	7,094	...	60.190	71,162	10,972	...
		Jellalabad ...	1,69,198	1,78,702	9,504	...	94,700	1,29,328	34,628	...
		Tilhur ...	69,907	72,862	2,955	...	48,202	61,235	13,033	...
		Khera Bujhera ...	46,502	51,147	4,645	...	32,334	42,472	10,138	...
		Meeranpore Kuttra ...	6,833	7,217	584	...	3,719	5,107	1,388	...
		Negohee ...	62,626	62,509	...	117	37,058	45,530	8,472	...
		Jullalpore* ...	36,507	41,598	5,091	...	28,949	33,412	4,463	...
	Total Rohilkund Division ...	Actual Totals ...	5,98,388	6,40,039	41,768	117	3,97,625	4,97,646	1,00,021	...
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of Pergunnah Jullalpore.	5,61,881	5,98,441	36,677	117	3,68,676	4,64,234	95;558	...
		Actual Totals ...	36,99,460	42,10,610	5,70,585	59,435	23,91,057	30,73,464	6,82,407	...
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of those Pergunnahs which have not been assessed ...	36,62,953	40,68,604	4,65,086	59,435	23,62,108	30,32,799	6,70,691	...
AGRA.—(*contd.*)	Furruckabad ...	Kumpil ...	72,310	93,306	20,996	...	43,136	65,882	22,752	...
		Shumshabad (west) ...	91,058	93,611	2,553	...	57,523	79,571	22,048	...
		Imrutpore ...	46,208	58,123	11,915	...	39,897	45,374	5,477	...
		Khakutmow ...	14,272	17,087	2,815	...	12,440	15.010	2,570	...
		Purumnuggur ...	13,785	12,465	...	1,320	11,029	10,391	...	638
		Pahara ...	12,277	18,417	6,140	...	9,887	12,355	2,468	...
		Mohumdabad ...	25,024	21,111	...	3,913	14,847	17,821	2,974	...
		Shumshabad (east) ...	59,903	61,635	1,732	...	44,315	51,761	7,446	...
		Bejepore ...	50,698	59,337	8,639	...	42,117	49,287	7,170	...
		Chibramow ...	58,182	61,154	2 972	...	49,766	52,619	2.853	...
		Talgram ...	47,132	61,341	14,209	...	40,472	50,415	9,943	...
		Sukrawah ...	...	1,683	1,683	...	...	1,274	1,274	..
		Suketpore ...	20,355	24.002	3,647	...	12.681	17,116	4.435	...
		Sourick ...	34,724	38,804	4,080	...	29.642	31,075	1.433	...
		Tirwa ...	83,024	86,404	3,380	...	39.413	66,409	26,996	..
		Kunouj ...	98,964	1,04 848	5,884	..	71.876	92.740	20,864	...
		Total ...	7,27,916	8,13.328	90,645	5,233	5,19,035	6,59,100	1,40,703	638

II,—(continued.)

Areas of the two Settlements, &c., &c.,—(continued.)

Assumed Rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of Assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.				Remarks.
Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1,18,979	2,08,978	94,999	...	1 8 8	2 10 9	1 2 1	...	2 8 8	3 14 6	1 5 4	...	
1,11,510	1,82,670	71,160	...	1 6 6	2 0 0	0 9 6	...	2 6 0	3 7 10	1 1 10	...	
85,489	1,35,632	50,143	...	1 9 5	2 6 11	0 13 6	...	1 12 6	2 9 3	0 12 9	...	
65,095	1,09,181	44,086	...	1 11 7	2 3 4	0 7 9	...	2 2 0	2 6 4	0 4 4	...	
1,18,233	2,28,153	1,09,920	...	1 11 10	2 7 5	0 11 7	...	2 2 1	2 13 3	0 11 2	...	
1,47,162	2,24,347	77,185	...	1 3 4	1 6 5	0 3 1	...	2 2 6	2 2 5	..	0 0 1	
1,45,119	2,40,774	95,655	...	1 12 10	2 5 10	0 9 0	...	2 2 7	2 7 7	0 5 0	.	
1,26,059	2,45,428	1,20,369	...	0 15 10	2 7 8	1 7 10	...	1 7 8	2 13 10	1 6 2	...	
1,49,359	2,15,238	65,879	...	1 5 8	1 13 1	0 7 5	...	1 13 9	2 8 7	0 10 10	...	
1,27,399	1,82,369	54,970	...	1 0 9	1 11 1	0 10 4	...	1 14 8	2 4 9	0 6 1	...	
2,03,935	2,89,545	85,610	...	2 11 1	2 3 8	...	0 7 5	4 5 11	3 0 2	...	1 5 9	
13,92,339	22,02,315	8,69,976	.	1 7 6	2 1 5	0 9 11	...	2 2 10	2 11 6	0 8 8	...	
2,49,026	4 89,540	2,40,514	...	1 12 2	2 15 4	1 3 2	...	2 7 0	3 7 7	1 0 7	...	
2,21,151	3,23,186	1,02,035	...	1 10 7	2 4 3	0 9 8	...	2 7 6	2 13 7	0 6 1	...	
1,70,630	2,69,740	99,210	...	2 3 0	3 4 4	1 1 4	...	3 2 7	4 0 4	0 13 9	...	
90,832	1,86,400	95,568	...	1 5 6	2 9 7	1 4 1	...	2 13 0	3 5 8	0 8 8	...	
78,696	1,46,560	67,864	...	1 12 4	3 3 1	1 6 9	...	3 0 6	3 13 6	0 13 0	...	
57,006	90,740	33,734	...	1 15 5	2 13 5	0 14 0	...	2 15 2	3 2 11	0 3 6	...	
40,262	67,960	27,698	...	2 4 9	3 4 9	1 0 0	...	2 13 9	3 12 6	0 14 9	...	
3,73,537	4,55,300	81,763	...	3 5 4	3 10 11	0 5 7	...	4 3 7	4 3 5	...	0 0 2	
4,21,493	6,16,980	1,95,487	...	2 3 1	3 1 1	0 14 0	...	3 5 5	4 1 4	0 11 11	...	
2,15,843	3,31,400	1,15,557	...	2 11 7	3 13 8	1 2 1	...	3 6 3	4 3 6	0 13 3	...	
70,107	1,52,000	81,893	...	1 5 5	2 14 8	1 9 3	...	2 1 7	3 7 5	1 5 10	...	
67,741	1,22,980	55,239	...	2 7 1	4 0 4	1 9 3	...	2 15 3	4 8 6	1 9 3	...	
56,144	73,820	17,676	...	3 2 7	4 2 10	1 0 3	...	3 10 8	4 11 11	1 1 3	...	
21,12,368	33,26,606	12,14,238	...	2 2 1	3 1 8	0 15 7	...	3 1 8	3 12 1	0 10 5	...	
1,89,417	3,15,878	1,26,461	...	1 15 4	3 2 0	1 2 8	...	2 15 8	3 12 3	0 12 7	...	
1,78,678	3,13,278	1,34,600	...	2 1 9	2 12 0	0 10 3	...	3 5 7	3 12 9	0 7 2	...	
1,00,117	1,65,748	95,631	...	0 5 6	0 11 7	0 6 1	...	1 2 3	1 15 6	0 13 3	...	
4,68,212	8,24,904	3,56,692	...	0 15 11	1 11 3	0 11 4	...	2 5 5	3 1 9	0 12 4	...	
1,61,910	2,32,440	70,530	...	2 1 11	2 12 10	0 10 11	...	2 14 4	3 8 7	0 10 3	...	
1,12,129	1,42,450	30,321	...	2 2 5	2 7 10	0 5 5	...	3 1 0	3 4 1	0 3 1	...	
1,18,444	1,83,400	64,956	...	1 8 1	2 2 2	0 10 1	...	1 15 5	2 9 2	0 9 6	..	
2,40,913	4,23,800	1,82,887	...	1 6 9	2 5 11	0 15 2	...	2 8 8	3 5 8	0 13 0	...	
1,24,887	2,08,554	83,667	...	1 12 7	2 13 10	1 1 3	...	2 9 6	3 6 6	0 13 0	...	
76,793	1,41,888	65,095	...	1 10 5	2 12 4	1 1 11	...	2 6 0	3 5 6	0 15 6	...	
8,887	15,488	6,601	...	1 5 5	2 2 4	0 12 11	...	2 6 3	3 0 4	0 10 1	...	
91,000	1,43,633	52,633	...	1 7 2	2 4 9	0 13 7	...	2 7 3	3 2 5	0 11 2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Not yet assessed.
9,34,963	14,91,653	5,56,690										
9,34,963	14,91,653	5,56,690	...	1 10 8	2 7 10	0 13 2	...	2 8 4	3 3 4	0 11 0	...	
66,22,741	1,02,35,326	36,12,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66,22,741	1,02,30,674	36,07,933	...	1 12 11	2 8 2	0 11 3	...	2 12 10	3 5 11	0 10 1	...	
1,02,723	1,58,395	55,672	...	1 6 8	1 11 1	0 4 5	...	2 6 0	2 6 5	0 0 5	...	
1,74,159	2,65,434	91,275	...	1 14 7	2 13 4	0 14 9	...	3 0 5	3 5 4	0 4 11	...	
1,15,026	1,79,222	64,196	...	2 7 8	3 1 4	0 9 8	...	2 14 1	3 15 2	1 1 1	...	
57,290	{ 48,537 / 30,438 }	21,685	...	2 0 7	2 10 9	0 10 2	...	2 7 0	3 1 7	0 10 7	...	
39,874	60,485	20,611	...	3 3 11	3 4 6	0 0 6	...	4 0 7	4 14 9	0 14 2	...	
50,194	75,694	25,500	...	2 0 0	3 9 4	1 9 4	...	3 6 1	4 3 11	0 13 10	...	
1,16,810	1,77,735	60,625	...	1 15 2	2 14 1	0 14 11	...	2 10 1	3 6 11	0 12 10	...	
1,10,156	1,65,004	54,848	...	2 2 9	2 12 6	0 9 9	...	2 9 9	3 5 6	0 11 9	...	
1,26,742	1,90,046	63,304	...	2 2 1	3 1 8	0 15 7	...	2 8 9	3 9 9	1 1 0	...	
1,48,627	2,01,784	53,157	...	3 2 5	3 4 7	0 2 2	...	3 10 8	4 0 0	0 5 4	...	
..	5,716	5,716	..	...	3 6 4	3 6 4	...		4 7 9	4 7 9	...	
55,792	85,616	29,824	...	2 11 10	3 8 10	0 13 0	...	4 6 5	5 0 0	0 9 7	...	
66,375	1,13,808	47,433	...	2 14 7	2 14 11	0 0 4	...	2 3 9	3 10 6	1 6 9	...	
2,15,518	3,15,120	99,602	...	2 9 6	3 9 2	0 15 8	...	5 7 4	4 11 11	...	0 11 5	
2,97,114	4,00,869	1,03,755	...	3 0 0	3 13 2	0 13 2	...	4 2 1	4 5 2	0 3 1	...	
16,76,400	24,73,903	7,97,503	...	2 4 10	3 0 8	0 11 10	...	3 3 8	3 12 0	0 8 4	...	

APPENDIX

Comparative statement shewing the Assessable and the Cultivated

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Assessable Area. Former.	Assessable Area. Present.	Assessable Area. Increase.	Assessable Area. Decrease.	Cultivated Area. Former.	Cultivated Area. Present.	Cultivated Area. Increase.	Cultivated Area. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AGRA.—(*contd.*)	Mynpoory ...	Ghiror ...	45,208	55,845	10,637	...	36,838	43,345	6,507	...
		Mynpoory ...	50,334	63,307	12,973	...	39,446	50,301	10,855	...
		Koraoli ...	30,946	33,505	2,559	...	17,800	28,862	11,062	...
		Karhal ...	37,270	49,248	11,978	...	28,211	33,742	5,531	...
		Burnahul ...	37,295	43,846	6,551	...	32,041	37,352	5,311	...
		Allypur putti ...	14,576	15,882	1,306	...	9,434	13,544	4,110	...
		Bhongaon ...	1,05,172	1,20,083	14,911	...	76,337	98,258	21,921	...
		Bewar ...	22,717	24,568	1,851	...	17,291	21,060	3,769	...
		Kishni Nubeegunj ...	39,351	48,461	9,110	...	28,862	36,738	7,876	...
		Mustuffabad ...	1,21,137	1,36,536	15,399	...	1,10,441	1,16,525	6,084	...
		Shekoabad ...	1,30,562	1,36,980	6,418	...	1,17,079	1,28,264	11,185	...
		Total ...	6,34,568	7,28,261	93,693	...	5,13,780	6,07,991	94,211	...
	Etawah ...	Puphoond ...	92,460	1,08,183	15,723	...	66,671	77,880	11,209	...
		Bidhoonah ...	1,11,425	1,32,720	21,295	...	76,409	85,212	8,803	...
		Bhurtnah ...	1,48,882	1,81,510	32,628	...	1,09,163	1,26,331	17,168	...
		Total ...	3,52,767	4,22,413	69,646	...	2,52,243	2,89,423	37,180	...
	Etah ...	Bilram ...	58,491	58,565	74	...	50,209	51,969	1,760	...
		Puchlana ...	22,675	23,053	378	...	12,852	17,170	4,818	...
		Soron ...	21,192	23,032	1,840	...	13,707	19,372	5,665	...
		Olaie ...	23,080	26,883	3,803	...	12,527	19,030	6,503	...
		Faizpore ...	28,769	25,761	...	3,008	17,663	19,757	2,094	...
		Sirpoora* ...	49,629	51,841	2,212	...	23,260	42,128	18,868	...
		Sahawur & Kursana* ...	63,227	67,937	4,710	...	42,112	59,757	17,645	...
		Souhar ...	17,756	18,013	257	...	10,985	14,622	3,637	...
		Marhera ...	70,739	83,147	12,408	...	60,708	71,983	11,275	...
		Etah & Sukeet* ...	88,171	1,04,758	16,587	...	72,032	86,532	14,500	...
		Burna ...	21,014	22,809	1,795	...	14,484	18,834	4,350	...
		Puttialee ...	36,155	38,928	2,773	...	22,231	27,978	5,747	...
		Nidhpore ...	75,610	82,741	7,131	...	28,839	52,923	24,084	...
		Azumnugger ...	1,28,603	1,39,909	11,306	...	74,964	1,10,050	35,086	...
	Total Agra Division ...	Actual Totals ...	7,05,111	7,67,377	65,274	3,008	4,56,073	6,12,105	1,56,032	...
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of those Pergunnahs which have not been assessed.	5,04,084	5,42,841	41,765	3,008	3,18,669	4,23 688	1,05,019	...
		Actual Totals ...	24,20,362	27,31,379	3,19,258	8,241	17,41,131	21,69,619	4,28,126	638
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of those pergunnahs which have not been assessed ...	22,19.335	25,06,843	2,95,749	8,241	16,03,727	19,80,202	3,77,113	638
JHANSIE.	Jaloun ...	Ooraie ...	1,19,330	1,40,306	20,976	...	82,778	1,13,264	30,486	...
		Atta ...	1,11,266	1,33,606	22,340	...	68,988	1,08,988	40,000	...
		Jaloun ...	77,125	1,19,437	42,312	...	62.642	1,04,817	42,175	...
		Madhogurh ...	47,442	65,861	18,419	...	40,866	59,078	18,212	...
		Koonch ...	1,02,994	1,21,513	18.519	...	92,084	1,13,154	21,070	...
		Kunnar ...	44,028	61,056	17,028	...	34,776	52,072	17,296	...
		Calpee ...	67,715	71,339	3,624	...	36,575	60,484	23,909	...
		Total ...	5,69,900	7,13,118	1,43,218	...	4,18,709	6,11,857	1,93,148	...
	Jhansie* ...	Gurotha ...	...	1,05,457	1,05,457	...	...	78,597	78,597	...
		Mote ...	...	80,135	80,135	...	...	63,481	63,481	...
		Bhandere ...	...	48,113	48,113	...	...	34,874	34 874	...
		Mow ...	...	1,32,815	1,32.815	...	...	71,505	71,505	...
		Pundawah ...	...	89,887	89,887	...	...	57,550	57,550	...
		Jhansie ...	...	1,32,017	1,32,017	...	...	62,681	62,681	...
		Total ...	...	5,88,424	5,88,424	...	...	3,68,688	3,68,688	...
	Lullutpore* ...	Lullutpore ...	...	2,29,415	2,29,414	...	...	64,330	64,330	...
		Marowra ...	...	1.59,348	1,59,348	...	...	54,218	54,218	...
		Banpore ...	...	1,59,967	1,59,967	...	...	53,490	53,490	...
		Melrownee ...	...	87.430	87,430	...	...	28,904	28,904	...
		Talbehut ...	...	1,07,289	1,07,289	...	...	34,422	34,422	...
		Bansio ...	...	60,015	60.015	...	...	19,999	19,999	...
		Balabehut ...	...	56,397	56,397	...	...	17,153	17.753	...
		Total ...	...	8.59,861	8,56,861	...	...	2,72,516	2,72,516	...
	Total Jhansie Division ...	Actual Totals ...	5,69,900	21,61,403	15,91,503	...	4,18,709	12.53,061	8,34,352	...
		Totals after deduction of the present areas of Jhansie and Lullutpore	5,69,900	7,13,118	1,43,218	...	4,18,709	6,11,857	1,93,148	...

II,—(continued.)

Areas of the two Settlements, &c., &c.,—(continued.)

Assumed Rental.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of Assessable land.				Assumed rent-rate per acre of cultivation.				Remarks.
Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1,39,045	1,83,918	44,873	...	3 1 2	3 4 8	0 3 6	...	3 12 4	4 3 10	0 7 6	...	
1,36,541	1,86,427	49,886	...	2 11 4	2 15 1	0 3 9	...	3 7 4	3 11 3	0 3 11	...	
50,771	84,080	33,309	...	1 10 2	2 8 1	0 14 3	...	2 13 8	2 14 6	0 0 10	...	
1,20,915	1,70,419	49,504	...	3 3 11	3 7 4	0 3 5	...	4 4 6	5 0 10	0 12 4	...	
1,23,136	1,79,969	56,833	...	3 4 10	4 1 8	0 12 10	...	3 13 6	4 13 1	0 15 7	...	
26,983	44,216	17,233	...	1 13 7	2 12 6	0 14 11	...	2 13 9	3 4 3	0 6 6	...	
2,36,348	3,70,232	1,33,884	...	2 4 0	3 1 4	0 13 4	...	3 1 7	3 12 3	0 10 8	...	
30,673	55,957	25,284	...	1 5 7	2 4 5	0 14 10	...	1 12 5	2 10 6	0 14 1	...	
95,303	1,57,126	61,823	...	2 6 9	3 3 10	0 13 1	...	3 4 10	4 4 5	0 15 7	...	
4,26,671	6,13,181	1,86,510	...	3 8 4	4 7 10	0 15 6	...	3 13 10	5 4 2	1 6 4	...	
4,13,019	5,85,405	1,72,386	...	3 2 7	4 4 4	1 1 9	...	3 8 5	4 9 9	1 2 5	...	
17,99,405	26,30,930	8,31,525	...	2 13 4	3 10 1	0 12 9	...	3 8 0	4 5 7	0 13 7	...	
2,97,454	4,21,555	1,24,101	...	3 3 6	3 14 4	0 10 10	...	4 7 5	5 6 7	0 15 2	...	The remaining Pergunnahs have not been assessed yet.
3,61,821	5,11,114	1,49,293	...	3 3 11	3 13 7	0 9 8	...	4 11 8	5 15 11	1 4 3	...	
3,51,834	5,86,360	2,34,526	...	2 5 10	3 3 8	0 13 10	...	3 3 6	4 10 4	1 6 10	...	
10,11,109	15,19,029	5,07,920	...	2 13 10	3 9 6	0 11 2	...	4 0 2	5 4 0	1 3 10	...	
76,876	1,45,648	68,772	...	1 5 0	2 7 9	1 2 9	...	1 8 5	2 12 10	1 4 5	...	*These Pergunnahs have not been assessed yet.
28,314	47,762	19,448	...	1 3 11	2 1 1	0 13 2	...	2 4 8	2 12 6	0 7 10	...	
31,641	51,338	19,697	...	1 7 10	2 3 8	0 11 10	...	2 4 11	2 10 4	0 5 5	...	
38,280	65,218	26,938	...	1 10 6	2 6 9	0 12 3	...	3 0 10	3 6 10	0 6 0	...	
48,040	61,487	13,447	...	1 10 8	2 6 2	0 11 6	...	2 11 6	3 1 9	0 6 3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,632	34,013	14,381	...	1 1 8	1 14 2	0 12 6	...	1 12 7	2 5 2	0 8 7	...	
1,75,999	3,27,804	1,51,805	...	2 7 9	3 15 0	1 7 3	...	2 14 4	4 8 10	1 10 6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24,493	36,340	11,847	...	1 2 7	1 9 5	0 6 10	...	1 11 0	1 14 10	0 3 10	...	
37,050	51,030	13,380	...	1 0 7	1 4 11	0 4 4	...	1 11 1	1 13 2	0 2 1	...	
88,890	1,45,248	56 358	...	1 2 9	1 12 1	0 9 4	...	3 1 3	2 11 10	...	0 5 5	
1,63,874	2,87,407	1,23,593	...	1 4 4	2 0 10	0 12 6	...	2 2 11	2 9 9	0 6 10	...	
7,33,680	12,53,355	5,19,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,33,689	12,53,355	5,19,666	...	1 7 3	2 4 11	0 13 8	...	2 4 10	2 15 3	0 10 5	...	
52,20,603	78,77,217	26,56,614	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52,20,603	78,77,217	26,56,614	...	2 5 7	3 2 3	0 12 8	...	3 4 1	3 15 7	0 11 6	...	
2,40,414	3,55,190	1,14,776	...	2 0 2	2 8 5	0 8 3	...	2 14 5	3 2 2	0 3 9	...	
1,63,116	2,36,378	73,262	...	1 7 5	1 12 3	0 4 10	...	2 5 10	2 2 8	...	0 3 2	
2,42,583	3,38,907	96,324	...	3 2 4	2 13 5	...	0 4 11	3 13 11	3 3 0	...	0 10 2	
1,39,201	1,80,424	41,223	...	2 14 11	2 11 10	...	0 3 1	3 6 6	3 0 10	...	0 5 8	
3,69,408	4,47,562	78,154	...	3 9 2	3 10 11	0 1 9	...	4 0 2	3 15 3	...	0 0 11	
1,11,102	1,43.218	32,116	...	2 8 4	2 5 6	...	0 2 10	3 3 1	2 12 0	...	0 7 1	
98,555	1,68,607	70,052	...	1 7 3	2 5 9	0 14 6	...	2 11 1	2 12 7	0 1 6	...	
13,64,379	18,70,286	5,05,907	...	2 6 3	2 9 11	0 3 8	...	3 4 2	3 0 10	...	0 3 4	
1,55,017	1,91,330	36,313	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	...	2 6 11	...	...	*There being no record of the areas of the different Pergunnahs according to measurements of former Settlements in these Districts; the increases in columns 6 and 10 are fictitious. The rental of Mouzah Behta is not included with that of Pergunnah Gurotha.
1,73,821	1,92,288	18,467	...	...	2 6 4	...	...	...	3 0 5	...	...	
1,34,638	1,20.138	...	14,500	...	2 7 11	...	...	...	3 7 1	...	...	
1,57,686	1,74,700	17,014	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	2 7 1	...	...	
1,40,701	1,54 968	14,267	...	...	1 11 7	...	...	...	2 11 1	...	...	
78,372	92,690	19,318	...	...	0 11 2	...	...	...	1 7 8	...	...	
8,35,235	9,26,114	1,06,379	14,500	...	1 9 2	...	...	...	2 8 2	...	...	
6,1816	63,803	1,987	...	...	0 4 5	...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	
28,585	44,328	15.743	...	...	0 4 5	...	...	...	0 13 0	...	...	
51,726	66,034	14,308	...	...	0 6 7	...	...	...	1 3 9	...	...	
21,739	36,306	14,567	...	...	0 6 7	...	...	...	1 4 1	...	...	
38,019	43,623	5,604	...	...	0 6 6	...	...	...	1 4 3	...	...	
19,087	22,847	3.760	...	...	0 6 1	...	...	...	1 2 3	...	...	
8,172	12,789	4,617	...	...	0 3 7	...	..	...	0 11 11	...	...	
2,29,144	2,89,730	60,586	...	...	0 5 4	..	...	...	1 1 1	...	...	
24,28,758	30,86,130	6,71,872	14 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,64,379	18,70.286	5,05,907	..	2 6 3	2 9 11	0 3 8	...	3 4 2	3 0 10	...	0 3 4	

APPENDIX

Comparative statement shewing the Assessable and the Cultivated

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Assessable Area.				Cultivated Area.			
			Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALLAHABAD.	ALLAHABAD ...	Kurrah ...	89,155	103,294	14,139	...	72,731	80,935	8,204	...
		Kurraree ...	64,671	72,948	8,277	...	53,452	61,662	8,210	...
		Uthurbun ...	50,505	60,338	9,833	...	44,685	47,431	2,746	...
		Nawabgunge ...	40,798	49,818	9,020	...	37,982	39,881	1,899	...
		Mirzapore Chowharee...	6,955	7,422	467	...	5,673	6,214	541	...
		Secundra ...	61,120	64,008	2,888	...	51,360	53,488	2,128	...
		Jhoonsie ...	53,671	59,077	5,406	...	48,906	48,448	...	458
		Soraon ...	55,552	62,208	6,656	...	47,622	52,011	4,389	...
		Total	4,22,427	4,79,113	56,686	...	3,62,411	3,90,070	28,117	458
	TOTAL ALLAHABAD DIVISON. ...	Actual Totals ...	4,22,427	4,79,113	56,686	...	3,62,411	3,90,070	28,117	458
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of those pergunnahs which have not been assessed.	2,04,331	2,36,580	32,249	...	1,70,868	1,90,028	19,160	...
BENARES.	GURUCKPORE AND BUSTEE ...	Sulempore Mujholee ...	2,87,683	2,98,004	10,321	...	2,11,583	2,57,272	45,709	...
		Silhut ...	1,25,746	1,46,035	20,289	...	55,050	99,673	44,623	...
		Sidhoua Jobna ...	3,99,425	4,76,009	76,584	...	2,22,574	3,47,968	1,25,394	...
		Shahjehanpore ...	72,868	76,333	3,465	...	51,815	61,220	9,405	...
		North and South Huveylee ...	4,20,825	5,26,948	97,123	...	2,52,024	3,84,173	1,32,149	...
		Benalkpore (east) ...	18,254	28,804	10,550	...	2,430	15,318	12,888	...
		Benalkpore (west) ...	23,668	24,525	857	...	10,424	19,121	8,697	...
		Tilpur ...	90,545	1,05,561	15,016	...	45,895	59,175	13,280	...
		Dharyapar ...	1,34,398	1,43,215	8,817	...	85,674	1,15,718	30,044	...
		Annowla ...	50,403	55,390	4,987	...	28,447	45,276	16,829	...
		Chiloopar ...	36,880	48,331	11,451	...	27,736	34,511	6,775	...
		Bhawapar ...	55,066	66,290	11,224	...	35,681	53,239	17,558	...
		*Hussunpore Mughur...	...	2,89,166	2,89,166	...	1,67,964	2,19,127	51,163	...
		Ruttunpore Bansee ...	3,82,301	3,84,328	2,027	...	2,17,381	2,77,583	60,202	...
		Russoolpore Ghous ...	1,90,281	1,86,111	...	4,170	1,30,106	1,41,397	11,291	...
		Muholee ...	2,01,224	1,83,105	...	18,119	1,17,077	1,35,984	18,307	...
		Aurungabad Nuggur ...	1,14,761	1,20,918	6,157	...	76,250	86,364	10,114	...
		Amorha ...	1,48,795	1,55,955	7,160	...	1,06,755	1,05,606	...	1,149
		Busteo ...	1,64,316	1,48,219	...	6,097	97,082	1,13,146	16,064	...
		Actual Totals ...	29,16,439	34,63,247	5,75,194	28,386	19,42,528	25,71,871	6,30,492	1,149
		Totals for comparison after deduction of the area of Pergunnah Hussunpore Mughur ...	2,916,439	3,174,081	286,028	28,386	1,942,528	2,571,871	630,492	1,149
	AZIMGURH ...	Deogaon ...	63,031	82,917	19,886	...	54,572	67,065	12,493	...
		Belhabana ...	27,046	27,388	342	...	18,511	21,704	3,193	...
		Nizamabad ...	1,58,884	1,97,683	38,799	...	1,17,832	1,57,936	40,104	...
		Total ...	2,48,961	3,07,988	59,027	...	1,90,915	2,46,705	55,790	...
		Actual Totals ...	3,165,400	3,771,235	634,221	28,386	2,133,443	2,818,576	686,282	1,149
	TOTAL BENARES DIVISION...	Totals for comparison after deduction of the figures for Pergunnah Hussunpore Mughur ...	3,165,400	3,482,069	345,055	28,386	2,133,443	2,818,576	686,282	1,149
		Actual Total ...	1,40,40,201	1,79,48,168	40,41,260	1,33,298	1,02,02,848	1,33,34,010	31,45,638	14,476
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Totals for comparison after deduction of the areas of those Pergunnahs which have not been assessed yet, and the figures of the Jhansie Division.	1,30,14,674	14,183,020	1,301,644	1,83,298	9,426,243	11,661,825	2,239,600	14,018

II,—(concluded.)

Areas of the two Settlements, &c., &c.,—(concluded.)

Assumed Rental.				Assumed rent rate per acre of assessable land.				Assumed rent rate per acre of cultivation.				Remarks.
Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	Former.	Present.	Increase.	Decrease.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs, As. P.	Rs. As.	
2,81,570	4,55,686	1,74,116	...	3 2 6	4 6 7	1 4 1	...	3 13 11	5 10 1	1 12 2	...	
1,23,640	2,06,334	1,72,694	...	1 14 7	4 0 11	2 2 4	...	2 5 0	4 12 10	2 7 10	...	
1,54,519	2,12,474	57,955	...	3 0 11	3 8 4	0 7 5	...	3 7 3	4 7 8	1 0 5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs for columns 12 & 13 is not available, they not having been assessed yet.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,59,729	9,64,494	4,04,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,59,729	9,64,494	4,04,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,59,729	9,64,494	4,04,765	...	2 11 9	4 1 2	1 5 5	...	3 4 4	5 1 2	1 12 10	...	
3,35,503	5,81,480	2,45,917	...	1 2 7	1 15 2	0 12 7	...	1 9 4	2 4 1	0 10 9	...	
81,450	2,05,242	1,23,792	...	0 10 4	1 6 5	0 12 1	...	1 7 8	2 0 11	0 9 3	...	
3,36,715	6,37,868	3,01,153	...	0 13 5	1 5 5	0 8 0	...	1 8 2	1 13 3	0 5 1	...	
59,107	1,54,140	94,973	...	0 12 11	2 0 3	1 3 4	...	1 2 3	2 8 3	1 6 0	...	
4,14,915	8,00,218	3,85,303	...	0 15 5	1 8 3	0 8 10	...	1 10 4	2 1 3	0 6 11	...	
5,461	15,010	9,549	...	0 4 9	0 8 4	0 3 7	...	2 3 11	0 15 8	...	1 4 3	
15,919	32,040	16,121	...	0 10 9	1 4 10	0 10 1	...	1 8 5	1 10 9	0 2 4	...	* The former cultivable area of this Pergunnah cannot be given.
62,251	83,776	21,525	...	0 11 0	0 12 8	0 1 8	...	1 5 8	1 6 7	0 0 11	...	
1,30,834	2,24,782	93,948	...	0 15 6	1 9 1	0 9 7	...	1 8 5	1 15 0	0 6 7	...	
45,747	86,400	40,653	...	0 14 6	1 8 11	0 10 5	...	1 9 8	1 14 6	0 4 10	...	
45,879	80,898	35,019	...	1 3 10	1 10 9	0 6 11	...	1 10 5	2 5 6	0 11 1	...	
64,021	1,14,082	50,061	...	1 2 7	1 11 6	0 8 11	...	1 12 8	2 2 3	0 5 7	...	
2,92,441	5,47,672	2,55,231	...	...	1 14 3	1 14 3	...	1 11 10	2 7 11	0 12 1	...	
3,68,311	6,10,254	2,41,943	...	0 15 4	1 9 4	0 10 0	...	1 11 1	2 3 2	0 8 1	...	
1,92,514	3,00,502	1,07,988	...	1 0 2	1 9 10	0 9 8	...	1 7 8	2 2 0	0 10 4	...	
2,01,135	3,33,226	1,32,091	...	0 15 11	1 13 1	0 13 2	...	1 11 4	2 7 2	0 11 10	...	
1,15,194	2,35,028	1,20,434	...	1 0 0	1 15 2	0 15 2	...	1 8 2	2 11 7	1 3 5	...	
2,02,093	3,20,918	1,24,825	...	1 5 8	2 1 6	0 11 10	...	1 14 3	3 1 6	1 3 3	...	
1,54,282	2,98,230	1,43,948	...	0 15 8	2 0 2	1 0 6	...	1 9 5	2 10 2	1 0 9	...	
31,23,892	56,68,366	25,44,474	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	
23,31,451	51,20,694	22,89,243	...	0 15 6	1 9 9	0 10 3	...	1 9 8	2 3 3	0 9 7	...	
1,88,017	2,40,133	61,116	...	6 15 8	3 0 0	0 0 4	...	3 7 1	3 11 5	0 4 4	...	The remaining Pergunnahs have not been assessed yet.
80,021	1,12,000	31,979	...	2 15 4	4 1 5	1 2 1	...	4 5 2	5 2 6	0 13 4	...	
5,42,514	8,42,215	2,99,701	...	3 6 7	4 4 2	0 13 7	...	4 9 7	5 5 3	0 11 8	...	
8,10,552	12,03,348	3,92,796	...	3 4 1	3 11 6	0 10 5	...	4 3 11	4 14 0	0 10 1	...	
39,34,444	68,71,714	29,37,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36,42,008	63,24,042	26,82,039	...	1 2 4	1 13 0	0 10 8	...	1 6 0	2 7 0	1 1 0	...	
2,78,56,352	4,25,49,625	1,47,10,626	17,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,34,33,089	3,62,79,880	1,28,49,644	2,853	1 12 9	2 15 11	1 3 2	...	2 7 9	3 1 9	0 10 0	...	

APPENDIX III.

Statement shewing the percentages of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated and Irrigated Areas, also the percentages of Increase or Decrease in Assumed Rentals and Rent-Rates on Cultivated Area.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		Remarks.
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Irrigated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rent Rate on Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Assumed Rental.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Dehra Doon ...	Dehra Doon	24·4	...	72·1	...	98·7	...	146·8	...	
		Total ...	24·4	...	72·1	...	98·7	...	116·8	...	
	Saharunpore ...	Sultanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·1	...	There being no record of area of the different Pergunnahs according to measurements at last Settlement, the percentages in columns 4 and 5 cannot be given.
		Sirsawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	...	
		Nukoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	...	
		Gungoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·3	...	
		Saharunpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·1	...	
		Hurowrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·8	...	
		Faizabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·2	...	
		Moozufferabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·6	...	
		Deobund	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·7	...	
		Nagul	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	...	
		Rampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·9	...	
		Bhugwanpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	...	
		Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	...	
		Jowalapore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3·6	
		Munglour	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	
		Total ...	20·6	...	...	...	...	17·0	37·9	...	
	Moozufferuggur ...	Bidoulee*	...	17·1	...	...	20·6	...	...	·1	The details of Irrigated Area at last Settlement are very imperfect.
		Jhinjhanah*	...	15·4	...	...	38·2	...	16·8	...	
		Kyranah	15·5	...	2948·2	...	18·9	...	37·1	...	
		Shamlee	...	·6	209·5	...	30·5	...	29·7	...	
		Thanah Bhawn*	...	8·7	...	...	44·5	...	31·9	...	* In these Pergunnahs the land irrigated at last Settlement cannot be given.
		Kandlah	8·0	...	157·6	...	33·0	...	43·7	...	
		Boorhanah*	4·8	...	...	...	15·5	...	21·0	...	
		Shikarpoor*	10·3	...	...	...	14·8	...	26·6	...	

MEERUT.		Churtawul *	...	12·0	...	...	...	8·6	...	21·7	...
		Bugrah *	...	6·6	...	...	...	15·3	...	22·9	...
		Gordhanpoor *	...	...	26	...	...	18·1	...	15·0	...
		Khatouli ...	...	13·3	...	125	...	68·2	...	90·5	...
	Total		...	3·4	...	...	...	28·2	...	31·6	...
MEERUT		Meerut	...	12·0	...	138·2	...	47·3	...	64·9	...
		Haupper	...	20·2	...	106·9	...	23·1	...	48·0	...
		Pooth	...	15·5	...	142·0	...	14·9	...	32·7	...
		Sarawah	...	21·1	...	72·5	...	27·4	...	54·2	...
		Gurhmooktesur	...	47·0	...	185·5	...	10·8	...	63·2	...
		Bhagput	...	23·0	...	316·9	...	53·6	...	88·9	...
		Burout	...	19·0	...	137·0	...	20·1	...	43·1	...
		Kotana	...	31·5	...	191·1	...	12·1	...	50·8	...
		Chuprowlee	...	16·0	...	230·8	...	23·1	...	42·7	...
		Dasna	...	29·1	...	74·5	...	30·7	...	63·8	...
		Lonee	...	18·4	...	238·9	...	39·7	...	65·2	...
		Jellalabad	...	10·5	...	154·3	...	48·6	...	64·3	...
		Sirdhana	...	29·2	...	124·4	...	11·9	...	44·7	...
		Burnawa	...	28·0	...	138·3	...	11·1	...	42·3	...
		Hustinapore	...	22·7	...	229·5	...	40·1	...	72·0	...
		Kithoor	...	25·1	...	105·7	...	37·8	...	72·5	...
	Total		...	21·0	...	148·3	...	31·6	...	59·5	...
BOOLUNDSHUHUR		Anoopshuhur	...	15·1	...	38·8	...	19·3	...	37·2	...
		Ahur	...	8·7	...	41·7	...	31·3	...	42·9	...
		Debaie	...	13·8	...	112·0	...	40·3	...	59·6	...
		Agowtha	...	14·6	...	164·7	...	30·6	...	49·5	...
		Burrun	...	10·8	...	70·9	...	30·3	...	44·4	...
		Syanah	...	10·3	...	76·6	...	31·5	...	45·3	...
		Shikarpore ...	...	23·3	...	59·9	...	31·4	...	65·7	...
		Pulsoo ...	...	11·6	...	70·8	...	40·5	...	56·9	...
		Jewur ...	...	27·3	...	91·8	...	...	1·1	25·9	...
		Koorjah ...	...	6·2	...	77·2	...	37·6	...	45·9	...
		Dadree ...	...	30·5	...	140·5	...	11·3	...	44·5	...
		Dunkour ...	...	15·2	...	66·1	...	25·5	...	56·1	...
		Secundrabad ...	...	13·4	...	60·7	...	37·7	...	...	...
	Total		...	15·0	...	82·4	...	28·0	...	47·2	...
ALLYGHUR		Atrowlee ...	...	9·0	...	3·9	...	} 40·7	...	56·9	...
		Gungeree	...	30·2	...	7·7	...				

APPENDIX III,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated and Irrigated Areas, &c.,—(continued.)

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		Remarks.
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Irrigated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rent Rate on Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in assumed Rental.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
MEERUT,—(*continued*)	ALLYGHUR—*(continued)*...	Koel ...	4·7	...	18·1	...	55·3	...	63·7	...	
		Morethul ...	9·8	...	62·0	...					
		Burowlee ...	4·5	...	22·1	...					
		Goriee ...	·8	...	19·2	...	39·6	...	41·5	...	
		Hussungurh ...	5·6	...	27·9	...					
		Chundous ...	3·6	...	32·5	...	40·0	...	52·9	...	
		Tuppul ...	18·8	...	78·8	...					
		Khyr ...	4·8	...	30·2	...					
		Total ...	7·7	...	23·9	...	43·4	...	54·5	...	
		Total Meerut Division ...	15·0	...	...	...	29·3	...	48·7	...	
	BIJNORE ..	Bijnore * ...	20·5	...	...	...	...	2·1	17·8	...	The former cultivated areas of the demarcated villages, Government reserved Forests and Rai Himmut Singh's Grants are unknown.
		Daranuggur ...	30·0	...	...	44·0	...	6·8	21·2	...	
		Mundawur ...	28·2	...	...	...	11·1	...	42·5	...	
		NUJEEBABAD. Ilaka Chandi: Nujeebabad Proper ...	50·3	...	...	44·3	...	13·3	30·3	...	
		Demarcated villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
		Government reserved Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rai Himmut Singh's Forests and Grants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Keerutpore ...	33·0	...	...	...	...	1·7	30·6	...	
		Akburabad ...	29·3	...	723·4	...	...	11·6	14·3	...	
		Dhampore ...	27·3	...	80 0	...	11·5	...	41·9	...	
		Seohara ...	13·0	...	...	61·5	8·1	...	22·4	...	
		Nihtaur ...	6·9	...	...	57·0	13·1	...	20 8	...	
		Nugeena ...	11·9	...	1,630·0	...	33·0	...	48·8	...	
		Burhapoora ...	42·9	...	...	7·1	4·5	...	49·4	...	
		Afzulgurh ...	32·4	...	58 9	...	4·6	...	38·6	...	
		Chandpoor ...	18·2	...	...	26·8	32·2	...	56·4	...	

ROHILKUND.		Boorpoor	...	1·2	...	...	54·5	29·8	...	31·7	...	
		Bashta	...	46·6	...	...	55·0	20·8	...	77·0	...	
			Total ...	26·7	...	28·2	...	8·2	...	35·5	...	
	BUDAON ...	Usudpoor	...	20·2	...	3,497·2	...	52·4	...	83·3	...	
		Rujpoora	...	11·5	...	4,319·0	...	46·9	...	63·8	...	
		Bissowlee	...	9·6	...	9,938·2	...	44·7	...	58·6	...	
		Satasee	...	48·8	...	10,096·2	...	12·7	...	67·7	...	
		Islamnugger	...	45·4	...	11,934·0	...	32·7	...	92·9	...	
		Suheswan	...	52·7	...	1,362·9	...	...	·2	52·5	...	
		Kote	...	44·9	...	6,023·3	...	14·1	...	65·9	...	
		Budaon	...	1·1	...	5,263·5	...	93·6	...	96·2	...	
		Oojhanee	...	5·8	...	3,552·1	...	36·4	...	44·1	...	
		Ooseith	...	19·5	...	1,474·4	...	19·8	...	43·1	...	
		Suleympoor	...	105·9	...	6,736·9	...	...	31·1	41·9	...	
			Total ...	30·2	...	3,957·4	...	24·8	...	62·4	...	
	BAREILLY ...	Crore	...	37·8	...	51·2	...	42·5	...	96·4	...	
		Fureedpore	...	26·5	...	45·4	...	15·4	...	46·1	...	
		Meergunj	...	24·3	...	195·2	...	27·1	...	57·6	...	
		Aoulah	...	72·0	...	72·1	...	19·2	...	105·2	...	
		Suneha	...	46·3	...	27·3	...	26·8	...	86·2	...	
		Serouli	...	47·4	...	142·6	...	7·9	...	59·1	...	
		Bullcah	...	27·7	...	...	38·5	32·2	...	68·7	...	
		Nawabgunj	...	22·3	...	32·8	...	...	·2	21·8	...	
		Beesulpore	...	19·6	...	50·1	...	22·3	...	46·3	...	
		Ritcha	...	23·4	...	73·9	...	24·4	...	53·5	...	
		Chowmahla	...	31·4	...	143·0	...	65·0	...	116·8	...	
		Kabur	...	18·2	...	184·2	...	53·4	...	81·5	...	
		Sirsawan	...	1·8	...	12·5	...	29·4	...	31·4	...	
			Total ...	28·8	...	55·6	...	20·9	...	57·4	...	
	PILLIBHEET ...	Jehanabad	...	32·0	...	82·0	...	26·4	...	66·7	...	
		Pillibheet	...	54·6	...	424·6	...	13·3	...	75·3	...	
		Poorunpore	...	19·0	...	...	50·6	72·6	...	95·5	...	
			Total ...	32·6	...	58·1	...	32·9	...	76·1	...	

APPENDIX III,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated and Irrigated Areas, &c.,—(continued.)

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		Remarks.
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Irrigated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rent Rate on Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in assumed Rental.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Rohilkund.—(contd.)	Shahjehanpore	Shahjehanpore	17·4	...	8·1	...	22·1	...	43·5	...	
		Jumour	19·5	...	7·8	...	6·2	...	27·0	...	
		Kant	18·2	...	...	3·9	31·0	...	54·8	...	
		Jellalabad	36·5	...	28·3	...	31·9	...	75·9	...	
		Tilhur	27·0	...	26·6	...	31·3	...	66·9	...	
		Khera Bujhera	31·3	...	54·9	...	40·7	...	84·7	...	* This Pergunnah has not been assessed yet.
		Meeranpore Kuttra	37·3	...	...	22·1	26·3	...	74·2	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs cannot be given yet.
		Negohee	22·8	...	...	13·1	28·4	...	57·8	..	
		Julalpore *	15·4	...	...	50·4	...	...	...	...	
		Total	25·1	...	4·4	...	27·2	...	59·5	...	
		Total Rohilkund Division	28·5	...	71·8	...	23·4	...	54·4	...	
	Furruckabad	Kumpil	52·7	...	...	...	1·0	...	54·1	...	
		Shumshabad (west)	38·3	...	...	...	10·1	...	52·4	...	The percentages in column 5 cannot be given, as there are no details forthcoming, to shew the land irrigated at last Settlement.
		Imrutpore	13·7	...	...	...	37·0	...	55·8	...	
		Khakutmow	20·6	...	...	...	11·5	...	37·8	...	
		Purumnuggur	...	5·7	...	...					
		Pahara	24·9	...	...	...	21·9	...	51·6	...	
		Mohumdabad	20·0	...	...	...	25·5	...	50·8	...	
		Shumshabad (east)	16·8	...	...	...	30·4	...	52·1	...	
		Bhojepore	17·0	...	...	...	28·1	...	49·7	...	
		Chibramow	5·7	...	...	...	41·7	...	49·9	...	
		Talgram	24·5	...	...	...	9·0	...	35·7	...	
		Sukrawah*	127·4	...	...	...	852·9	...	571·6	...	* The whole of this Pergunnah was held revenue-free at last Settlement. A portion of it has since been resumed.
		Sukerpore	34·9	...	...	...	13·6	...	53·4	...	
		Sonrick	4·8	..	...	...	63·6	...	71·4	...	
		Tirwa	68·4	...	...	...	...	13·0	46·2	...	
		Kunouj	29·0	...	...	...	4·6	..	34·9	...	
		Total	26·9	...	...	...	16·1	...	47·5	...	

AGRA.	MYNPOORY	...	Ghiror	...	17·6	...	13·5	...	12·4	...	32·2	...	
			Mynpoory	...	27·5	...	33·6	...	7·0	...	36·5	...	
			Koraoli	...	62·1	...	35·1	...	1·8	...	65·6	...	
			Karhal	...	19·6	...	26·3	...	18·0	...	40·9	...	
			Burnahul	...	16·5	...	16·0	...	25·3	...	46·1	...	
			Allypurputti	...	43·5	...	64·4	...	14·2	...	63·8	...	
			Bhongaon	...	28·7	...	43·7	...	21·5	...	56·6	...	
			Bewar	...	21·7	...	84·4	...	49.5	...	82·4	...	
			Kishni Nubeegunj	...	27·2	...	40·1	...	29·4	...	64·8	...	
			Mustuffabad	...	5·5	...	5·9	...	36·1	...	43·7	...	
			Shekoabad	...	9·5	...	...	6·6	32·6	...	41·7	...	
			Total	...	18·3	...	16·5	...	24·2	...	46·2	...	
	ETAWAH	...	Puphoond	...	16·7	...	61·0	...	21·2	...	41·7	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs is not available yet.
			Bidhoona	...	11·5	...	24·5	...	26·7	...	41·2	...	
			Bhurtnah	...	15·7	...	...	2·9	44·3	...	66·6	...	
			Total	...	14·7	...	22·3	...	30·9	...	50·2	...	
	ETAH	...	Bilram	...	3·5	...	...	24·0	83·6	...	89·4	...	
			Puchlana	...	39·0	...	...	12·8	21·3	...	68·6	...	
			Soron	...	41·3	...	3·6	...	14·6	...	62·2	...	
			Olaie	...	51·9	...	...	45·9	12·2	...	70·3	...	
			Faizpore	...	11·8	...	...	76·1	14·3	...	27·9	...	
			Sirpoora*	...	81·1	...	46·1	...	...	...	...	...	* These Pergunnahs have not been assessed yet.
			Sahawur and Kursana*	...	41·9	...	50·0	...	...	...	...	...	
			Souhar	...	33·1	..	107·2	...	30·0	...	73·2	...	
			Marhera	...	18·5	...	33·8	...	57·1	...	86·2	...	
			Etah and Sukeet*	...	20·1	...	8·2	...	...	...	...	...	
			Burna	...	30·0	...	220·7	...	14·2	...	48·3	...	
			Puttialee	...	25·8	...	25·8	...	7·7	...	35·5	...	
			Nidhpore	...	83·5	...	...	36·1	...	10·9	63·4	...	
			Azumnugger ...	...	46·8	...	139·7	...	19·5	...	75·4	...	
			Total	...	34·2	...	11·8	...	28·2	...	70·8	...	
			Total Agra Division	...	24·5	...	...	..	22·0	...	50·8	...	

APPENDIX III,—(concluded.)

Statement shewing the percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated and Irrigated Areas, &c.,—(continued.)

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		Remarks.
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Irrigated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rent Rate on Cultivated Area.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in assumed Rental.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
JHANSIE.	JALOUN	Ooraie	36·8	...	...	...	8·0	...	47·7	...	The Irrigated Area at last Settlement is unknown.
		Atta	57·9	...	...	...	...	8·3	44·9	...	
		Jaloun	67·3	...	...	...	...	16·4	39·7	...	
		Madhogurh	44·5	...	...	...	...	10·4	29·6	...	
		Koonch	22·8	...	...	...	...	1·4	21·1	...	
		Kunnar	49·7	...	...	...	...	13·8	28·9	...	
		Calpee	65·3	...	...	...	3·4	...	71·0	...	
		Total	46·1	...	...	...	...	6·2	37·0	...	
	JHANSIE	Gurotha	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	...	There being no record of area according to former Settlement, the percentages in columns 4, 5 & 6 cannot be given.
		Mote	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	...	
		Bhandere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	
		Mow	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	...	
		Pundawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1	...	
		Jhansie	...	...	...	...	..	...	71·0	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	...	
	LULLUTPORE	Lullutpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	...	Ditto Ditto.
		Marowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	...	
		Banpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	...	
		Mehrownee	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·0	...	The percentages in columns 4 and 6 of the Jhansie Division represent the increase for the Jaloun District only. In column 7 the figures shew the actual increase for the whole Division.
		Talbehut	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	
		Bansie	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·4	...	
		Balabehut	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·4	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	...	
		Total Jhansie Division	46·1	...	...	...	...	6·2	27 0	...	

ALLAHABAD.	ALLAHABAD	Kurrah	...	...	11·2	...	2·2	...	45·4	...	61·8	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs cannot be given yet.
		Kurraree	...	...	15·3	...	...	10·6	107·6	...	139·6	...	
		Uthurbun	...	...	6·1	...	104·6	...	22·9	...	37·5	...	
		Nawabgunge	...	...	4·9	...	15·2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Mirzapore Chowharee	...	...	9·5	...	29·1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Secundra	...	...	4·1	...	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jhoonsie	...	...	...	·9	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Soraon	...	...	9·2	...	38·9	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total		...	7·6	...	18·7	...	55·0	...	72·3	...	
		Total Allahabad Division		...	7·6	...	18·7	...	55·0	...	72.3	...	
BENARES.	GORUCKPORE & BUSTEE...	Sulempore Mujholée	...	...	21·6	...	8·4	...	42·4	...	73·2	...	* The former irrigated areas of these Pergunnahs are unknown. The total increase under irrigation is not quite correct. In many cases the old areas of Pergunnahs have not been given.
		Silhut ...	...	...	81·0	...	132·6	...	39·0	...	151·9	...	
		Sidhooa Jobna	...	...	56·3	...	10·4	...	21·0	...	89·4	...	
		Shahjehanpore	...	...	18·1	...	...	47·7	120·5	...	160·5	...	
		South Haveylee	...	...	39·4	...	121·7	...	26·2	...	92·8	...	
		North Haveylee	...	...	75·7	...	43·3	...					
		* Benaekpore (east)	...	...	530·3	...	...	...	...	56·3	174·8	...	
		* Benaekpore (west)	...	...	83·4	...	...	...	9·5	...	101·2	...	
		Tilpur	...	...	28·9	...	...	74·5	4·2	...	34·5	...	
		Dhariyapar	...	...	35·0	...	20·8	...	26·9	...	71·8	...	
		Annowla	...	...	59·1	...	38·3	...	18·8	...	88·8	...	
		Chiloopar	...	...	24·4	...	...	53·0	41·9	...	76·3	...	
		Bhawapar	...	...	49·2	...	30·3	...	19·4	...	78·1	...	
		* Hussunpore Mughur	...	...	30·4	...	...	...	43·4	...	87·2	...	
		Ruttunpore Bansee	...	...	27·7	...	...	14·6	29·8	...	65·6	...	
		Russoulpore Ghous	...	...	8·6	...	16·7	...	43·6	...	56·0	...	
		Muholee	...	...	15·5	...	54·0	...	43·2	...	65·6	...	
		Aurungabad Nuggur	...	...	13·2	...	...	1·2	80·3	...	104·5	...	
		Amorha	...	...	...	1·0	...	24·2	63·6	...	61·7	...	
		Bustee	...	...	16·5	...	·6	...	65·9	...	93·3	...	
		Total		...	32·3	...	24·7	...	37·3	...	81·4	...	
	AZIMGURH	Deogaon ...	...	...	22·8	...	16·9	...	7·7	...	32·5	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs is not available yet.
		Bellhabans ...	...	...	17·2	...	13·3	...	19·3	...	39·9	...	
		Nizamabad	...	...	34·0	...	21·0	...	15·8	...	55·2	...	
		Total		...	29·2	...	19·1	...	14·8	...	48·4	...	
		Total Benares Division		...	32·1	...	24·0	...	77·2	...	74·6	...	
		Grand Total		...	30·6	...	...	...	25·1	...	52·7	...	

NOTE :—The percentage of increase in irrigation cannot be given in several divisions as well as in the grand total, owing to the irrigated and unirrigated areas of former Settlement being lumped together as will be seen in Appendix I.

APPENDIX IV.

Comparative Statement shewing the percentage of Increase or Decrease of the assumed rental over the rental recorded in the Village Papers and the same corrected by the Settlement Officer on account of rental of seer lands.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8				Remarks.
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Rental as recorded in the Village Papers.	Rental as corrected by the Settlement Officer for Seer, &c.	Rental assumed by Settlement Officer for Assessment.	Difference between columns 4 and 6.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 4.		Difference between columns 5 and 6.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 5.		
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Meerut.	Mozuffernugger ...	Khateuli ...	1,76,379	.....	1,93,270	16,891	.....	9·5	...	.....	.....	...	...	The information for the remaining Pergunnahs is not available.
	Allyguhr ...	Atrowlee ...	*4,62,700	4,98,232	5,71,714	89,014	.....	18·4	...	73,482	.....	14·7	...	* This is the average of 5 years which on account of butaie rents was taken as the amount of estimation.
		Gungerce ...												
		Koel ...	†5,34,557	5,94,561	7,07,310	1,72,753	.....	32·3	...	1,12,749	.....	18·9	...	† Rentals of 1276.
		Morethul ...												
		Burowlee ...												
		Goriee ...	†4,28,891	4,86,850	5,69,690	1,40,799	.....	32·8	...	82,840	.....	17·0	...	
		Hussungurh ...												
		Chundous ...	‡5,97,931	6,71,842	7,82,575	1,84,644	.....	30·8	...	1,10,933	.....	16·5	...	‡ Rental of 1277.
		Tuppul ...												
		Khyr ...												
		Total ...	20,44,079	22,51,285	26,31,289	5,87,210	.....	28·7	...	3,80,004	.....	16·8	...	
	Total Meerut Division...	Actual Totals ...	22,20,458	22,51,285	23,24,559	6,04,101	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	..	
		Totals for comparison ...	22,20,458	.....	23,24,559	6,04,101	.....	27·2	...	.....	.....	...	...	
			.....	22,51,285	26,31,289	.....	.....	...	...	3,80,004	.....	16·8	...	
Rohilkund.	Bijnour ...	Nugeena ...	1,83,858	2,12,141	2,70,490	86,632	.....	47·1	...	58,349	.....	27·5	...	The recorded and corrected rentals for the other Pergunnahs cannot be given.
		Chandpore ...	1,71,443	2,19,224	2,38,010	66,568	.....	38·8	...	18,786	.....	8·5	...	
		Boorpore ...	96,357	1,16,000	1,31,140	34,783	.....	36·0	...	16,140	.....	14·0	...	In Pergunnah Nugeena the recorded and corrected rentals are exclusive of the Khadir Bangur Circle, the information for which is not available. The Settlment Officer has included Revenue-free lands in this statement. Hence the assumed rental does not correspond with that entered in Appendix I.
		Total ...	4,51,657	5,46,365	6,39,640	1,87,983	.....	41·6	...	93,275	.....	17·0	...	

ROHILKUND.—(continued)

BUDAON	Usudpore	...	1,39,141	.....	2,05,078	79,937	.....	61·8	...	.....	.....	...	...	} The information for column 5 cannot be given yet.
	Bujhuwrah	...	1,26,147	.....	1,52,670	64,523	.....	42·5	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Bisouliee	...	1,14,668	.....	1,35,632	17,251	.....	14·5	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Sataseo	...	1,07,054	.....	1,09,181	2,127	.....	1·9	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Ishamnagger	...	2,29,056	.....	2,23,153	.....	903	...	·3	.....	.....	...	...	
	Suheswan	...	2,43,234	.....	2,21,347	.....	18,887	...	7·7	.....	.....	...	...	
	Kote	...	2,75,024	.....	2,90,774	.....	34,250	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Butaon	...	1,46,317	.....	2,45,426	99,211	.....	67·6	11·2	.....	.....	...	...	
	Oojhanee	...	1,98,756	.....	2,15,238	16,483	.....	8·2	6·6	.....	.....	...	...	
	Ouseith	...	1,98,463	.....	1,82,399	.....	12,994	...	12·4					
	Suleymnpoor	...	3,26,402	.....	2,99,545	.....	36,557	...						
	Total	...	20,96,761	.....	22,62,315	2,69,445	1,03,891	7·9	...	.....	.....	...	...	
BAREILLY	Crore	...	3,83,513	4,62,243	4,69,540	1,05,992	.....	27·6	...	27,297	.....	5·9	...	
	Pureedpore	...	2,75,382	3,13,966	3,23,186	44,194	.....	15·8	...	9,331	.....	2·9	...	
	Meerzuj	...	2,31,382	2,45,678	2,69,740	38,544	.....	16·5	...	21,064	.....	8·4	...	
	Aonlah	...	1,23,646	1,66,410	1,86,400	62,561	.....	37·3	...	19,960	.....	11·0	...	
	Suncha	...	1,14,207	1,29,815	1,46,580	32,353	.....	24·3	...	17,715	.....	6·4	...	
	Seroulí	...	75,203	85,250	90,740	15,538	.....	20·6	...	5,490	.....	18·2	...	
	Bulee-5	...	63,907	65,798	67,960	14,063	.....	20·0	...	4,212	.....	6·6	...	
	Nawabgunj	...	3,82,480	Butai	4,53,380	72,600	.....	18·9	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Beesulpore	...	5,11,274	5,04,155	6,16,980	1,00,540	.....	20·8	...	52,795	.....	9·3	...	
	Kitcha	...	3,20,146	Butai	3,31,400	11,254	.....	3·5	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Chowmalla	...	1,19,840	Ditto	1,52,000	32,160	.....	26·8	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Kubur	...	99,951	Ditto	1,22,980	23,029	.....	2·6	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Sirsawan	...	60,931	Ditto	73,520	12,589	.....	21·1	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Total	...	27,54,829	30,33,243	33,96,606	5,71,277	.....	20·7	...	1,57,963	.....	7·7	...	
SHAHJEHANPOOR	Tilhur	...	1,75,754	1,93,500	2,09,554	32,600	.....	18·6	...	15,051	.....	7·7	...	} The information for the remaining Pergunnahs cannot be given yet.
	Khera Bujhera	...	1,04,825	1,34,150	1,41,883	37,063	.....	35·3	...	7,738	.....	5·7	...	
	Meerzapore Kuttra	...	11,580	12,960	15,433	3,919	.....	30·3	...	2,623	.....	19·5	...	
	Negolee	...	1,27,860	1,36,063	1,43,633	15,773	.....	12·3	...	7,660	.....	5·6	...	
	Total	...	4,20,319	4,76,613	5,09,563	89,244	.....	37·1	...	32,950	.....	6·9	...	
Total Rohilkund Division	Actual Totals	...	57,23,568	30,56,221	67,38,124	11,18,449	1,03,891	17·7	...	.....	.....	...	...	
	Totals for comparison	...	57,23,566	.....	67,38,124	11,18,449	1,03,891	...	...	2,84,098	.....	9·2	...	
			.....	30,56,221	33,41,589	.....	.....							

APPEN

Comparative Statement shewing the p

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Rental as recorded in the Village Papers.	Rental as corrected by the Settlement Officer for Seer, &c.	Rental assumed by the Settlement Officer for Assessment.	Difference between columns 4 and 6.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 4.	
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
AGRA.	Furruckabad	Kumpil	.....	145,706	158,395	.....	.....	...	...
		Shumshabad (west)	.....	236,079	265,434	.....	.....	...	...
		Imruttpore	.....	174,329	179,222	.....	.....	...	...
		Khakutmow	.....	47,652	48,537	.....	.....	...	...
		Purumnugger	.....	28,980	30,458	.....	.....	...	...
		Pahara	.....	59,617	60,485	.....	.....	...	...
		Mohumdabad	.....	63,509	75,694	.....	.....	...	...
		Shumshabad (east)	.....	152,383	177,735	.....	.....	...	...
		Bhojepore	.....	149,042	165,004	.....	.....	...	...
		Chibramow	.....	171,032	190,016	.....	.....	...	...
		Talgram	.....	170,942	201,784	.....	.....	...	...
		Sukrawah	.....	4,549	5,716	.....	.....	...	...
		Suketpore	.....	70,136	85,616	.....	.....	...	...
		Sonrick	.....	80,696	113,808	.....	.....	...	...
		Tirwa	.....	272,942	315,120	.....	.....	...	...
		Kunnooj	.....	354,035	400,869	.....	.....	...	...
		Total	.....	21,69,719	24,73,903	.....	.....	...	...
	Mynpoory	Ghiror	1,43,535	1,52,170	1,83,918	40,383	.....	28·1	...
		Mynpoory	1,19,834	1,60,084	1,80,427	36,573	.....	24·4	...
		Koraoli	71,856	76,625	84,080	12,224	.....	17·0	...
		Karhal	1,20,857	1,37,301	1,70,419	43,562	.....	34·3	...
		Burnahul	1,35,400	1,43,716	1,79,969	44,569	.....	32·9	...
		Allypurputti	34,510	38,098	44,216	9,706	.....	28·1	...
		Bhongaon	2,85,975	3,49,325	3,70,232	1,04,257	.....	39·1	...
		Bewar	40,653	45,083	53,957	15,304	.....	31·3	...
		Kishni Nubeegunge	1,19,647	1,34,230	1,67,126	37,479	.....	37·6	...
		Moostufabad	4,46,556	4,74,837	6,13,181	1,66,625	.....	37·3	...
		Shekoabad	4,12,732	4,42,711	5,85,405	1,72,673	.....	4·81	..
		Total	19,47,675	21,54,869	26,30,930	6,83,255	.....	35·0	...
	Etawah	Punhoond	3,11,369	3,40,656	4,21,555	1,10,187	.....	35·3	...
		Bithoonah	3,78,802	4,24,133	5,11,114	1,32,312	.....	34·9	...
		Bhurtnah	4,55,520	4,75,329	5,86,360	1,30,831	.....	28·7	...
		Etawah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Dulelnugger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
		Total	11,45,690	12,40,118	15,19,029	3,73,330	.....	32·5	...
	Etah	Bilram	1,28,918	1,45,810	1,45,648	16,730	.....	12·9	...
		Puchlana	37,145	47,202	47,762	10,617	.....	28·5	...
		Soron	39,178	48,542	51,333	12,180	.....	31·0	...
		Olaio	44,301	55,135	65,218	20,917	.....	47·2	..
		Kanpore	43,549	58,454	61,487	17,938	.....	41·1	...
		Soulur	21,684	26,902	34,013	12,329	.....	56·8	...
		Marhera	2,13,863	2,47,685	3,27,501	1,13,939	.....	53·2	...
		Burna	32,294	34,000	36,310	4,016	.....	12·5	...
		Puttialeo	37,088	43,792	51,030	13,942	.....	37·5	...
		Nidhpore	77,826	1,08,825	1,45,248	67,422	.....	86·6	...
		Azumnugger	2,08,031	2,48,342	2,87,467	79,436	.....	38·1	...
		Total	8,83,879	10,04,869	12,53,355	3,69,476	.....	41·8	...
	Total Agra Division	Actual Totals	39,77,153	66,35,375	78,77,217	39,00,064	.....	...	...
		Totals for comparison	39,77,153	.....	54,03,314	14,26,161	.....	35·8	...
			.....	66,35,375	78,77,217	.....	.....	...	...
JHANSIE.	Jaloun	Oorai	2,01,246	.....	3,56,190	1,53,944	.....	76·4	...
		Atta	1,94,024	.....	2,36,378	42,354	.....	21·8	...
		Jaloun	2,77,618	.....	3,38,907	61,289	.....	22·0	...
		Madhogurh	1,61,152	.....	1,90,424	29,272	.....	19·3	...
		Koonch	3,17,000	3,65,000	3,84,000	67,000	.....	21·1	...
		Kunnac	1,09,138	.....	1,44,218	35,080	.....	32·4	...
		Calpee	1,54,000	1,69,000	1,68,607	14,607	.....	9·4	...
		Total	14,03,178	5,34,000	18,06,724	4,03,546	.....	28·7	...
	Jhansie	Mow	139,447	164,447	174,700	35,253	.....	25·2	...
		Pundawah	115,339	138,339	154,968	39,629	.....	34·3	...
		Total	254,786	302,786	329,668	74,882	.....	29·3	...
	Lullutpore	Lullutpore	58,039	.....	63,803	5,773	.....	9·9	...
		Marowra	36,134	.....	44,328	8,194	.....	22·6	...
		Bampore	64,711	.....	66,034	1,323	.....	2·0	...
		Mehrownee	27,095	.....	36,306	9,211	.....	33·9	...
		Talbehut	37,921	.....	43,623	5,702	.....	15·0	...
		Bansie	17,414	.....	22,847	5,403	.....	30·9	...
		Balabehut	11,094	.....	12,789	1,695	.....	15·2	...
		Total	2,52,429	.....	2,89,730	37,301	.....	14·7	...
	Total Jhansie Division	Actual Totals	19,10,393	836,786	24,26,122	5,15,729	.....	...	...
		Totals for comparison	19,10,393	.....	24,26,122	5,15,729	.....	26·9	...
			.....	836,786	8,82,275	.....	.....	...	...

‡DIX IV,—(continued.)

ercentage of Increase or Decrease of the Assumed Rental, &c.

8				
Difference between columns 5 and 6.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 5.		REMARKS.
Increase	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
12,599	.....	8·6	...	The rental as recorded in the Village Papers cannot be given.
20,355	.....	12·4	...	
4,883	.....	2·8	...	
865	.....	1·8	...	
1,158	.....	5·0	...	
9,809	.....	19·4	...	
12,185	.....	19·1	...	
25,352	.....	16·6	...	
18,982	.....	12·9	...	
19,014	.....	11·1	...	
30,842	.....	18·0	...	
1,167	.....	25·6	...	
15,490	.....	22·0	...	
33,112	.....	41·0	...	
42,178	.....	15·4	...	
46,334	.....	13·2	...	
304,184	.....	14·0	...	
31,749	.....	20·8	...	
25,743	.....	16·0	...	
7,455	.....	9·7	...	
33,028	.....	24·0	...	
36,254	.....	25·2	...	
9,118	.....	16·0	...	
20,807	.....	5·9	...	
10,874	.....	24·1	...	
22,806	.....	17·0	...	
1,35,944	.....	29·1	...	
1,42,694	.....	33·2	...	
4,76,061	.....	22·9	...	
74,899	.....	21·6	...	
86,981	.....	31·1	...	
1,11,031	.....	23·3	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
2,72,911	.....	21·9	...	
.....	162	...	·1	Column 4 shows Cash Rents of 42,186 acres and Butai Income of 2,954 acres exclusive of 6,829 acres of seer.
500	.....	1·1	...	Ditto 10,574 " 3,678 " 2,920 "
2,796	.....	5·7	...	Ditto 14,882 acres exclusive of 3,731 acres of seer and " 769 acres of Butai the income of which is not recorded
10,083	.....	15·2	...	Ditto 15,808 ditto 2,494 ditto 664 ditto ditto
3,053	.....	5·2	...	Ditto 14,768 ditto 2,739 ditto 2,240 ditto ditto
7,111	.....	26·4	...	Ditto 17,602 ditto 2,362 ditto 638 ditto ditto
80,119	.....	32·3	...	Ditto 61,871 ditto 9,794 ditto 318 ditto ditto
23,40	.....	6 8	...	Ditto 15,071 ditto 3,698 ditto 167 ditto ditto
7,258	.....	16·5	...	Ditto 27,516 ditto 5,504 ditto 958 ditto ditto
36,423	.....	33·4	...	Ditto 40,216 ditto 11,193 ditto 1,514 ditto ditto
39,125	.....	16·7	...	Ditto 87,311 acres inclusive of 21,554 acresof seer and Butai Income of 1,185 acres.
1,88,818	162	17·7	...	The information for the other Pergunnahs is not available yet.
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
2,42,004	162	1·8	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
19,000	.....	5·2	...	The corrected rentals for Pergunnahs Oorsie, Atta, Jaloun, Madhogurh and Kunnar cannot be given. The rental in column 5 of Pergunnah Koonch is only that of the Regulation villages.
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	393	...	·2	
19,000	393	3·4	...	
10,253	.....	6·2	...	The information for the other Pergunnahs cannot be given.
16,629	.....	12·0	...	
26,882	.....	8·8	...	
.....	.....	...	...	The information for column 5 cannot be given.
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	
45,882	393	5·4	...	

APPENDIX IV,—(concluded.)

Comparative Statement shewing the percentage of Increase or Decrease of the Assumed Rental, &c.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8				REMARK
Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Rental as recorded in the Village Papers.	Rental as corrected by the Settlement Officer for Seer, &c.	Rental assumed by the Settlement Officer for Assessment.	Difference between columns 4 and 6.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 4.		Difference between columns 6 and 5.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease of column 6 over column 5.		
						Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	Kurrah ...	3,07,822	3,96,593	4,55,656	1,47,864	.....	48·0	...	59,093	.....	14·9	...	The information for the remaioing Pergunnahs cannot be given yet.
		Kurraree ...	1,95,542	2,75,542	2,96,334	1,00,792	.....	51·5	...	20,793	.....	7·5	...	
		Uthurbun ...	1,54,784	2,04,992	2,12,474	57,690	.....	37·2	...	7,482	.....	3·6	...	
		Total ...	6,58,148	8,77,127	9,64,494	3,06,346	.....	46·5	...	87,367	.....	9·9	...	
		Total Allahabad Division...	6,58,148	8,77,127	9,64,494	3,06,346	.....	46·5	...	87,367	.....	9·9	...	
BENARES.	Azimgurh ...	Deogaon ...	.....	.....	2,49,133	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	The rental of Pergunnah Deogaon according to the khuteonees was not ascertained previous to assessment, because the khuteonees were not completed. In all three Pergunnahs there is so much seer and in Deogaon land held buttai, that the rental recorded by the Zemindars would be fictitious if adopted. The rest of the Pergunnahs have not been assessed yet.
		Belhabans ...	.....	1,09,520	1,12,000	.....	.....	...	...	3,180	.....	2·9	...	
		Nizamabad ..	.....	7,87,446	6,42,215	.....	.....	...	...	54,769	.....	6·9	...	
		Total ...	.....	8,96,266	12,03,348	.....	.....	...	...	57,949	.....	6·4	...	
	Total Benares Division	Actual Totals ...	.....	8,96,266	12,03,348	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	
		Totals for comparison ...	.....	8,96,266	9,54,215	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	6·4	...	
	Grand Total ..	Actual Totals ...	14,489,718	14,553,060	22,033,864	64,44,693	1,03,591	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	
		Totals for comparison ...	14,489,718	.....	18,356,612	39,70,785	1,03,891	26·6	...	.....	.....	...	...	
			.....	14,553,060	16,619,796	.....	.....	...	...	20,97,291	555	14·4	...	

APPENDIX V.

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Class.	Description of Soil. Meesun. Irrigated.	Meesun. Unirrigated.	Roslee and Dakur. Irrigated.	Roslee and Dakur. Unirrigated.	Sankra. Irrigated.	Sankra. Unirrigated.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Meerut.	Dehra Doon.	Western Doon	I	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	
			II	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	
			III	2 8 1	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0	
		Eastern Doon	II	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	
			III	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	0 12 0	

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle or Class.	Rate on cultivated area.	Description of Soil. Meesun. Irrigated.	Meesun. Unirrigated.	Roslee. Irrigated.	Roslee. Unirrigated.	Bhoodah. Irrigated.	Bhoodah. Unirrigated.	Dakur. Irrigated.	Dakur. Unirrigated.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Meerut.	Seharunpore.	Sultanpore ...	I	3 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sirsawah ...	I	3 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Nukoor ...	I	3 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Gungoh ...	I	3 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Sahabunpore ...	I	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	.....	.....	
			II	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	.....	.....	
			III	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
			IV	.....	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	.....	.....	
		Hurowrah ...	I	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	
			II	.....	6 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	
			III	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	
		Faizabad ...	I	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0	.....	2 13 0	
			II	.....	.....	4 2 0	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0	.....	2 14 0	
			III	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	.....	2 4 0	2 1 0	.....	3 0 0	
			IV	.....	.....	3 13 0	.....	.....	.....	1 3 0	.....	3 4 0	
			V	.....	.....	3 14 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	2 10 0	
		Moozuffurabad ...	I	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....	2 8 0	
			II	.....	6 0 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	
		Deobund ...	I	3 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	3 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			V	3 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Nagul ...	I	2 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	3 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	3 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Rampore ...	I	3 11 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Bhugwanpore ...	I	3 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	1 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Roorkee ...	I	2 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Jowalapore ...	I	2 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Monolous ...	I	3 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II	2 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			III	2 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV	2 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX V.,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.								Remarks.
				Mersun.		Rosler.		Dakur.		Bhoor.		
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Meerut.	Moozuffernuggur.	Bidoulee	Chuck Bidoulee ...	4 9 0½	3 2 7½	2 7 7	2 3 4½	2 0 10½	2 5 9	1 9 3½	1 8 3½	The eastern Pergunnahs of the District, recently subjected to further revision of Settlement are not included in this statement. The rent-rates for Pergunnah Khatouli which appears in the other Appendices have not been approved yet.
			,, Yahyapoor ...	2 15 4½	...	2 14 4½	1 11 2	2 13 8½	1 14 5½	2 6 5½	1 6 0	
			,, Toda ...	8 10 7½	...	3 2 3½	2 5 3½	3 8 3½	3 10 2½	2 0 7½	1 8 8½	
		Jhinjhana.	,, Fukhunpoor ...	4 3 7½	2 11 0	2 12 0½	2 4 4½	3 2 2½	2 15 3	1 13 6½	1 6 2½	
			,, Yahyapoor ...	3 2 3	...	3 1 3	1 12 10½	3 0 6	2 0 3½	2 6 10½	1 9 6	
			,, Chowndahera	5 15 7½	...	3 1 6	2 2 0	3 1 6	2 13 5½	2 8 10½	1 8 11½	
			,, Toda ...	5 15 10½	...	2 6 0½	1 12 4½	2 10 3½	2 12 3	1 6 7½	1 2 9	
			,, Kheaoree ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 8 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	1 8 5½	1 7 0	
			,, Bhynswal ...	7 8 0	...	3 0 9	2 1 1	3 1 3½	1 15 6	1 10 3	1 4 4½	
		Kyranah	,, Kyranah ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 13 10	
			,, Shamlee ...	7 3 0	8 3 8	6 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 8 0	
			,, Ranamuzrah...	5 9 8	3 14 4	3 0 8½	2 11 4½	2 8 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 0 0	
			,, Punjeet ...	7 4 0	6 0 0	4 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 4	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 13 10	
		Shamlee...	,, Shamlee ...	7 3 0	8 3 6	8 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 6 0	
			,, Bhynswal ...	8 4 0	...	4 12 0	3 8 0	7 8 0	5 4 0	2 3 0	1 11 2	
			,, Buntikheru ...	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	
			,, Koodanah ...	8 11 1	4 6 10½	6 6 8	4 12 0	4 6 0	3 9 4	3 15 6	1 14 10½	
		Thanah Bhawn.	,, Bhynswal ...	9 7 4	3 4 3	3 13 5½	2 9 8½	3 14 2½	2 7 8½	2 1 1½	1 9 8½	
			,, Kheaoree ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 8 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	2 6 5½	1 7 0	
		Kandla	,, Kairanah Bangur	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 4	2 0 4	1 15 0	1 13 10	
			,, Shamlee ...	7 3 0	8 3 6	6 0 0	4 2 4	3 13 11½	2 14 2	2 0 6½	1 8 0	
			,, Koodanah ...	8 11 1	4 6 10½	6 6 0	4 12 0	4 8 6	3 9 4	3 15 6	1 14 10½	
			,, Purasolee ...	0 12 0	5 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	
			,, Kandhla ...	8 8 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	5 2 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	3 15 6	1 14 10½	
		Boorhana	,, Koodanah ...	6 8 3½	3 5 1½	4 3 1½	2 9 7½	3 4 10½	2 11 0	2 15 7½	1 7 2½	
			,, Shoron ...	5 6 0	4 12 9	4 5 4	2 7 2½	2 6 5½	1 13 8	1 6 0	1 12 11½	
		Shikarpoor.	,, Khatolee ...	4 3 11½	2 12 10½	2 15 1½	1 13 10½	1 15 0½	1 9 3½	2 14 7½	1 6 6½	
			,, Shoron ...	5 6 0	4 12 9	4 5 4½	2 7 2½	2 6 5½	1 13 6	1 8 0	1 2 11½	
			,, Koodanah ...	6 6 3½	3 5 1½	4 3 0½	2 9 6	3 4 10½	2 11 0	2 15 7½	1 7 2½	
			,, Poorbalian ...	4 6 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	...	1 15 0	2 12 0	1 3 6	
		Churtawal.	,, Budhaee ...	4 4 2½	3 14 11½	2 6 7	1 15 2½	1 13 3	1 11 3	2 4 9	1 9 5½	
			,, Moozuffernuggur.	4 8 6	4 4 6½	3 6 0½	2 3 4½	3 0 0	2 0 3	1 7 11½	1 7 0	
			,, Jukhwala ...	4 8 5½	3 15 9	3 2 11½	2 2 6	2 3 2½	1 12 9½	2 10 4	1 11 0	
			,, Bugrah ...	4 5 4½	3 4 5½	3 6 0½	1 14 0½	...	1 11 6	...	1 7 0½	
			,, Kheaoree ...	5 6 3	4 10 7½	3 8 2	2 6 1½	2 14 5½	2 2 7½	1 6 5½	1 7 0	
			,, Churthawal ...	5 8 0	4 12 0½	4 5 2½	3 7 2	2 6 5½	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 2 11½	
		Bugrah.	,, Bugrah ...	5 6 8½	4 1 7	4 3 7	2 6 2½	2 14 5½	2 2 4½	3 13 5½	1 12 9½	
			,, Churthawal ...	6 14 0	6 0 0½	5 0 6½	3 0 11½	3 0 0½	2 4 10½	...	1 7 8½	
			,, Moozuffernuggur.	5 10 7½	5 5 10½	4 3 7	2 12 2½	3 12 0	2 8 3½	...	1 12 9	
			,, Koodanah ...	8 1 7½	4 2 5	5 3 10	3 4 0½	4 2 1½	3 5 9	3 11 6½	1 13 0½	
			,, Chukwaha ...	6 0 6½	4 15 8½	3 15 7½	2 11 1½	2 12 2½	2 3 11½	3 4 11½	2 11 1½	
			,, Poorbalian ...	5 10 0	...	3 7 0	2 13 0	3 6 11½	2 7 6½	...	1 6 4½	
			,, Shoron ...	6 14 0	5 14 2½	5 8 8½	3 1 0½	3 0 0½	2 8 10½	1 14 0	1 7 6½	
		Gordhan-poor.	,, Gordhanpore.	...	3 4 0½	...	2 5 8	...	2 1 3½	...	2 0 6	
			,, Rizkullapore...	...	2 9 8½	...	1 14 2½	...	1 10 3	...	1 8 11½	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Description of Soil.																	
			Irrigated from wells.				Irrigated from canals.				Irrigated from tanks.				Unirrigated.				Remarks.
			Muttyar.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Muttyar.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Muttyar.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	Muttyar.	Roslee.	Dakur.	Bhoor.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Meerut	Meerut	Meerut ...	6 9 9	4 2 9	4 12 6	3 5 6	6 15 8	4 15 0	5 5 1	3 5 6	4 13 1	3 9 10	4 0 5	3 5 1	3 11 10	3 1 9	3 7 2	2 7 10	
		Haupper ...	4 13 7	3 12 9	4 0 5	2 7¾	4 6 7	3 8 8	3 7 1	2 15 2	4 12 6	3 14 6	4 0 10	3 0 0	2 10 10	2 6 3	2 9 2	1 13 11	
		Pooth ...	5 10 9	4 8 4	3 11 4	3 2 0	4 2 11½	3 12 9	3 9 2	2 7 0	5 2 5	4 4 10	3 3 11	2 5 9	4 0 0½	3 0 2½	2 15 0	1 10 9	
		Sarawah ...	4 15 9	3 2 9	3 6 4¾	2 6 0	5 7 11½	3 7 10½	3 7 7½	2 3 0	4 1 10½	2 10 10¼	3 7 9	2 9 7	2 12 9	2 2 3½	2 6 8¼	1 13 5½	
		Gurhmooktesur ...	4 13 11	3 6 4½	3 7 11	3 6 0	4 11 1½	3 11 2	3 7 8	2 4 0	4 4 11	3 10 10	3 8 3	3 6 0	2 11 0	2 0 2	2 9 6	1 5 2	
		Baghput ...	5 3 0	3 11 2	3 10 6	3 6 6	5 5 8	3 10 6	4 0 11	3 6 8	4 12 5	3 15 0	3 10 5	3 6 8	3 7 8	3 3 9	3 6 0	2 13 4	
		Barout ...	6 2 6	4 10 11	4 9 10	.....	6 5 11	4 10 11	4 10 3	4 6 1	6 0 0	4 5 7	4 5 8	4 5 0	3 13 1	3 13 2	4 0 10	3 11 6	
		Kotana ...	6 0 9	4 2 9	5 5 0	4 2 3	7 5 1	4 2 9	5 2 2	.....	3 9 4	2 12 10	5 2 1	.....	3 4 2	2 14 11	3 8 0	2 14 11	
		Chuprowlee ...	7 0 5¼	6 5 9	4 12 0	3 14 0	6 12 2¾	4 6 5	3 15 7½	3 13 10	6 12 4	4 6 8	3 14 8	3 10 8	5 6 1	3 13 6	3 12 3¾	3 13 3	
		Dasna ...	4 12 0½	3 6 9	4 0 1	1 10 9	4 2 9	3 0 9½	4 6 10	1 10 9	3 12 9	3 0 0	4 3 2	.....	2 14 5½	2 2 3	2 10 0	1 7 10	
		Lonee ...	4 8 5	3 7 4	3 15 0½	2 3 1	4 4 11	3 10 11	3 7 4	2 3 0	3 15 8	3 12 9	3 15 6	2 13 11	2 15 1½	2 4 6	2 7 9½	1 9 1	
		Jelallabad ...	4 15 4¾	3 15 0	3 13 9	2 2 9	4 5 1	3 4 0	3 8 11	2 8 0	3 5 11	2 7 5	2 12 5	2 10 6	2 6 4¾	1 13 4	2 7 0½	1 5 5	
		Sirdhana ...	7 1 9½	5 6 3	4 11 7	3 3 5	6 9 9	4 7 7	5 15 4	3 2 9	4 6 8	4 10 1	5 2 6	3 2 0	4 7 3	3 8 0	2 9 10½	2 5 11	
		Burnawa ,, ,,	7 9 3	5 3 10	5 3 9	5 3 10	8 8 10½	4 14 11	4 15 9	.....	6 14 0½	5 6 3	4 5 3	5 6 2	4 10 9	3 7 3	3 5 0	2 13 8	
		Hustinapoor ...	6 3 5¼	5 5 1	5 5 7	.....	7 8 1	3 15 2¼	4 1 8¼	2 7 9	4 8 9½	4 8 0	5 4 3	.....	3 3 9	2 0 8¾	1 14 0	1 13 6½	
		Kithoor ...	6 9 3	3 12 9	4 12 9	2 13 4	5 8 1	3 7 7	4 1 2	4 2 5½	4 4 9	4 4 6	4 5 1	.....	2 10 4	1 15 3	1 11 0	1 1 7	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.						Remarks.
				Barrah.		Outlying Area.		Khadir.		
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Meerut.	Boolundshuhur.	Anoopshuhur ...	.....	10 0 0	.....	3 10 0	1 12 0	7 8 0	3 0 0	
		Ahar ...	.....	10 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	
		Debulee ...	.....	11 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	9 4 0	3 12 0	
		Agowtha ...	.....	9 9 7	.....	4 2 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
		Burrun ...	.....	9 8 0	.....	4 4 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
		Syanah ...	1st ...	10 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
			2nd ...	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	
			3rd ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	
		Shikarpore ...	.....	12 0 0	.....	4 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
		Puhasoo ...	.....	11 0 0	.....	4 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
		Jewur ...	Bangur ...	11 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
			Khadir ...	11 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	
		Koorjah ...	.....	12 0 0	6 0 0	3 13 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
		Dadree ...	.....	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	5 8 0	2 8 0	
		Dunkour ...	Bangur ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	
			Khadir ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	5 8 0	2 8 0	
		Secundrabad ...	.....	9 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Description of Soil.															Khadir.						Remarks.
			Irrigated.						Unirrigated.									Unirrigated.						
			Barah.			Munjah.			Barha.			Barah.			Munjah.			1st class outlying.			2nd class outlying.			Barah and Munjah.			1st class outlying.			2nd class outlying.	
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Meerut.	Allygurh.	Atrowlee ..	12	4	8	8	12	6	4	6	3	5	4	3	3	8	2	2	10	2	1	10	4	5	4	3	7	14	5	2	10	2	
		Gungeree ..																															
		Koel ..	11	8	0	8	4	0	4	9	0	5	4	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	1	12	0	.....			.....			.....			
		Morethul ..																															
		Burrowlee ...																															
		Gorice ..	11	6	0	8	4	0	4	12	0	5	4	0	3	8	0	2	12	0	1	12	0	.....			.....			.....			
		Hussungurh ..																															
		Chundous ...	12	0	0	8	12	0	4	12	0	5	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	.....			..			.....			
		Tuppul ..	11	8	0	8	4	0	4	9	0	5	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	.....			.....			.....			
		Khyr ..	12	0	0	8	12	0	4	12	0	5	4	0	3	8	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	.....			.....			.....			

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle or class.	Description of Soil.						Remarks.
				Irrigated Siwai.	Manured Siwai.	Siwai.	Muttyar.	Bhoor Siwai.	Bhoor.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		Bijnore ...	Bangur 1st Class ...	.....	.....	5 0 0	3 4 0	2 1 0	.....	
			Bangur 2nd „ ...	.....	.....	3 12 0	2 3 2	2 0 0	1 14 0	
			Khadir ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	5 3 6	3 12 0	2 5 0	
		Daranugur ...	Bangur 1st „ ...	.....	.....	5 4 6	3 9 0	2 1 0	.....	
			Bangur 2nd „ ...	.....	.....	3 12 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 13 8	
		Mundawur ...	Bangur 1st „ ...	.....	.....	4 13 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	
			Bangur 2nd „ ...	.....	.....	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 2	1 14 0	
			Khadir ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	5 3 0	3 12 0	2 5 0	
		Nujeebabad ...	Nujeebabad ...	.....	7 1 6	2 13 8	2 14 1	.....	2 1 2	
			Nagul ...	.....	6 0 2	2 7 8	2 1 8	2 1 1	2 7 6	
			Forest ...	.....	.....	2 7 8	1 10 1	.....	1 8 3	
		Keerutpore ...	Keerutpore ...	.....	7 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 1	2 7 0	1 14 8	
			Burumpore ...	.....	10 9 8	4 1 8	3 11 7	3 13 0	2 6 0	
			Tesotra ...	.....	.....	3 14 7	4 11 1	1 12 2	1 6 2	
		Akburabad ..	.....	.....	6 2 6	2 4 0	2 10 4	.....	1 8 0	
		Dhampore ...	Bangur ...	.....	7 0 0	3 1 0	3 3 0	.....	2 0 0	
			Khadir ...	.....	7 0 0	3 1 0	3 12 0	.....	2 4 0	
			Forest ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
ROHILCUND ...	ELLENORE ...	Sichara ...	Bangur ...	.....	6 4 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	.....	2 0 0	
			Trans-Kuroola ...	.....	5 14 0	3 0 0	2 11 0	.....	1 12 0	
			Khadir ...	.....	7 4 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	.....	2 10 0	
		Nihtaur ...	.....	.....	7 12 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	.....	2 0 0	
		*Nugeena ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Rent rates for this Pergunnahs have not been approved yet.
		Burhapoora ...	Khadir ...	.....	.....	4 2 0	2 2 0	.....	2 0 0	
			Khadir Bangur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Burhapoora ...	.....	.....	2 8 0	1 5 0	.....	1 8 0	Composite of 1st and 3rd.
			Forest ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Afzulgurh ...	Cultivated ...	.....	.....	4 4 0	3 0 0	.....	2 15 0	
			1st Forest ...	.....	.....	2 10 9	1 10 9	.....	1 14 0	
			2nd Forest ...	.....	.....	1 6 6	1 0 0	.....	1 0 0	
		Chandpoor ...	Bangur ...	.....	7 11 6	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	
			Bhoor ...	.....	6 9 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 1 0	1 7 6	
			Bhoor Bangur ...	.....	7 6 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 1 0	1 7 6	
		Boorpoor ...	.....	.....	7 4 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 5 0	1 14 0	
		*Bashta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Rent rates for this Pergunnah have not been approved yet.

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle or Class.	Description of Soil.														Remarks.
				Gowhan.				Doomot.				Muttyar.				Bhoor.		
				Irrigated.			Unirrigated.	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.	
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	
Rohilkund	Budaon	Usudpoor	Doomut Muttyar	5	0	0	5 0 0	4	0	0	4 0 0	4	8	0	4 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	
			Belah	4	8	0	4 8 0	3	8	0	3 8 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	
			Bhoor Khadir	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	
		Rujpoora	Doomut Muttyar	4	0	0	4 0 0	3	8	0	3 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	
			Belah	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	
			Bhoor Khadir	3	8	0	3 8 0	3	8	0	3 8 0	3	8	0	3 8 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	
			Khadir	4	0	0	4 0 0	4	0	0	4 0 0	4	0	0	4 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	
		Bisowlee	.....	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 0 0	
		Sataseh	.....	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	2	4	0	2 4 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
		Islamnuggur	1st Class Kuthere	4	0	0	3 4 0	3	4	0	3 0 0	3	4	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 0 0	
			2nd ditto ditto	3	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	2 12 0	3	8	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 4 0	
			Bhoor	4	0	0	3 0 0	3	4	0	2 4 0	4	6	0	4 0 0	2	4	0	2 0 0	
		Suheswan	Bhoor	3	0	0	2 8 0	2	0	0	1 8 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	1	8	0	1 0 0	
			Bhoor Khadir	4	0	0	3 8 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	1	8	0	1 0 0	
			Doomut Muttyar	4	0	0	3 8 0	3	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	1	8	0	1 0 0	
			Belah	4	0	0	4 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
		Kote	.....	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	2	4	0	2 4 0	3	0	0	2 0 0	
		Budaon	Doomut	4	0	0	3 8 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
			Doomut, Muttyar, Khadir	5	0	0	4 0 0	4	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
		Oojhanee	Bhoor	4	0	0	3 8 0	3	0	0	2 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	
			Bhoor Khadir	4	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	4	0	0	4 0 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	
			Doomut, Muttyar, Khadir	4	0	0	4 0 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	8	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
			Belah	4	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	0	0	0	2 8 0	
		Suleympoor	Suleympore	4	0	0	3 8 0	3	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
			Azimabad	3	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	2	8	0	2 8 0	0	0	0	0 0 0	
			Huzruthpore	3	8	0	3 8 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	
		Ooseith	Doomut	3	0	0	3 8 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	2	0	0	2 0 0	1	8	0	1 8 0	
			Bhoor	3	0	0	2 8 0	2	8	0	2 0 0	3	0	0	2 8 0	2	0	0	1 8 0	
			Alluvial	3	8	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	3	0	0	3 0 0	1	8	0	1 0 0	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.										Remarks.
				Khadir 1st.	Khadir 2nd.	Doomut I.		Mutiyar.		Doomut II.		Bhoor.		
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Rohilkund.	Bareilly.	Crore ...	I Circle ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	.....	2 3 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	1 12 0	.....	
			II ditto ...	5 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	1 12 0	.....	
			III ditto ...	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	2 8 0	.....	2 4 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	
			IV ditto ...	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....	4 6 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	
			V ditto ...	.....	.....	4 6 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 6 0	.....	
			VI ditto ...	.....	.....	5 12 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	3 4 0	.....	2 6 0	.....	
			VII ditto ...	4 0 0	2 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Fureedpore ...	Turaeen Circle ...	4 0 0	2 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Adhcutcha ditto ...	4 0 0	2 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Bhoor West ditto ...	.....	.....	3 4 1	.....	2 9 5	.....	2 1 1	.....	1 9 6	.....	
			Bhoor East ditto ...	.....	.....	3 4 1	.....	2 9 5	.....	2 0 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	
			Doomot Mutyar ditto ...	.....	.....	4 9 6	.....	3 6 9	.....	2 8 9	.....	1 8 10	.....	
		Meergunj ...	I Circle ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	3 0 0	.....	2 4 0	.....	
			II ditto ...	.....	.....	5 8 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	
			III ditto ...	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	3 10 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	
		Aonlah ...	Khadir Circle* ...	.....	.....	5 4 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	*The whole circle is rated as irrigated.
			Bangur I ditto ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	
			Ditto II ditto ...	.....	.....	4 8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	2 6 0	
			Ditto III or jungle ...	.....	.....	3 10 0	2 10 0	3 3 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	2 6 0	1 9 6	
		Suneha ...	Khadir ditto† ...	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....	†The whole circle is Khadir.
			Bangur I Circle‡ ...	.....	.....	4 10 0	.....	3 14 0	.....	.....	.....	3 6 0	.....	‡The whole circle is old Khadir and partially irrigated.
		Serowlee ...	Ditto II ditto ...	.....	.....	4 8 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	2 6 0	
			Ditto II ditto§ ...	.....	.....	4 12 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	
		Bulleah ...	Ditto I ditto ...	.....	.....	5 10 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....	§All taken as irrigated.
			Ditto II ditto‖ ...	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	3 4 0	.....	
		Nawabgunj ...	Ditto I ditto ...	5 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	.....	2 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	‖All rated as irrigated.
			Ditto II ditto ...	.....	.....	6 6 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	4 3 0	.....	3 3 0	.....	
			Ditto III ditto ...	.....	.....	6 0 0	4 6 0	4 3 0	3 3 0	4 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	2 4 0	
		Beesulpore ...	Ditto I ditto ...	3 6 0	.....	5 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	2 13 0	3 10 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	
			Ditto II ditto ...	3 10 0	.....	4 3 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	.....	.....	2 14 0	1 12 0	
		Ritcha ...	Ditto I ditto ...	.....	.....	5 10 0	3 6 0	5 0 0	3 3 0	.....	.....	3 5 0	2 2 0	
			Ditto II ditto ...	.....	.....	5 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	2 12 0	
			Ditto III ditto ...	.....	.....	5 0 0	3 6 0	4 3 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	
		Chowmahla ...	I or Des. ditto ...	.....	.....	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			II or Mar. ditto ...	.....	.....	4 8 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	2 6 0	
		Kabur ...	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	2 14 0	1 12 0	
		Sirsawan ...	.....	.....	.....	5 12 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	3 3 0	.....	.....	3 6 0	2 6 0	
				.....	.....	5 12 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	3 3 0	.....	.....	3 6 0	2 6 0	

N

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.												Remarks.
				1st Class.				2nd Class.				3rd Class.				
				Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rohilkhund.	Pillibheet.	Jehanabad	1st	3	0	0	1	12	0	2	12	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	
			2nd	4	8	0	3	2	0	4	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	
			3rd	5	4	0	3	10	0	4	8	0	3	2	0	3	8	0	2	8	0	
			4th	5	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
		Pillibheet	1st	3	0	0	1	12	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	
			2nd	3	12	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	0	0	
			3rd	4	8	0	3	12	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	
			4th	5	4	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	
		Poorunpore	1st	...			1	13	11½	...			1	7	4½	...			...			
			2nd	...			1	15	3	...			1	10	10½	...			...			
			3rd	...			2	5	6	...			2	3	1½	...			...			
			4th	...			3	2	0	...			2	9	9½	...			...			
			5th	...			1	15	8	...			1	12	11	...			...			

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Circle.	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL.						Remarks.
				Gowhan.	1st Doomut.	Muttyar.	2nd Doomut.	Bhoor.	*Dhunker.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Rohilkund.	Shahjehanpore.	Shahjehanpore ...	Doomut	8 0 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	.....	* This denomination was not added till after the completion of the measurements of Tuhseels, Shahjehanpore and Jellalabad.
		Jumour ...	Mutgar	7 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	.....	
		Kant ...	Bhoor	7 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	.....	
		Jellalabad ...	Turai	6 8 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	.....	
			Bhoor	6 8 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	.....	
			Bunkuttee ...	6 8 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	.....	
		Tilhur ...	Turai	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
			Bhoor	6 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	
		Khera Bujhera ...	Ramgunga ...	7 0 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	
			Byghool	6 0 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	
			Bhoor	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	
		Meeranpore Kuttra ...	.....	6 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	
		Negohee ...	1st or Doomut ...	6 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	
			2nd or Kymoos ...	6 0 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	

सत्यमेव जयते

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle or Class.	Suburban Gowhan.	Gowhan I.	Gowhan II.	Gowhan III.	Gowhan IV.	Gowhan V.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
AGRA.	FURRUCKABAD.	Shumshabad West, and Kumpil	Doomut Terai ...	15 12 0	10 8 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	...	...
		Imratpore ...	Middle circle ...	...	7 14 0	6 9 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	2 10 0
			Ramgunga do.	...	9 3 0	6 9 0	5 4 0	...	...
			Serka do.	...	7 14 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	...
			Gunga do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			South Bhoor do.	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
		Kunouj ...	Bangur ...	...	10 8 0	...	...	...	...
		Khakutmow ...	Ramgunga do.	...	10 8 0	5 4 0	...	...	...
			Nasa do.	...	5 4 0	3 15 0	...	...	...
			Gunga do.	...	7 14 0	5 14 6	5 4 0	...	...
		Purumnugger ...	Gunga do.	...	4 9 6	...	...	...	...
			North do.	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...
			South do.	...	7 14 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	...
		Pahara ...	Suburbun do.	15 12 0	...	...	5 4 0	...	...
			Bangur do.	...	10 8 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	...	...
		Mohumdabad ...	.....	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Shumshabad, East ...	.....	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Bojepore ...	.....	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Chibramow ...	.....	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Talgram ...	.....	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Shumshabad West, and Kumpil	Bangur ...	15 12 0	10 8 0	7 14 0	5 4 0	...	...
		Kunouj ...	Terai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pahara ...	Terai ...	...	10 8 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	...	...
		Shumshabad West, and Kumpil	Middle Terai ...	...	7 14 0	6 9 0	5 4 0	3 4 6	2 10 0
		Ditto ditto ...	Flooded Terai ...	...	6 9 0	5 4 0	3 4 6	2 10 0	...
		Imrutpore and Khakutmow ...	Gandhi circle ...	...	3 15 0	3 4 6	...	...	...
		Tirwa Tehseel ...	Doomut Tract ...	...	10 8 0	7 14 0	6 9 0	...	...
			Bhoor do. ...	...	10 8 0	7 7 0	6 2 0	5 4 0	...
			Mutyar do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			River do. ...	...	10 8 0	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

tatement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rent-Rates assumed

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL.

Doomut I.	Doomut II.	Doomut III.	Doomut IV.	Doomut V.	Irrigated Bhoor.	Unirrigated Bhoor. I.	Unirrigated Bhoor. II.	Unirrigated Bhoor. III.	Unirrigated Bhoor. IV.	Phutka Bhoor I.	Phutka Bhoor II.	Phutka Bhoor III.	Oosanh Bhoor I.	Oosanh Bhoor II.	Oosanh Bhoor III.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
6 9 0	4 9 6	3 15 0	3 4 6	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 9 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 9 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 15 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 9 6	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 4 0	3 15 0	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 14 0	5 14 6	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 4 6	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 8 0	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 2 0	5 4 0	4 6 0	3 1 0	...	4 6 0	3 1 0	2 6 6	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	4 6 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	...	3 15 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 4 0	3 15 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	4 6 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	...	4 6 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	...	4 6 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 0 0	4 6 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 14 0	5 4 0	3 4 6	2 10 0	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5 0	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 14 6	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5 0	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigated Munjha I.	Irrigated Munjha II.	Irrigated Burket I.	Irrigated Burket II.			Dry Burket I.	Dry Burket II.	Dry Burket III.							
6 9 0	5 14 6	4 13 0	3 15 0	...	...	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 4 0	4 13 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

er Acre.

Munjha Bhoor I.	Munjha Bhoor II.	Terai I.	Terai II.	Terai III.	Terai IV.	Terai V.	Terai VI.	Terai VII.	Irrigated from tanks I.	Irrigated from tanks II.	Flooded I.	Flooded II.	Flooded III.	Flooded IV.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	...	...	...
...	...	5 4 0	3 15 0	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7 14 0	6 9 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5 4 0	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 10 3	1 5 0
...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5 4 0	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 10 3	...
...	...	5 14 6	3 15 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	1 15 6	1 5 0	...
...	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	1 15 6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	
...	...	5 4 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	1 15 6	...	
4 6	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	
...	...	2 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 15 0	
...	...	3 4 6	2 10 0	1 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
									Irrigated Rice I.	Irrigated Rice II.	Dry Rice.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4 6 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	3 15 0	1 12 0	...	...	
...	...	4 6 0	3 1 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Name of Circle.	Doomut I.	Doomut II.	Manjah Doomut I.		Manjah Doomut II.		Barha Doomut I.		Barha Doomut II.		Terai I.	Terai II.	Terai III.	Home Terai I.	Home Terai II.	Bhur Terai I.	Bhur Terai II.
				Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.							
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
	Mynpoory.	Ghiror ...	.....	...	... ..	6 2 4	...	4 13 3	..	3 15 2	2 3 1	3 1 2	1 12 1	4 6 3	3 8 2	2 10 2	.....	...	.....	...
		Mynpoory {	Bhur Cir.	...	.....	5 4 3	...	4 6 3	..	3 11 9	1 15 7	3 1 2	1 10 4	4 13 3	3 1 2	2 3 1	.....	...	.....	...
			Doomut Cir.	...	.....	5 11 4	..	4 13 3	...	3 15 2	2 3 1	3 1 2	1 12 1	4 13 3	3 1 2	2 10 2	.....	...	.....	...
		Koraoli ...	.....	...	.....	5 4 3	...	4 6 3	...	3 11 9	1 12 1	3 1 2	1 6 10	4 13 3	3 1 2	1 12 1	.....	...	.....	...
		Karhal ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4 9 9	.....	3 15 2	.....	5 4 3	3 8 2	3 1 2	.....	...	.....	...
		Burnahul ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 3	3 8 2	2 10 2	.....	...	.....	...
		Allipurputti {	Doomut Cir.	...	.....	5 4 3	...	4 6 3	...	3 15 2	2 3 1	3 1 2	1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
			Terai Cir.	...	.....	6 2 4	...	.....	...	3 15 2	2 3 1	3 1 2	1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
			Bhur Cir.	...	.....	.....	...	4 6 3	...	3 8 2	2 3 1	3 1 2	1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	...
		Bhongaon ...	.....	5 4 0	3 15 0	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	1 8 0	.....	...	3 12 0	3 8 0
		Bewar ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
		Kishni Nubeegunge ... {	Bhur	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 3	2 10 2	.....	.....	...	.....	...
			Doom	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4 13 3	.....	3 8 2	.....	5 4 3	3 8 2	3 1 2	.....	...	.....	...
		Mustuffabad ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	5 4 3	3 1 2	4 6 3	2 3 1	5 4 3	4 6 3	3 8 2	8 12 5	7 0 4	.....	...

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX V,—(conti

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settle

Esun and Arind Terai.	Arind Terai.		Terai and Manjar.	Kalmuddee Terai.		Other Terai I.		Other Terai II.		Manjar and Bhur Terai,	Manjha I.	Manjha II.	Manjha.	Bhur I.		Bhur II.		Bhur III.		Bar	Flooded IV.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A.	P. Rs. As. P.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3 1	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	3 1 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3 8	3 ...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	4 6 3	...	3 1 2	...	.....	...	...	3 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	...
...	..	...	...	4 6 3	3 1 2	4 6 3	...	3 1 2	...	.....	...	...	3 8 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	5 0 ...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	4 6 3	...	2 10 2	...	.....	...	...	2 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2 10	...
3 4 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	4 6 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	1 5 0	.....	...
...	...	...	...	3 1 2	1 12 1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	..	1 12 1	...	...	.....	3 8 2	2 3 1	2 10 2	1 12 1	...	0 14 1	....	...
...	3 1 2	2 3 1	2 3 1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3 8	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7 0 1 6 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3 8	...
																				...	...
																				...	...
																				...

nued.)

nent with the several Rates assumed per Acre.

DESCRIPTION OF SOIL.

ha Bhur.	Barha I.		Gowhan I.	Gowhan II.	Gowhan III.	Gowhan Circle I.		Gowhan Circle II.		Ganhani I.	Ganhani II.	Ganhani III.	Ganhani I.		Ganhani II.		Barha level Bhur.	Barha uneven Bhur.
Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8 12 6		7 0 4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 1 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8 12 6		6 2 4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 1 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8 12 6		7 0 4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 1 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	10 15 7	7 14 5	6 2 4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 1 12 1	.....	.....	8 12 6	7 5 8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....
2 2 3 1	4 9 0	2 10 2	8 1 11	7 5 8	5 6 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6	...	7 0 4	...	1 12 1	0 14 1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6	...	.....	...	1 12 1	0 14 1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7 0 4	...	1 5 1	0 14 1
.....	.....	.....	9 4 0	7 2 0	5 4 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....
.....	3 8 2	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7 0 4	5 4 3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 12 6	...	7 0 4	5 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
2 1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	12 4 7	10 1 6	7 14 4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....

Home Land I.		Home Land II.		Manjar.	Dry Patch.	Ganhani	Other Terai.		Manjha Bhur.	Barha II.		Barha Doomut	Home Land.	Barha III.		Doomut Terai I.	Doomut Terai II.	Kalimuddi Terai I.	Kalimuddi Terai II.	Esunnuddi.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
R. A. P.		R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
.....	...	.....	...	1 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	1 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	1 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	1 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3 1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	1 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 2	2 7 8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4 6 3	.....	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4 6 3	.....	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	3 8 2	.....	2 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....
7 0 4	...	5 4 3	...	.....	.....	.....	2 10 2	1 12 1	.....	2 10 3	1 12 1	.....	4 6 3	...	0 14 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5 4 3	3 8 2	2 10 2	2 3 1
.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 3 1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	.....	...	2 3 1	1 5 1																

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.																						Artificial Soils.			
				Gowhan I.		Gowhan II.		Gowhan III.		Doomut I.		Doomut II.		Doomut III.		Doomut IV.		Doomut V.		Mustyab.		Jhabur I.	Jhabur II.	Bhoor I.		Bhoor II.	Bhoor in the ravine.	Munjha I.		Munjha II.	
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
				R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A. P.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
Agra.	Etawah.	Pnphoond ...	...	9 8	6 0	8 12	...	8 0	...	5 7	3 10	5 0	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 10	...	...	2 2	1 9	.....	...	...	...	...
		Bidhoonah ...	...	10 8	7 0	8 12	6 0	7 0	...	6 8	4 6	6 0	3 8	5 4	2 10	1 6	...	3 8	...	4 6	2 10	...	1 12	3 8	2 10	...	.....	...	...	...	...
			Puchar	10 1	5 4	8 12	...	7 0	...	5 4	3 8	4 6	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	3 8	2 10	1 5	...	...	...	.....	6 9	3 8	...	...
		Bhurtnah ...	Ghar ...	8 12	5 4	7 14	...	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6 2	4 13	5 14	4 6
			Par ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	...	1 12	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15	3 1	1 12	1 2 6	5 4	4 6	...	...

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rates assumed per acre

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle or Class.	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL.													
				Gowhan.		Doomut.		Muttyar.		Bhoor.		Terai.					
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Gowhan.	Doomut.		Muttyar.		Bhoor.	
				1st. Class. Rs. As. P.	2nd Class. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		1st. Rs. As. P.	2nd. Rs. As. P.	1st. Rs. As. P.	2nd. Rs. As. P.	1st. Rs. As. P.	2nd. Rs. As. P.
			I.	11 13 0	7 14 0	3 15 0	3 4 0	4 9 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	.....	.....	3 15 0	.....	4 9 0	.....	2 10 0
		Bilram ...	II.	10 8 0	6 9 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	.....	5 4 0	3 15 0	7 0 0	4 9 0	3 15 0	2 10 0
			III.	9 3 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	.....	5 4 0	3 15 0	7 0 0	4 9 0	3 15 0	2 10 0
		Puchlana ...	...	8 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	.....	5 4 0		8 0 0		4 0 0	
		Soron ...	...	8 0 0	5 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	.....	5 4 0		7 0 0		4 0 0	
		Azumnuger ...	...	8 14 0	5 12 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	1 3 6	.....	4 0 0		3 0 0		1 11 0	
		Marhera ...	...	Irrigated. 8 0 0	Dry. 5 4 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	1 5 0	.....	.....		.....		.....	
			I.	1st. 11 11 9	2nd. 6 0 10	3 1 4		3 14 2		1 5 1		.....	.....		.....		.....	
			II.	7 11 11	4 15 4	2 7 11		2 15 10		1 1 7		.....	.....		.....		.....	
AGRA.		Futtialee ...	III.	6 11 7	3 10 9	1 8 10		1 15 8		0 10 1		1st. 11 12 0	2nd. 6 14 0	4 10 9	4 8 6		1 7 3	
			IV.	5 13 10	3 15 6	1 7 7		2 4 9		0 12 9		.....	.....		.....		.....	
		Faizpore ...	...	10 8 0	5 4 0	1st class. 5 4 0	2nd class. 3 15 0	3rd class. 2 10 0		1 5 0		Terai, 1st at Rs. 8.			Terai 2nd, at Rs. 5-4.			
		Olaie ...	..	.....	5 4 0	5 4 0	3 15 0	2 10 0		1 5 0		ditto			ditto			
		Nidhpore ...	..	5 4 0		2 10 0		3 15 0		1 5 0		5 4 0	5 4 0		5 4 0		5 4 0	
			I.	6 0 10		3 1 4		3 14 8		1 5 1		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	
		Burna ...	II.	4 15 4		2 7 7		2 15 10		1 1 7		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	
			III.	3 15 6		1 7 7		2 4 9		0 12 9		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	
			I.	6 0 10		3 1 4		3 14 8		1 5 1		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	
		Souhar ...	II.	4 15 4		2 7 7		2 15 10		1 1 7		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	
			III.	3 15 6		1 7 7		2 4 9		0 12 9		.....	3 15 0		4 9 0		2 10 0	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Class or circle	Description of soil.											Remarks.
				Turee.	Cachar.	Mar.	Kabur.	Superior Purwa.	Ordinary Purwa.	Rakur Mote.	Rakur.	Gorrah.	Kheyra.	Darah.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Jhansie.	Jaloun.	Oorais	I.	.....	3 10 1	3 12 0	3 4 4	.....	2 7 8	3 5 3	2 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
			II.	.....	4 10 11	3 3 2	2 14 0	.....	2 5 1	2 12 9	1 12 0	.....	.....	.....	
			III.	3 0 0	3 15 10	3 2 6	2 11 1	.....	2 4 6	2 8 1	1 8 11	.....	.....	.....	
			IV.	5 0 0	4 5 10	2 3 6	2 3 10	.....	1 14 3	1 14 11	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
		Atta	I.	.....	.....	3 10 9	2 15 9	.....	2 9 9	2 13 7	1 12 10	.....	4 5 7	.....	
			II.	3 15 2	3 14 8	3 1 5	2 9 7	.....	2 6 2	2 4 11	1 2 3	.....	3 4 0	.....	
			III.	2 15 1	3 1 10	2 15 10	2 2 2	.....	2 0 6	1 13 2	0 15 9	.....	2 6 4	.....	
			IV.	3 13 9	2 4 1	2 6 1	2 1 6	.....	1 11 3	1 8 1	0 13 4	.....	2 3 5	.....	
		Jaloun	I.	.....	.....	3 13 7	3 3 4	.....	2 9 3	3 6 4	2 4 3	.....	3 7 0	3 0 0	
			II.	.....	2 8 0	3 4 7	2 15 8	.....	2 5 9	3 1 6	1 15 10	3 0 4	4 3 5	.....	
			III.	.....	.....	3 5 2	2 13 0	.....	2 1 1	2 11 1	1 6 2	2 4 0	.....	.....	
			IV.	.....	.....	2 3 3	2 4 3	.....	1 12 6	2 10 11	1 2 10	.....	.....	.....	
		Madhogurh	I.	.....	6 0 0	3 12 8	3 7 10	3 4 6	3 6 1	3 8 0	2 2 3	.....	4 7 7	.....	
			II.	.....	5 0 0	3 9 0	2 15 6	2 12 8	2 10 5	2 8 0	1 9 10	.....	5 0 0	.....	
			III.	3 8 0	2 14 9	3 0 3	2 6 3	2 4 2	2 5 10	2 4 1	1 9 5	.....	.....	.....	
			IV.	2 8 0	3 7 5	.....	2 6 4	1 15 6	1 15 6	1 8 0	1 0 6	.....	.....	.....	
		Kooneh (Indoorkee Villages.)	I.	.....	3 0 1	3 9 2	3 0 3	.....	3 2 8	2 1 1	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	
			II.	.....	2 4 0	.....	2 6 7	.....	2 0 0	1 10 9	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	
			III.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			IV.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Kunnar	I.	.....	.....	3 7 5	3 3 9	2 15 11	2 6 7	2 6 8	1 14 6	.....	.....	.....	
			II.	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 9 6	2 10 11	2 8 5	1 14 7	1 5 8	.....	.....	.....	
			III.	.....	2 5 8	3 0 0	2 4 6	2 8 0	2 3 11	2 0 1	1 5 7	.....	.....	.....	
			IV.	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	1 0 7	2 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
		Calpee	I.	10 9 0	7 0 0	4 13 0	3 8 0	.....	2 13 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
			II.	7 6 0	5 6 0	4 3 0	3 8 0	.....	2 9 0	.....	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
			III.	.....	4 9 0	4 3 0	2 15 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	.....	1 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
			IV.	.....	4 5 0	3 8 0	2 11 0	.....	2 7 0	.....	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	
			V.	.....	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 4 0	.....	1 13 0	.....	0 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
		Kooneh	I.	.....	.....	5 1 0	4 9 0	3 10 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	The rates for the 17 Duboh villages in Pergunnah Kooneh are not included in this statement.
			II.	.....	.....	4 11 0	3 14 0	.....	3 4 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
			III.	.....	.....	4 5 0	3 12 0	.....	2 15 0	.....	1 12 0	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX V,—(continued).

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Description of soil.	Mar.	Kabur.	Pwadoowa.	Kankur.	Kankur Motee.	Kankur Putree.	Dhang.	Tutro.	Kuchar.	Burroa.	Painta.	Kuchwara.	Khairo or Cainrah.	Kourah.	Turree.	Dhan or Kirro.	Dhan or Dosra.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
JHANSIE.	Jhansie	Gurotha		3 10 4	3 0 9	2 5 7	.....	2 1 2	0 15 0	.....	2 7 6	3 0 10	1 8 0	3 3 4	3 8 6	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhandere		3 14 5	3 7 5	2 10 4	1 7 3	.....	.....	2 1 7	.....	4 1 7	.....	.....	4 7 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	5 4 0
		Mote		3 5 0	3 6 2	2 12 0	.....	2 2 1	.....	2 1 4	1 15 2	3 12 7	.....	.....	4 11 0	4 5 0	2 7 1	.....	.....	.....
		Mow		2 11 11	2 7 7	2 1 4	1 10 6	.....	.....	.....	2 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 14 9	.....	.....
		Pundawah		3 12 0	2 15 0	2 0 9	1 8 3	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jhansie		3 4 0	2 10 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	.....	2 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 3 0	.....	.....

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.						Remarks.
				Moteh and Doomut, 2 Crops.		Moteh and Doomut, 1 Crop.		Puteeh, 2 Crops.	Puteeh, 1 Crop.		
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Jhansie.	Lullutpore	Lullutpore	I	3 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	
		Marowra	I	4 0 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	
			II	3 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
		Banpore	I	4 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	
		Mehrownee	I	3 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
			II	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	
		Talbehut	I	4 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	0 12 0	
		Bansie	I	5 6 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	
			II	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	
			III	3 0 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
		Balabehut	I	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	1 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	
			II	3 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	0 14 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
			III	2 12 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle or Class.	Description of Soil.								Remarks.
				Gowhan.	Doomut.		Muttyar.		Chanchur.	Seegon.		
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Allahabad.	Allahabad.	Kurrah	Gumhera	9 4 0	8 4 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	6 6 0	4 2 0	
			Saince	12 0 0	8 8 0	6 2 0	4 12 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	6 2 0	3 0 0	
			Sonrae	9 4 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 12 0	3 14 0	
			Koh	9 12 0	8 4 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	4 2 0	
			Sipah	8 0 0	7 0 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 12 0	3 7 4	
			Tingaeen	9 4 0	8 0 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	3 14 0	2 6 0	5 12 0	3 14 0	
			Misihpoor	7 8 0	6 8 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	3 0 0	
		Uthurbun	1 Puchchum Sureera	9 0 0	7 8 0	4 12 0	5 14 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	2 0 4	
			2 Singhowul	6 8 0	7 12 0	3 14 0	5 4 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	
		Kurraree	1 Kuraree	12 0 0	8 8 0	6 2 0	4 12 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	6 2 0	3 0 0	
			2 Bidaon	9 0 0	7 8 0	4 12 0	5 14 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	3 14 0	
			3 Baroncha	7 8 0	7 8 0	4 12 0	5 14 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	

APPENDIX V,—(continued.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several rates assumed per acre.

Division.	District.	Name of Pergunnah.	Description of Soil.			Remarks.
			Dorus	Mutear.	Baloea.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Rs. As. A.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
ARFS.	FORE AND BUSTEE.	Sulempore ...	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
		Silhut ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	
		Sidhoon Jobua ...	A	...	...	
		Shahjehanpore ...	2 3 6	1 13 7	1 7 9	
		South Huveylee ...	B	...	...	
		North Huveylee ...	C	...	...	

A.—TUPPA.

		Rs. As. P.	
1. Batsara...		1 10 0	
2. Bansee Chargora			
3. Papawn		1 12 0	
4. Nagawan			
5. Haveylee		2 0 0	and in the other remaining 11 Tuppas Rs. ... 2-0-2.
6. Rampore Rogah			
7. Rampore Dhap		1 14 0	
8. Bhartheepore			
9. Dandoopore			
10. Pakaree Gongaronee		2 4 0	

B.

In the city of Goruckpore	6 0 0	Different rates on different soils.	
Environs of ditto	3 12 0		

First class.			Second class.			Third class.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2	4	0	1	14	0	1	4	0
2	13	0	2	4	0			
2	10	0	2	1	0			
2	7	0	1	10	6			
2	1	0	1	12	9			
3	6	0	2	10	0			
3	0	0	2	8	0			

C.—DOOMUT.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	2 2 0
2nd class	1 14 0
3rd class	1 10 0
4th class	1 8 0
5th class	1 4 0

MUTTYAR.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	1 12 0
2nd class	1 8 0
3rd class	1 8 0
4th class	1 7 0
5th class	1 2 0

BEN

GORUCK

Tilpur ...	D	...	...
Benaekpore (east) ...	14 annas and 13 annas per acre.		
Benaekpore (west) ...	...	...	...
Dhariyapar ...	E	...	...
Annowla ...	F	...	...
Chiloopar ...	2 13 8	2 13 8	1 7 2
Bhawapar ...	3 13 0	3 13 0	0 13 0
Hussunpore Mughur...	1 8 2	1 8 7	0 7 11
Ruttunpore Bansse ...	From 1-13 to 1-2-6 per acre		
Russoulpore Ghous ...	G	...	...
Muholee ...	None	...	...
Aurungabad ...	H	...	...
Amorha ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0
Bustee ...	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 2 0

D.—DORUS.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	1 8 0
2nd class	1 4 0
3rd class	1 2 0
4th class	1 0 0

MUTTYAR.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	1 4 0
2nd class	1 4 8
3rd class	1 0 0
4th class	1 0 0

BALOOA.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	0 12 0
2nd class	0 12 0
3rd class	.....
4th class	.....

E.—IRRIGATED.

	Rs. As. P.	UNIRRIGATED. Rs. As. P.	BALOOA. Rs. As. P.
1. Belghat	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
2. Bankat ... ... 3. Kohara ... ... 4. Majooree ... ... 5. Athaisee	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
6. Barhaj ... ... 7. Khoothan...	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0

IN THE REMAINING TUPPAS.

Irrigated. Rs. As. P.	Unirrigated. Rs. As. P.
2 4 0	2 0 0

F.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Haveylee	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Bankata	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
Mahsin	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 0 0

G.

	Rs. As. P.	
1st class	2 6 0	Per acre.
2nd class	2 5 0	
3rd class	2 4 0	
4th class	2 3 0	
5th class	1 14 0	

H.—DORUS.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	3 4 0
2nd class	3 0 0
3rd class	2 12 0

MUTTYAR.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	2 14 0
2nd class	2 12 0
3rd class	2 8 0

BALOOA.

	Rs. As. P.
1st class	2 4 0
2nd class	2 2 0
3rd class	2 0 0

Tuppa Kalwaree has been included in the 1st grade, Karah Pipra in the 3rd, and the rest in the 2nd grade.

APPENDIX V,—(concluded.)

Statement shewing the Classification of Soils at present Settlement with the several Rates assumed per acre.

Division.	Districts.	Name of Pergunnah.	Circle.	Description of Soil.											
				Rice Land.					Rubbee Land.						
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	Unirrigated.	Per.			Palo.			
									I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Unirrigated.	
				Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.		
				R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
BENARES ...	AZIMGURH ...	Deogaon ...	Tuppahs	4 10 1	3 1 4	1 8 8	0 12 4	0 12 4	7 11 5	6 2 9	4 10 1	3 5 0	.....	2 5 0	
			Shah												
			Salempore												
			Shahpur												
			Sonaree												
			Saifabad and Koobah ...												
			Tuppahs...	5 6 5	3 13 8	1 8 8	0 12 4	0 12 4	7 11 5	6 2 9	4 10 1	2 5 0	.....	2 5 0	
			Burdah and Chowree ...												
			Tuppahs...	5 6 5	3 13 8	1 8 8	0 12 4	0 12 4	7 11 5	6 2 9	5 6 5	3 1 4	.....	3 1 4	
			Havelee and Khursoon ...												
		Belhabans ...	Belhabans	5 6 10	4 8 8	3 10 5	2 5 2	2 5 2	7 3 2	6 5 0	5 6 10	4 8 8	.....	2 5 2	
		Nizamabad ...	Bangur	7 3 3	5 6 10	4 1 7	.....	1 14 2	8 15 7	7 3 2	5 6 10	4 8 8	2 12 4	2 5 2	
			Khular	7 3 3	5 6 10	4 1 7	.....	1 14 2	8 15 7	7 13 1	5 15 8	4 8 8	2 12 4	2 5 2	